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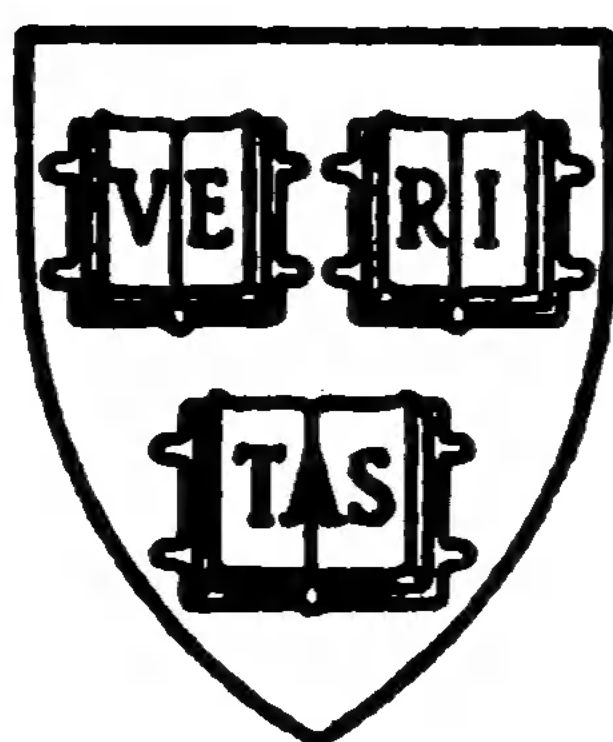
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// PROMINENT MEN OF WEST VIRGINIA //

Biographical Sketches of Representative Men in Every Honorable Vocation, including Politics, the Law, Theology, Medicine, Education, Finance, Journalism, Trade, Commerce and Agriculture.

The Growth and Advancement of the State as Shown in the History of her Distinguished Representatives.

A Succinct but Comprehensive Statement of the Advantages, Resources and Development of the State.

A Compendium of Returns of Every Election: National, State and Congressional.

A RECORD OF EVERY STATE OFFICER: EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL.

Illustrated with Numerous Portraits of Prominent Citizens of the New Commonwealth.

—BY—

Wesley
GEO. W. ATKINSON, LL.D.

—AND—

ALVARO F. GIBBENS, A.M.

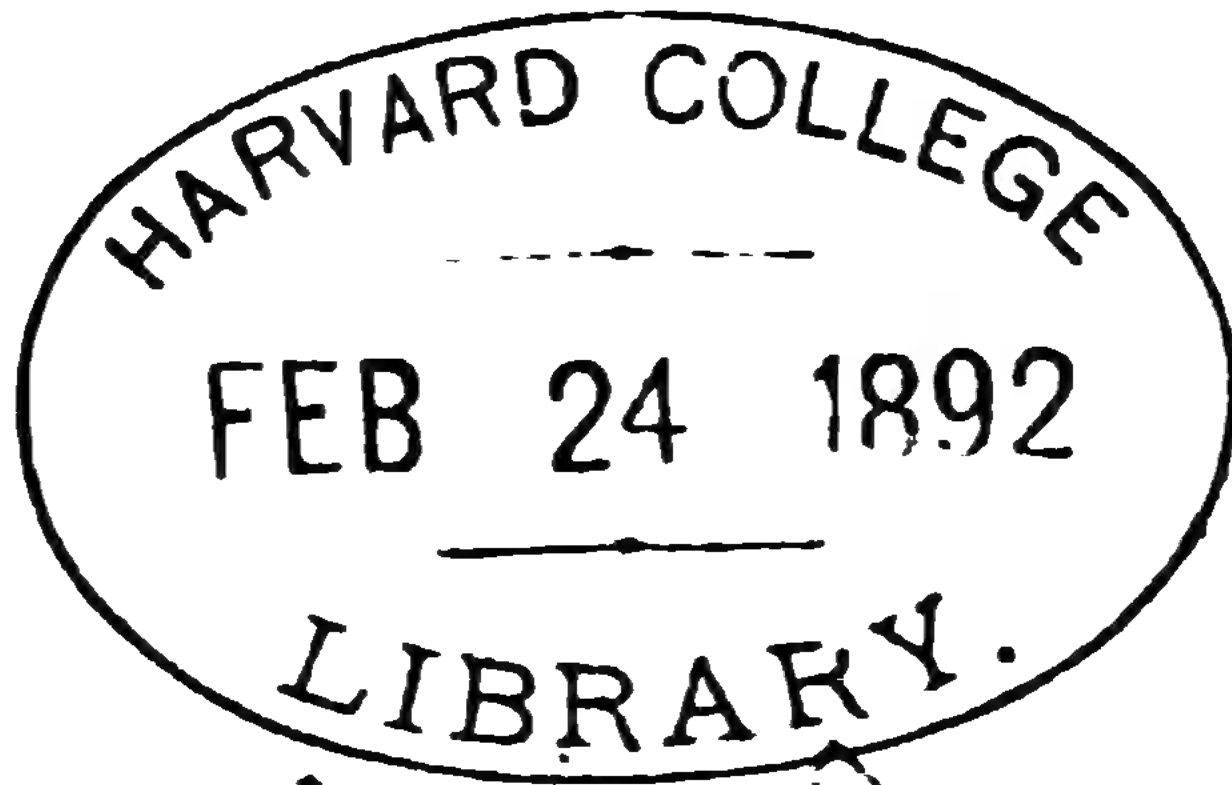
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PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF
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TO
THE YOUNG MEN OF WEST VIRGINIA,
WHO IT IS EARNESTLY HOPED
WILL ~~PRESS~~ FORWARD WITH BOLDNESS AND VIGOR,
TO TAKE THE PLACES OF THE GENERATION PASSING AWAY,
MANY OF WHOM LIVES ARE SKETCHED IN THESE PAGES,

This Volume
IS AFFECTIONATELY AND REVERENTLY DEDICATED

PREFACE.

GEOGRAPHY and Biography are the eyes of History. The latter is the more ancient, as well as the more interesting. The drama, without complete biographical pictures of each character in the play, would be the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. Fiction itself, as well as the highest forms of epic poetry, derive their interest and value from the biographical truth they contain. Man has an insatiable desire to know the ups and downs, the hopes and fears, the successes and failures of his fellow-man. The poet Goethe aptly said, "Man alone is interesting to man." This aphorism was not intended to apply to one's physical organism as a science, or to the higher and more recondite subject of the Soul; but rather to the natural wishes of our race to know more of one another's ways and walks, aspirations and aims, likes and dislikes. Any volume, therefore, that correctly portrays the lives of the leading men of a State will not lack readers, or fail to meet a hearty welcome at the hands of an intelligent public. For, after all, it takes longer for man to find out man than any other creature made.

The task of preparing such a volume as "Prominent Men of West Virginia" is very great. No one, unless he has had experience in similar work, can properly estimate the amount of time and toil and energy that such an undertaking requires. We gleaned the field as best we could, considering the embarrassments we had to meet on every hand. Some were modest and did not desire to be paraded before the public; a few, from a misconception of our purpose, were averse to the publication of such a volume; others, thought the work too general in its scope, and embraced too many kinds and classes of our citizens; others, we are glad to say, from its incipency commended the enterprise and gave to it hearty co-operation and indorsement; while others were inclined to favor it, but were seemingly never ready to furnish the facts from which a biography could be written. To overcome the doubters and loiterers was no common task, and necessarily required time, patience and perseverance in no ordinary degree. Some men are left out who deserved place in the book. It is their fault, not ours. No one can write truthful biography without outline facts upon which to base it. Those that refused or neglected to furnish the editors data for their sketches must bear the responsibility for their absence from these pages. We do not believe the scope of the publication is too broad, or that any have honorable mention therein who are unworthy of such recognition. Men will always differ in judgment and opinion as to those of their fellow citizens who may properly be regarded as prominent. Some are narrow minded enough to believe only their own circle of friends, or callings in life, deserve immortal record. This fact necessarily leads to objection and argument.

We have aimed to be sincere and fair and just in our efforts to enduringly fix, in condensed space, and upon a literary shelf within reach of all, the trans-

cripts of the lives of those citizens who in official prominence have had a majority constituency behind them entitling them to a place in local history. There may be one General to whom is credited the result of each battle, but subordinate officers who led the various columns were no less important, no less heroes, equally worthy of historic mention. Would it be just to write only one biography, that of yourself, your friend, or the General, and sponge out of written records all others who, from title or surrounding circumstances, stood not in fair view upon the same conspicuous pedestal?

In describing so many different persons of different characters and ranks in life—politicians, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, journalists, and business men—we cannot hope to please everybody. Indeed we have not sought to do so. If the public admit the accuracy of the biographies we have written, it is all we expect at their hands. As to the opinions expressed upon the various topics discussed, especially relating to the lives of those in public positions—opinions naturally suggested by the acts of the men themselves—we, of course, are alone responsible.

After twenty-seven years of the State's existence, many of those that were participants in its formation, have passed beyond human reach. In many cases they left no data accessible by which the editors of this volume could sketch their lives. Twenty years hence one-half of those now living and here imaged in face and biography, could not have been rescued from the wreck of Time. We believe our labors in this volume to "catch the shadow ere the substance fade" will be appreciated and commended by every true West Virginian of this and the rising generation. Such commendation and appreciation will be to some extent a satisfactory reward.

This book is not valuable merely as a biographical record of West Virginia's Prominent Men. It contains records pertaining to our history as a State that took years to collect and verify. It will therefore prove of incalculable value as a book of reference for public men. It contains a roster of every official, and the result of every election—giving names of candidates—since the organization of the State; while the succinct "sketch" of West Virginia we are sure will be of interest and profit to every reader.

As a whole, we feel confident the reader will at least find "Prominent Men of West Virginia" an interesting and instructive volume. And to the young, we trust, it will prove an inspiration that will lead to higher and nobler aims in life. Especially for them, every one of the lives recorded here contains matter that will cheer, or encourage, or enlighten; and for all classes we believe it will be interesting and profitable.

JULY, 1890.

THE AUTHORS.

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WEST VIRGINIA.

THE "Old Dominion" withdrew from the Union April 19, 1861. On the 11th of the following May, at the call of a large number of citizens who did not believe that a State could sever its relations from the General Government, delegates from twenty-five counties west of the Allegheny mountains met in the city of Wheeling, adopted a series of resolutions in opposition to secession, and providing for a general Convention of all the counties that desired to remain in the Union. June 11th was the day agreed upon for holding the proposed Convention, and a general election was held May 23d for the choosing of delegates to said Convention. On that day representatives from forty counties lying west of the Blue Ridge mountains assembled at Wheeling and inaugurated measures looking to the establishment of a provisional government.

A general election ~~was~~ ordered, and on the 2d of July a Legislature convened at Wheeling, elected two United States Senators (Hons. W. T. Willey and John S. Carlile), passed a stay law, and directed the expenditure of \$200,000 for the administration of the State Government, and a like sum for carrying on the ~~war~~ for the preservation of the Union. The 24th of the following October the action of the Legislature was almost unanimously indorsed by the people, at an election in which they were allowed to express their opinions upon these grave questions—the affirmative vote being 18,408, and the negative 781.

A Constitutional Convention met in the city of Wheeling, November 26, 1861. A constitution for the State was framed, which ~~was~~ subsequently ratified by the legal voters of the forty-eight counties, May 3, 1862. Ten days later the Legislature of the Restored Government of Virginia gave its consent for the formation of a new State out of the territory of the Old Commonwealth. to be called "West Virginia." The population of the

new State was 273,737 white, 1,110 free colored, and 6,810 slaves, making a total of 281,657 souls. The present population is about 800,000, all free.

The Congress of the United States admitted West Virginia into the great sisterhood of States; and on the 31st of December, 1862, President Lincoln approved the action of Congress, and West Virginia accordingly became one of the regularly constituted States of the American Union. The following forty-eight counties comprised the original territory of the State: Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Greenbrier, Hancock, Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Kanawha, Lewis, Logan, Mason, Marshall, Mercer, Monroe, Marion, Monongalia, Morgan, McDowell, Nicholas, Ohio, Pleasants, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood, Wyoming. Subsequently, Berkeley and Jefferson counties were added, after a protracted law-suit, which had been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Since then four new counties have been established, to-wit: Lincoln, Mineral, Grant and Summers. These fifty-four counties embrace an area of twenty-four thousand square miles of valleys, hills and mountain ranges.

In 1872 a second Constitutional Convention was held at Charleston, Kanawha county, and a new constitution was framed, which was regularly ratified by the people at the October election of that year. Under this constitution the Governor, who is the chief executive officer of the State, and all other State officers are elected quadrennially. The Legislature is chosen by the people every two years, and holds biennial sessions at the capital of the State. The judicial system includes Circuit Courts and a Supreme Court of Appeals, composed of four judges, elected for twelve years, one retiring every four years. The fiscal affairs of the counties are managed by Boards of Commissioners, elected every two years.

Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county, was chosen Governor of the Restored Government of Virginia, and Daniel Polsley, of Mason county, Lieutenant Governor. Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood county, was the first Governor of West Virginia, and was re-elected to the same office in 1866. William E. Stevenson, of Wood county, was elected Governor in 1868. John J.

Jacob, of Hampshire county, was elected to this responsible position in 1870, and was re-elected in 1872. Governor Jacob was succeeded by Henry M. Mathews, of Greenbrier county, in 1876. In 1880 Jacob B. Jackson, of Wood county, was chosen Governor, and four years later he, in turn, was succeeded by E. Willis Wilson, of Kanawha county, who is the present incumbent of the office—the Supreme Court of the State having decided that it was his duty to hold over until the contest pending before the Legislature between General Nathan Goff and Judge A. B. Fleming, is determined, both of whom claim an election as Governor in the campaign of 1888.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

White settlements were made in what is now West Virginia many years before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Pioneers entered the Greenbrier valley and established a block-house at Lewisburg, the present seat of justice of that historic county. Gradually the savages were driven toward the Ohio river, and settlements were made in Kanawha county in 1772, and at Point Pleasant, Mason county, in 1774. Berkeley, Monongalia, Harrison and Ohio counties were settled by the whites about the same time that the historic Lewis family and their friends entered the Greenbrier valley. Fort Henry, at Wheeling, for more than a quarter of a century, was one of the most noted points on the frontier. It would require a volume to narrate even the principal events of the early history of West Virginia, which of course cannot be noted here.

The early settlers of West Virginia principally came from the eastern portion of Virginia, and their descendants constitute a majority of our population of to-day. They are a hardy, honest, urbane people, possessing tact and sagacity; and although not, in some respects, as enterprising perhaps as the inhabitants of the States east of us, they are nevertheless possessed of good judgment, and, on the whole, are a thorough-going people.

LOCATION.

Perhaps no State in the Union possesses a better geographical location than West Virginia. The Ohio river sweeps along nearly three hundred miles of its western border, offering cheap transportation for the products of that most wonderful valley. Along its northern boundary lie the coal, iron, oil, and gas de-

posits of Pennsylvania. Wheeling, the principal city of the State, is only sixty-six miles, by rail, from Pittsburgh, the great iron manufacturing centre of the New World; 353 miles from Washington, 137 miles from Cleveland, and 491 miles from Chicago. Parkersburg is but 200 miles from Cincinnati, and Charleston—the metropolis of the Great Kanawha Valley—is 250 miles east of Cincinnati by water, and but little more than 200 miles by rail. Huntington, one of the most flourishing cities in the State, is situate upon the Ohio river, 150 miles from the “Queen City of the West.”

The extreme eastern portion of West Virginia is but eighty-one miles from Baltimore, and only sixty miles from the Capital of the Republic. With an elevation above the malarias of the low-lands west and south, never rising above the level of corn production, and within a few hours of the great cities west of us and the sea to the eastward, surely it ought not to want for industry, wealth and population.

FERTILITY.

West Virginia is not, *per se*, an agricultural State, yet its farm lands embrace about four-fifths of its area, or about eleven million acres, or a little more than seventeen thousand square miles. The ground, outside of the valleys and along the tops of the hills, is rough and rather difficult to cultivate, but the soil is rich and produces abundant crops. The best and highest cultivated sections yield as much as eighty bushels of corn, forty bushels of wheat, and fifty bushels of oats to the acre. The average, however, is considerably below these figures. The capability of the productiveness of West Virginia farm lands, with the exception of the Ohio and Great Kanawha valleys, is comparatively unknown. The soils run through almost every grade of fertility, from the argillaceous to the silicious; but a generous loam with a sub-stratum of clay, slate or sand stone generally predominates. In some of the counties calcareous soil predominates, which not only produces all the cereals and lighter grains in abundance, but yields heavy crops of grasses that are specially valuable for grazing purposes.

A more specific analysis of the different kinds of soil found within the State will show: 1. *Clay*, which is ordinarily composed of about seventy-five per cent. of clay, and the remaining

twenty-five per cent. of sand; calcareous, ferruginous, vegetable and other matters. 2. *Sand*, which contains a little more than seventy-five per cent. of sand, and the remainder of clay, calcareous, ferruginous and other matters. This character of soil is weaker and shorter lived than the ordinary clay above described, but it is much easier cultivated. 3. *Loams*, which possess about equal proportions of clay and sand and their usual components. These are the most fertile lands we have, for the reason that they contain all the elements needed by the plants to give them vigorous growth and a large product. 4. *Calcareous*, which, as the name indicates, is principally lime, but is mixed with clay, sand and other matter. As already stated, this class of soil is best suited for the production of grasses. 5. *Alluviums*, or that class of lands built up from the surface washings of hill-sides, overflows of creeks and rivers and by slow surface action. These lands are usually very productive. Many of our river bottoms, regularly enriched by the overflow of sediment, have been cultivated without rest for a hundred years, and they still yield good crops.

Even with the present systems of cultivation, that in most portions of the State are far behind the age, the soils throughout West Virginia yield remunerative crops. Agriculture, however, is rapidly advancing; and the day is not distant when our hills and valleys will be in a high state of cultivation, and will yield abundant harvests to those that till them.

STOCK RAISING.

Stock raising in West Virginia has been profitably carried on for many years. Pasturage is generally good from the middle of April to the first of November; and when the autumns are favorable for grasses, and the snows not deep, grazing is kept up all winter. Timothy and clover, which are indigenous to every county, yield abundantly, and are laid aside, at a merely nominal expense, for feed for stock during the winter season. From ten to fifteen dollars per head, in a single year, is not an unusual profit on a bullock.

In a large number of counties blue grass naturally appears in a short time after the undergrowths are cleared out of the forests. Two acres of blue grass land are ample for pasture purposes for a bullock and rarely fail to keep him in good con-

dition. In blue grass sections farmers find it more profitable to depasture their land than to plow it and cultivate the cereals. For cattle raising West Virginia is unsurpassed, except by the southwestern portion of the Republic, where stock shift for themselves the year round.

Sheep husbandry is also a growing industry in this State and is becoming more and more profitable every year. The mountain regions appear to be especially adapted to this business. The mildness of the climate and the excellence of mountain pastures are conditions that favor superior wool and mutton. The entire State is waking up to a realization of its peculiar adaptation to the growing of mutton and wool. Careful comparisons of the cost of wintering sheep and indeed all kinds of stock in West Virginia and other States in this latitude show that our State is considerably below any of them. This may be accounted for in two ways: First, our feeding period is shorter than any of them, and second, the superior productiveness of the soil. Sheep husbandry in the not distant future, for these and other reasons, will become one of the most remunerative pursuits of our people.

ELEVATION.

West Virginia lies mainly between the parallels of 37 and 40 degrees of latitude. It is therefore not exposed to the excessive heat of summer or the extreme cold of winter peculiar to a majority of the States of the Union. The rain-fall is usually regular and droughts are uncommon. The mountain ranges are not high enough to materially affect the climate. There is no point within the State where perpetual snow can be found. The average height of the Allegheny chain of mountains, which splits the State from north to south, is about 2,500 feet. The following table shows the exact altitude of this mountain range, at the points named, and also of several notable points west of the mountains:

Height in latitude 37 degrees.....	2,650 feet
" at Terra Alta.....	2,620 "
" of Hay Stack Knob, Randolph county	2,800 "
" at White Sulphur Springs Greenbrier county.. ..	2,000 "
" of Panther Knob, Pendleton county.....	4,000 "
" of sources of Cheat and Greenbrier rivers.....	2,400 "
" of Big Sewell, Fayette county.....	3,500 "

Height of Flat Top, Mercer county...	2,800	feet
" of Keeney's Knob, Summers county.....	3,700	"
" of Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry.....	1,800	"
Elevation of Cheat river valley.....	1,375	"
" of mouth of Greenbrier river	1,333	"
" of Tygart's Valley river.....	1 000	"
" of Ohio River at Pennsylvania line	675	"
" " " at Wheeling.....	645	"
" " " at Point Pleasant.....	500	"
" " " at Kentucky line	550	"
" " Great Kanawha river at Charleston.....	600	"

A line drawn parallel to the general course of the Ohio river, and passing across the Great Kanawha valley a few miles east of Charleston, would cover a region of country elevated from 1,200 to 1,300 feet above tide water. A second line drawn in the same general direction some fifty miles east of the former one would pass over an elevation of 1,600 to 1,700 feet. A third line eighty miles still further east would cover an altitude of 2,600 to 2,700 feet; and a fourth line passing over the plateau of Randolph, Greenbrier and Monroe counties would indicate an elevation of 2,000 to 2,200 feet above the level of the sea.

The hills that hem in the valley of the Ohio on either side vary in height from 200 to 400 feet. Leaving the Ohio and traveling eastward up any of the rivers whose sources are in or beyond the Allegheny mountains, the hills rise gradually from 200 feet in the Ohio valley to nearly 2,000 feet above the level of these streams at their sources. Take for illustration the Great Kanawha, the largest river in the State. At its confluence with the Ohio, the hills do not rise over 200 feet above the river level. At Charleston, sixty miles from its mouth, they have attained the height of 700 feet. Seventeen miles farther up the river, they have grown to 800 feet. At the Great Falls, thirty-six miles above Charleston, their altitude is 1,100 feet; and at and near Quinnimont, about thirty-five miles above the Falls, they tower well nigh 2,000 feet above the level of the stream. Only a few miles back from the river at and above Quinnimont, there are peaks over 500 feet higher than those along the river valley. What is true of the Great Kanawha and its continuation—New river—is also true of all the other water courses in the State, though perhaps not quite to the same extent. Go where you may, you are confronted with grand mountains towering in the sunlight, that have withstood the storms of centu-

ries, and granite peaks that will stand amid the sunshine of millennial glory.

CLIMATE.

The climate varies somewhat in different portions of West Virginia. The tier of counties bordering along the Ohio valley, and those lying east of the Allegheny mountains, have very much the same character of climate. This may be accounted for from the fact that they are very much lower than the remainder of the State, and as the slope is gradually downward from the Appalachian chain of mountains to the deep river valleys, the climate is thereby necessarily more or less affected. The tier of counties running a southwesterly and a northeasterly direction, back some seventy-five to one hundred miles from the Ohio river, and extending to the spurs of the Alleghenies, forming an extensive plateau, differ somewhat in climatology from the lowlands on either side of the mountains. Along this plateau there is more rain-fall, and, necessarily, a greater humidity; the seasons are also a trifle shorter, and frosts and snows are more frequent. The mountain tier of counties, extending from the Pennsylvania line to the Virginia border, possess a climate materially different from those sections already described. Their spring and autumn seasons are much shorter, snows are deeper and more frequent, the air in summer is much dryer, and the wind currents are stronger and more frequent than in the flatter sections on either side of the Alleghenies.

Temperature is influenced by both latitude and elevation. For the same elevation, the extreme southern portion of the State on the fortieth parallel, and the extreme northern portion on the thirty-seventh parallel, there will be a variation of three degrees in the mean annual temperature. An examination of the isothermal lines will show the mean temperature of West Virginia to be lower than any other locality in the same latitude east of the Missouri river. The line of 52 degrees passes through the middle of the State, the extreme isothermals on either side being 50 and 54 degrees. The greater altitude of the mountainous portions of the State, of course, renders the mean temperature lower than the valley sections. If we average this difference of altitude at say 1,500 feet, there would be a lowering of the mean annual temperature of about four and a half degrees on the same parallel of latitude. This being true, the average

mean temperature of Charleston would be about the same as Cincinnati, while the average at Lewisburg, standing on the plateau near the summit of the Alleghenies, would be about the same as Philadelphia.

The average range of the thermometer for the spring months in West Virginia will not vary much from 51 degrees; for the summer, 71; for the fall, 53, and for the winter, 32. The yearly average is about 52 degrees. The highest temperature usually ranges from 90 to 98, and the lowest from 15 to 18 degrees below zero. The extreme range, so far as any record shows that has thus far been kept, has never been above 119 degrees. The greatest fluctuations of temperature are usually in February, and the least in July and August. It is an uncommon occurrence for the temperature to fall below zero, and still more uncommon for it to rise above 90 degrees on the Fahrenheit thermometer.

RAIN-FALL.

The regularity of rain-fall, and its general distribution throughout every portion of the State, is calculated to render West Virginia a desirable locality as a place of residence, especially for those that are engaged in agriculture, fruit growing, or stock husbandry. Regular showers follow the opening of the spring season, and a fortnight rarely passes throughout the summer and autumn without more or less rain-fall. The summer seasons, although less humid than any adjacent State, are rarely subject to droughts of more than a month's duration.

The average annual rain-fall throughout West Virginia varies from thirty-two to thirty-nine inches. The western shore of Lake Erie is the only region in the vicinity of West Virginia that exhibits a like regular humidity.

The rain-fall west of the Allegheny mountains is usually precipitated by a southwest wind, but many of the heaviest rain storms come from the West and South. Heavy rains rarely come from the North in either winter or summer. The average number of rainy days in a year is 86; the lowest record in a large number of years was 44 days, and the highest 113 days. The copiousness of precipitation is usually about the same in all seasons. In summer the rains, though not quite so frequent, are slightly heavier than in winter. The average rain-fall in a day is 0.50 inches. The heaviest rain-fall in any single day for fifty

years was July 3, 1844, when the gauge showed 4.25. The next highest record was 3.5 inches, on December 10, 1847. It is therefore no uncommon occurrence for heavy rains to fall in mid-winter as well as mid-summer.

West Virginia does not lie within the "snow belt;" and yet, during every winter snow covers the ground—not very deep, of course—for many weeks. Our snows are usually very light, and, therefore, do not remain long upon the ground. Others soon take their places, and the result is a white carpet upon the earth during a large portion of the winter season. Deep snows, except upon the high mountains, are quite uncommon. The deepest snow west of the Alleghenies that we have any record of was fifteen inches, which fell December 14, 1833. Another, almost as deep, occurred in January, 1883. It is a rare occurrence for snow to appear before the first of November, or later than April 1st.

The precipitation of rain and snow could be much greater than they have ever been in this rugged mountain State, without in the least endangering the health of the people. The absolute absence of all marshes, bogs and the like, coupled with the undulating, not to say hilly character of every portion of the State, render it next to impossible for malaria to breed and flourish, if rain were to fall three out of every four days in the year. Only those persons that have resided in sections of country where it rains but occasionally, or falls day after day in great quantities during periods called "the rainy season," can appreciate the delightful distribution of moisture and rain peculiar to our "Switzerland of America."

GEOLOGY.

The rocks that underlie the soil form the materials out of which the surface features have been carved; and in the rocks are written, in imperishable characters, the history of our lands. We shall notice, but briefly, the more important geologic formations of West Virginia that have had the most influence upon its topography, and must continue to affect the character of the soil for ages to come. Professor Fontaine classifies these formations in the following order:

1. THE UPPER BARREN MEASURES, AND PRODUCTIVE COALS.—Wherever these measures are found, they are mainly soft, crum-

bling rocks, such as shales and shaly sand stones that are easily worn away by rains and running streams. They are much thicker in the northern than the southern portion of the State. Because of their soft texture they give way under rain-falls, and by this means are formed high conical, or rounded hills, with broad, flat summits, and a great number of branches and shallow creeks, with but little level land along their banks.

2. THE LOWER BARREN MEASURES AND PRODUCTIVE COALS.—These do not differ materially from the series that immediately overlies them in the northern portion of the State, only in that they are thinner. In the southern portion, however, their thickness is greatly increased. But not only is this true in regard to thickness—toward the lower portion of it, there is much larger proportion of firm, massive sand stone.

3. THE CONGLOMERATE SERIES.—This series, in the northern part of the State, is quite thin, and is deeply buried under the Productive Coal Measures. It has an important influence on the surface contours, entering mainly into the mountain ridges where it becomes principally massive sand stone. In the southern section it is much thicker, and is elevated to the surface over broad areas. It there has a three-fold structure, namely: Massive sand stone at the top and bottom, with shaly and easily eroded strata in the centre.

4. THE UMBRAL SHALES AND LIMESTONE.—Immediately underlying the Conglomerate series is the Umbral Shales, and directly under it is the Umbral Limestone. Inasmuch as these formations are much softer than the Conglomerate, the territory having them upon its surface is therefore much lower than those sections occupied by the Conglomerate.

5. THE VESPERTINE SHALES.—This strata is a three-fold group, composed at the base of coarse Sand Stone and Conglomerates; in the middle of Gray, Flaggy Sand Stones, with a small amount of coal, and on the top, Crumbling Red Shales that are easily broken down and removed. The lower and middle strata are rarely found on the surface, but the Upper Red Shales are of common occurrence, especially in the southeastern portion of the State. These Shales, because of the close resemblance to the Umbral Series, have frequently been confounded with the latter.

6. CARBONIFEROUS.—This overspreads a very large portion of the State's area. The Coal measures must rest upon a well-

marked series of rocks, known as the Great Conglomerate. The anti-clinals or upheavals that divide the West Virginia coal fields into basins, are more marked in the northern than in the southern portion of the State. In the north the anti-clinal axes and rock beds are folded, while in the south, the upheavals are so gentle that, although they may have flattened the strata somewhat, they have not reversed the dip of the Coal measures as has been done in the northern basin.

SCENERY.

In no State east of the Rocky Mountains is West Virginia surpassed in the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. The deep valleys, sloping hill-sides, winding rivers, sparkling cascades, birds of rare and rich plumage, the sunshine with the radiance of gold, all unite to charm the eye and excite the imagination. To cast the eye in any direction is like a look into a kaleidoscope—you see new beauties every time you look. And when one stands upon the summit of one of our lofty peaks and looks out upon the vast and varying scenes around him he is enraptured with the panorama that opens up before him. Surely wilder and grander scenery than this is rarely found on this or any other Continent.

Travelers over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have been enchanted by the grand views looking northward through the Cheat river gorges, and have been thrilled as the cars dashed down the mountain side at the rate of thirty miles an hour; and then, as they wind their way around the short curves, driving eastward up the heavy grade to the summit of the Alleghenies at Terra Alta, the view to the southward changes into both beauty and grandeur. A more charming landscape than this latter is rarely seen. But grander by far than the Cheat river gorges and upper Allegheny scenery, are the canyons of the New river along the line of the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railway. For fifty miles, from Hinton, Summers county, to the Great Falls of the Kanawha, in Fayette county, the deep, seething, foaming river rushes down through rugged gorges with tremendous power, sweeping everything before it. The mountains on either side are almost perpendicular, presenting rugged cliffs with projecting crags, towering two thousand feet above the level of the river, presenting a picture, at times, indeed awful to behold.

Men cross the Atlantic ocean in search of attractive scenes never thinking that we have at home, along our great iron pathways, in both grandeur and beauty, the equal of anything in Nature's Garden that can be found on the Continent of Europe. "See Naples and die" has been a trite saying for generations, but better advice to our friends in other States is, see West Virginia's grand mountains and beautiful valleys and live.

EDUCATIONAL.

Shortly after the organization of the New State (December 10, 1863), a public school system, general and thorough in its scope and workings, was inaugurated for the education of all classes between the ages of six and twenty-one years. Although the system has been amended and improved in many ways, it is not yet as perfect perhaps as similar schools in some of the older States, but the plan is the same, and it is gradually being perfected as the years go by.

The general school law contemplates the instruction of all the youth in the State in such fundamental branches of learning as are indispensable to the proper discharge of their social and civil duties. When a boy or girl passes through all the lower grades up to and through the high school, he or she is pretty well equipped for the duties and responsibilities of life. Indeed, a generation ago such an one would have been regarded as the possessor of more than an ordinary education.

Our public school system has been cordially supported by the people generally in every portion of the State. It has met with comparatively no opposition. The various legislatures have enacted liberal laws looking to the perfection of the system. On the whole, it has been supported with that liberality that so important a measure deserved at the hands of a generous public. In 1865, there were but 133 public school houses in the State; in 1886, there were 4,260. The total value of school property in 1865, was \$52,856; in 1886, it was \$1,964,945. In 1865, there were but 387 teachers of both sexes engaged in our free schools; in 1886, there were 4,925. The growth of the school interest has been nothing short of the marvelous; and it is even now just beginning to reveal the blessings it has been, and can yet be, to all our people.

In addition to the public school system, which embraces the

high school as a component part, there are six Normal schools, and a thoroughly equipped University, all maintained by appropriations from the general treasury of the State. These higher institutions offer at a nominal tuition, the very best facilities for obtaining thorough practical and classical educations.

The State University has nine departments, or schools as they are called, namely:

1. Philosophy and English Literature.
2. Astronomy and Physics.
3. Mathematics and Engineering.
4. Military Science and Tactics.
5. Modern Languages and Literature.
6. Ancient Languages and Literature.
7. History, Political Economy and Belles Lettres.
8. Chemistry, Natural History and Agriculture.
9. Law and Medicine.

It possesses an apparatus necessary for a thorough illustration of chemistry and physics, and its museum contains many specimens in natural history, and extensive geological and conchological cabinets. It has a full corps of competent instructors, and is turning out every year, a large number of young men who, it is expected, will leave their impress upon the State.

WATER-POWER.

West Virginia is peculiarly fortunate in the distribution of water-power as a motor for machinery. There is no county in the entire State that does not offer peculiar advantages in this direction. Along New river alone, from the mouth of the Greenbrier to the Great Falls, there is water-power enough wasted every day—because no part of it is utilized—to run all the spindles in New England. For more than fifty miles this great river rushes down through gorges and canyons with tremendous force; and along its banks are sites for thousands of factories and mills that could scarcely be bettered on the globe.

New river is particularly mentioned because it is the largest river in the State, and Nature seems to have designed it as a never failing motor for the wheels of industry; but every river within our territory also offers superior water-power advantages. There will come a time when this vast waste of motive power will be husbanded—when points like the Falls of the Great

Kanawha, and Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, will be manufacturing centers wholly built up by water-power that has been wasting since the world was created.

TIMBER.

We hazard nothing in stating that in no other portion of the country containing the same number of square miles of area can there be found a greater variety of timber of the same extent and quality than exists in West Virginia. All varieties common to this latitude are found in every portion of the State; but the different varieties of oak predominate. A superior quality of wild cherry, walnut and butternut abound on the alluvial and richer soils. White and yellow poplar are found upon almost every hill-side and are principally sought for lumber. White pine abounds in certain localities in grand forests that appear practically inexhaustible. Black (pitch) pine, cedar, ash, sugar, maple, white and red hickory, hemlock, spruce, sassafras, birch, beech, sycamore, and the minor and less valuable species than these we have enumerated are also found in sufficient supply.

It is estimated that there are to-day in West Virginia nine million acres of land in original forests. There are in some of the interior counties immense primeval forests that are strangers to the woodman's axe or the saw of the lumberman. It is not uncommon to see poplars from three to eight feet in diameter and sixty feet to the first limb. Oaks are not so large, but many of them measure five feet across the stump. Walnut trees are often found four feet in diameter. The timber is larger and of better quality in the river and larger creek valleys than along the slopes and elevated plateaus.

The timber trade in West Virginia was among the earliest vocations of the pioneers. The best varieties have been taken from the hill-sides along the larger streams of water, and floated in rafts to market. One rise alone has been known to bring out of Elk river \$50,000 worth of poplar logs. Large trees, ninety feet in length, have been floated down Elk and Guyandotte rivers, to be sawed into gun-wales for flat boats and barges. The lumber rafts that are annually floated out of the Guyandotte, Elk, Greenbrier, Little Kanawha, West Fork, and Tygart's Valley rivers are enormous, and are worth millions of dollars

when cut up into boards and shipped to eastern markets. And withal, the lumber business is yet in its infancy in West Virginia. As the population increases, and railroads are constructed, and the navigation of the principal rivers is improved by the latest systems of locks and dams, these immense forests will be brought into market, and will prove a great source of wealth to those that are fortunate enough to be their possessors.

COAL.

The largest and most important coal field thus far discovered in the world, is in the Appalachian range of mountains in America. This mountain chain passes through West Virginia from north to south, and gives to the State 16,000 square miles of coal area. Our coals lie in five natural divisions, and are noted for their superior qualities for heating, coking, gas and smelting purposes.

The Great Kanawha coal field is the largest of the five natural divisions of the coal area of the State. Beginning at Charleston, fifty-six miles from the confluence of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio river, and extending up the Great Kanawha for about one hundred miles, the hills on either side are underlaid with coals of every known description except anthracite. The country is cut and counter-cut in all directions by numerous water courses which render mining easy. The steep hill-sides readily expose the coal seams that, when added together, aggregate eighty-nine feet of coal measures above the water level, the smallest vein being twenty-six inches and the largest thirteen feet. This section is being opened up at a rapid rate, and it is believed that before the expiration of another decade, it will produce more coals for the western and southern markets than are at present shipped from the State of Pennsylvania.

The next largest of our coal basins is that which begins in Mineral county, and, climbing up the Allegheny mountains in a south-westerly direction, embraces the counties, in whole and in part, of Tucker, Barbour and Randolph. This coal field is drained by the three separate forks of Cheat river, the Tygart's Valley, North Branch of the Potomac, and their tributaries. It is being rapidly opened up by the building of the West Virginia Central Railroad, and it is thought that, in extent of area, this vast field of "dusky diamonds" will rival the basin of the Great

Kanawha Valley. There is a single seam of coal twenty-three feet thick on Coal creek in Barbour county. This is the largest single vein of coal that has ever been opened in West Virginia, or, indeed, in the world.

The Monongalia section may be considered as the next largest of our coal fields. It begins with Monongalia county, runs up the Monongahela river, and embraces large portions of Marion, Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, Gilmer, and Braxton counties. With the exception of a few mines in Marion, Harrison, and Doddridge counties, this great coal basin is practically in a state of nature, although the quality of the coals, and the variety of coal measures, render it rich beyond computation.

The trans-Kanawha section, which embraces all that southern tier of counties extending from the Big Sandy river to the Blue Ridge, is vast in the extent and variety of its coal measures. With the exception of a small portion of the extreme south of Mercer and McDowell counties, this field is wholly undeveloped. It is drained by the Big Sandy, Guyandotte, Coal, Piney, and Blue Stone rivers.

The Preston county basin is bounded by the Briery mountains on the west, by Laurel ridge on the east, and is the southerly continuation of the Ligonier Valley, or second basin of the Pennsylvania survey. There are five workable seams of coal in this basin, the most of which have never been developed or in any way opened up. At Austin and Newburg, extensive mines are in operation.

The counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock, in their relation to West Virginia coal operations, are separated from all the other natural boundaries. Geologically speaking, they belong to the Pittsburgh basin. For many years, coal has been extensively mined in all of these counties. The Pittsburgh seam is worked as far south as Moundsville, Marshall county. It dips southward, and could, by means of shafting, be profitably worked farther down the Ohio valley. The workable portion of this seam, in the vicinity of Wheeling, averages about five feet in thickness. It is available as far east as Steubenville, Ohio, and is within easy reach from one extreme to the other of Brooke county.

The coal deposits in West Virginia are practically inexhaustible, and the advantages for mining and developing them are

very great. The large number of workable seams accessible above water level; the abrupt hill-sides; the self-drainage of the mines; the fat coking, the greasy bituminous, the hard and valuable splint—that smelts iron without coking—and the rich and oily cannel coals; the cheap water transportation down the Ohio and Great Kanawha rivers,—all enable the operator to mine cheaper, and with more economy, under the same rates of labor, than in any other portion of the Allegheny coal-fields.

IRON.

Professor Maury divides the iron ores found in West Virginia into two classes, namely:

1. Those ores that belong to and are found in the Appalachian Coal Measures, consisting of Brown Oxides, Carbonates and Black Bands, and in some places nodular Red Hæmatite.

2. Those that belong to the region lying between the eastern escarpment of the coal formation and the eastern border of the State, forming a part of the great iron belt of the Atlantic States, and consisting of the Brown and Red Hæmatites, that are much richer and abundant than those of the first class.

The iron ores of the Coal Measures are extensively distributed throughout the State, but they have only been developed, to any considerable extent, in two or three counties. The Black Band, which is nothing more than a carbonate of iron, is a superior ore and is now being worked, in a very satisfactory manner, on Davis' creek, Kanawha county. There have been no discoveries of this ore outside of Kanawha, Fayette and Wayne counties—all in the southern part of the State. It is peculiar in that it becomes richer from roasting. By piling it in heaps and setting them on fire, the carboniferous matter is consumed, and in the process of combustion enough heat is generated to convert the carbonate of iron in the ore into a richer oxide, and in the heaps thus roasted there is found, on an average, double the quantity of metallic iron. This ore is found in seams varying from one foot to seven feet in thickness.

The Brown Hæmatites, which are the results of decomposition of the carbonates, are quite variable in the thickness of the seams, and are found in large quantities in the counties of Mineral, Grant, Preston, Monongalia, Taylor, Barbour, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha and Wayne. The thickness of the veins range

from six inches to four feet, and some of them yield as much as fifty-five per cent. of metallic iron.

The Red Hæmatites occur in nodules or pockets in a series of bands of red and reddish-yellow shales. These pockets frequently contain from fifty to sixty per cent. of metal; but, outside of Wayne county, no pockets have been discovered large enough to constitute a workable deposit.

Thus far we have spoken only of the Brown and Red Hæmatites as found in the Coal Measures. Under the second division mentioned in the outset, we desire to allude briefly to these two classes of ores that are found between the eastern escarpment of the coal formation and the eastern border of the State, and form a part of the great iron belt of the Atlantic States. These ores are much richer and more abundant than those mentioned in class one. They are found in Mercer, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Pendleton, Hardy, Grant, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson counties. They lie in seams, some places seven feet thick, and yield all the way from thirty-five to eighty-two per cent. of iron.

All that is necessary to make West Virginia a great iron-producing State is more railroad facilities as means of transportation. With all the raw materials—iron ore, coal, limestone, gas and timber—on the same tract of land, or at worst not many miles apart, what can prevent her from forcing herself to the front in iron industries, within the next quarter of a century, as a second Pennsylvania?

SALT.

There was a period in the past when West Virginia was one of the largest salt-producing States in the Union. In point of fact, it would be in the front to-day if it were not that large combinations or syndicates have been formed in the manufacture of salt that resulted in "dead-renting" our furnaces, and have thus materially shut off our production of this great necessity to human health, comfort and life.

Rock salt has never been found within the limits of West Virginia; but salt brines, varying in strength from six to twelve degrees, have been struck in four different localities, by means of artesian borings, at depths ranging from 600 to 2,000 feet. Salt furnaces were operated for many years on the Ohio river,

from Hartford City to West Columbia, in the county of Mason; at Malden, in Kanawha county; at Bulltown and Otter Creek, in Braxton county; and at "Salt Works," in Mercer county. With the exception of an occasional furnace in Mason and Kanawha counties, and the one on Otter Creek, Braxton county, this once flourishing industry in our State is at a stand still.

The first salt furnace that was built in Kanawha county was by Elisha Brooks in the year 1797; but as far back as 1753 salt was made by Indians in the Kanawha valley from water obtained from what was then called the "Salt Licks." In the year 1849, 2,951,492 bushels of Salt were manufactured in the Kanawha Salines. This was the largest number of bushels ever produced in a single year, before or since that time, in the Great Kanawha valley.

The pioneer furnace for the manufacture of salt in Mason county was erected in 1849, and the largest amount of salt ever produced in that locality, in a single year, was 2,500,000 bushels. When the furnaces in Kanawha and Mason counties were all in full blast, the annual product was about 5,000,000 bushels. The time may come again when this great industry of our State will be revived.

OIL AND GAS.

The petroleum oil springs of West Virginia have been known ever since the early pioneers settled amid her hills and valleys. As far back as 1825, oil was procured at various points in the State by sinking sand pits, ten to fifteen feet deep, in the springs where petroleum flowed in small quantities upon the surface of the water. The drilling of salt wells, about the beginning of the present century, revealed the existence of oil in the salt region of the Great Kanawha valley; and in 1842 a large vein, or basin, of rock oil was struck at Burning Springs, Wirt county, while boring for salt water. Inasmuch as it was not considered good for anything, except as a medicine for sores and bruises, the oil flow was shut off by tubing the well to prevent disturbing the salt water.

The first distinctive oil well ever put down in West Virginia was at Burning Springs in the fall of 1859. This enterprise proved a success, and the result was, the drilling of scores, and hundreds, and thousands of others within a very few years, that gave the State prominence as an oil-field of untold value. Test

wells were sunk in a large number of counties, but paying wells were confined to Wood, Wirt and Pleasants counties.

It was claimed by many scientific men that petroleum was the result of pressure upon coal, as oil is pressed from the olive, and upon this theory many wells were put down in the carboniferous sections of the State. The fact was very soon demonstrated that petroleum was not found with bituminous coals, as expected, but in fissures of the rocks underlying bituminous strata, that doubtless were opened since the coal strata was bituminized. No discoveries of oil have thus far been made in West Virginia outside of what is commonly called the "Oil Break." This so-called *Break* is a geological upheaval of the earth's surface, giving it a roof-shape, or bulge, which can be readily traced by men of experience in the oil business.

The Burning Springs territory has been practically abandoned, because of the seeming failure of the oil; but in the Wood county section, in and around Volcano, the oil business is still in operation; and at Eureka, in Pleasants county, and in Monongalia and Marion counties new and paying fields are now developing. For many years a large number of oil refineries were operated at Parkersburg. Now, however, only a few are left, which are quite sufficient to handle all the oil that at present flows into that city. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 barrels of oil have been taken from the oil break in West Virginia.

Since the opening of the Washington county oil-field in Pennsylvania, within the past three or four years, a new impetus has been given to the oil business in West Virginia. Arrangements have been made to test the stretch of country, fifteen or twenty miles wide, extending almost due south from the Pennsylvania State line to the Little Kanawha river. It is claimed that deep wells will prove the existence of oil, in paying quantities, all along the line of territory named above.

The existence of Natural Gas in the salt producing portions of the State has been known for many years; but no one considered it valuable until quite recently, consequently it was never utilized. Thus far paying gas wells have only been found in Brooke, Hancock, Wirt and Kanawha counties, although thorough tests have been made in other sections, notably in Ohio and Marshall counties.

The wonders of petroleum, within the last three decades, have

thrown a flood of blessings upon the world in the creation of new branches of industry, and the cheapening of many of the utilities and luxuries of life; and now we have natural gas in many localities that bids fair to prove as great a blessing to the world as oil. Gas is used for fuel in Wheeling, Wellsburg and Morgantown, and has imparted fresh vigor to manufacturing enterprises of all kinds peculiar to these localities. Far-seeing men predict a great future for those sections of the United States that are fortunate enough to possess this wonderful fuel.

MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS.

In addition to coal, iron, oil and salt, there are other valuable minerals in West Virginia worthy of mention. Common Tufa, Hydraulic and Marble Limestones abound throughout different portions of the State. There are, however, no genuine marbles within the limits of West Virginia; but in Jefferson and Greenbrier counties there is a limestone of different colors very much like the real marble, that is susceptible of a high and beautiful polish.

Fire clay is quite abundant in Hancock, Marion, Monongalia, Kanawha and perhaps other counties. It lies in large veins and results from silico. Potter's clay, which is the outgrowth or result of the decomposition of granites and shales, is common to many of the counties. Glass sand exists in Hampshire county. In Lewis and Hardy counties veins three feet thick of Yellow Ochre have been discovered. Deposits of Barytes—a heavy, white mineral used in cheap paints and for adulterating white lead—occur in Jefferson and Mercer counties. Saltpetre and Black Oxide of Manganese are found in different localities. Indications of the existence of lead, gold, zinc, tin, copper and silver have been discovered in innumerable localities throughout the State, but none of them are workable.

MINERAL WATERS.

Every county in the State is supplied with a greater or less number of fresh-water springs; and in the southern and southeastern border a large portion of the mineral spring plaza breaks out in never failing medicinal waters equal to any of their class found in any other portion of the world. These springs present a considerable variety of chemical characters and thera-

peutic adaptation. They comprise several kinds of sulphur, chalybeates, salines, acidulous or carbonated, aluminated chalybeates, and low temperature thermal waters.

The sulphur springs are most numerous and are found in several counties, but principally in Greenbrier and Monroe. The chalybeates are common to every section of the State, but are strongest in the Allegheny mountains. The acidulous carbonated waters and the aluminated chalybeates are found in various places, but have never been developed outside of the section bordering on Virginia.

The most valuable of all these mineral springs is the sulphur, commonly called alum waters. They have been tested in most every variety of disease, and have generally proved themselves powerful remedial agents.

The most noted of the many medicinal springs in West Virginia are the following: Berkeley Springs, Morgan county; Capon Springs, Hampshire county; Shannondale Springs, Jefferson county; Orich Springs, Berkely county; Sweet Springs, Salt Sulphur, Red Sulphur, and Old Sweet Springs, Monroe county; White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county—one of the most noted Summer resorts in America; Mineral Wells, Wood county; Sanitarium, Pleasants county; Electric Wells, Wirt county; Salt Sulphur Springs, Webster county—perhaps the most powerful of all the springs in the State. These latter springs are said to be a sure cure for all stomach and kidney ailments. Also the Magnesia spring, Greenbrier county, and the Blue Sulphur Spring in Cabell county.

With a few exceptions, the above mentioned springs have been noted places of resort for invalids for over half a century. The Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs have been well known as a health resort for nearly one hundred years. This noted spring yields thirty gallons per minute, and is not influenced in its flow, or in the strength of the water, either by the season of the year or by wet or dry weather. The temperature of the water is uniformly 62 degrees Fahrenheit, which is ten degrees warmer than the earth through which it flows.

RAILROADS.

Two great trunk-line railroads pass across the entire State from east to west. One of these, the Baltimore and Ohio, enters

the State at Harper's Ferry, and at Grafton its lines diverge—one (the main stem) leads to Chicago, crossing the Ohio river at Benwood, while the other, commonly called "the Parkersburg Branch," crosses the Ohio river at Parkersburg—the western terminal being Cincinnati. This mammoth corporation has a branch line of road passing down the Monongahela river from Fairmont to Morgantown; also another branch starting at Grafton and passing up the Tygarts valley river to Belington, Barbour county; and also another branch which leaves the main stem at Greenspring run and terminates at Romney, Hampshire county. There are in addition to these, two other feeders of the Baltimore and Ohio that traverse narrow portions of our territory, namely: the Pittsburgh Division, which extends from Wheeling, by way of Wheeling creek through Ohio county, with northern terminal at Pittsburgh; and the Valley Branch, which extends from Harper's Ferry to Staunton, Virginia.

The other trunk line is the Chesapeake and Ohio, recently changed to the Newport News and Mississippi Valley railway, that traverses the entire State. This road enters West Virginia a short distance east of the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, and threads its way westward through the grand canyons of the New river valley; thence down the beautiful and historic Great Kanawha river for fifty miles; thence across the hill country, a distance of thirty-five miles, to the Ohio river at Huntington; thence down the Ohio river for fifteen miles to the mouth of the Big Sandy river—the extreme western border of the State. Recently this line of railroad has been extended from Huntington to Cincinnati, closely following the south bank of the Ohio river the entire distance.

These two railroads are great National thoroughfares, and have accomplished not a little in bringing the vast natural resources of West Virginia into general notice.

Within the past five years several new lines of railroads have been constructed within the borders of our State—notably the Ohio River road, which passes down the Ohio valley from Wheeling to Huntington, a distance of 223 miles; the Kanawha and Ohio railroad, running from Charleston down the Great Kanawha river to Point Pleasant, and thence to Corning, Ohio; the Clarksburg, Weston and Buckhannon narrow gauge now in operation from Clarksburg to Buckhannon; and the Norfolk

and Weston, that has tapped the State near its southern border, and will before many years be constructed through several of the counties that border upon the Virginia State line, into Kentucky and still farther west. The West Virginia Central railroad is building up the North Branch of the Potomac river, and will ultimately be projected into Tennessee and other Southern States. About one hundred miles of this road are already in operation, and vigorous efforts are making to continue it eastward to Baltimore and southward into the great coal basin that is drained by the three forks of Cheat river with ultimate terminal at Charleston, or perhaps some point farther east on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio system. Vast amounts of coal have already been shipped over this railroad to Piedmont and Cumberland; thence over the Baltimore and Ohio system and the Chesapeake Canal to the eastern cities.

The Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad has been operating twenty-five miles of track from Wheeling to Steubenville Junction in Hancock county for a number of years, and recently the line has been extended to New Cumberland, Hancock county. A narrow gauge road, eight miles in length, has been successfully operated for about ten years past, from Pennsboro to Harrisville, Ritchie county; and a narrow gauge road is now in operation from Tunnelton to Kingwood, the seat of justice of Preston county. The Cumberland Valley Railroad is a well constructed line of road, extending from Martinsburg, Berkeley county, to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad is now in operation from Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, traversing Jefferson county, and passing through the great Page valley into the south.

The Grafton and Greenbrier Railroad, a narrow gauge, operated from Grafton, Taylor county, to Belington, Barbour county, will soon be extended to Buckhannon, Upshur county. This road is controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio company, and it is confidently believed that it will shortly be pushed through to Charleston by way of the Elk river valley.

The Laurel Fork and Sand Hill railroad is a short line extending from Laurel Junction, on the Baltimore and Ohio, to Volcano, Wood county, a distance of three or four miles.

In the Kanawha valley there are a number of short lines of

standard gauge railroads, which extend from coal mines to points along the Chesapeake and Ohio, now called the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad, wholly for coal shipping purposes.

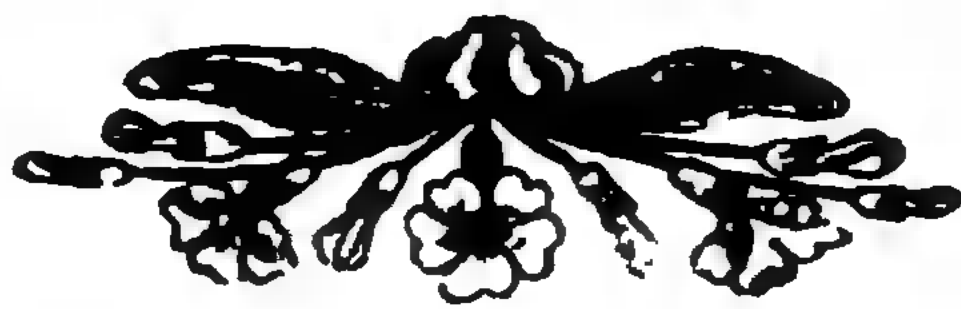
The Monongahela Valley Railroad is now building from Fairmont, Marion county, to Clarksburg, Harrison county. As the line is surveyed, it follows the west bank of the West Fork of the Monongahela river four miles south from Fairmont, where the river is bridged, and thence on the east bank to a point seven miles south of Fairmont, whence either of two routes may be taken to Clarksburg, a distance of thirty-four miles.

The road is a connecting link of railway through the heart of the State, and its ultimate terminus is Charleston. At Clarksburg, connection is made with the Clarksburg and Weston narrow gauge, which is controlled by practically the same company. This branch will be widened immediately, and the engineers are now at work upon it. Braxton county has already voted a stock subscription of \$60,000, and the railroad will be pushed on to Braxton Court House at an early day. A line 100 miles in length will then be completed from Fairmont to Braxton Court House, and as soon as the counties along the route can be induced to encourage the enterprise, the road will be constructed down Elk river to Charleston, making the shortest and most direct route to the Capital City of the State.

Along both banks of the West Fork river, for a distance of over thirty miles, the Pittsburgh coal series crops out in rich and workable veins. The country for miles back from the river is underlaid by coal beds. The new railroad will cut through the heart of this territory, and bring its coal into market. The experience of the Montana Coal and Coke Company, which is now working the Pittsburgh vein, is enough to show that the coal will command a good price in market. Coke made from it is as pure and finds as ready sale as the famous Connellsville coke.

To build up this industry is the main purpose of the railroad company. It has already taken up some 8,000 acres of coal land, paying from \$10 to \$25 an acre for it, and has 20,000 acres more under option. Five hundred coke ovens will be built a short distance south of Fairmont, and others will be put in operation as soon as the road is completed.

Quite a considerable number of railroad charters have been issued, and in some instances preliminary surveys have been made, for other lines of road through West Virginia that will be built before another decade shall have passed. It is safe to say that the era of railroad building in West Virginia has only fairly begun.



UNITED STATES SENATORS.

BY PRIORITY OF SERVICE.

- Peter G. Van Winkle, Parkersburg.
December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1869.
- Waitman T. Willey, Morgantown,
December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1871.
- Arthur I. Boreman, Parkersburg,
March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875.
- Henry G. Davis, Piedmont,
March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.
- Allen T. Caperton, Union,
March 4, 1875, to death, July 26, 1876.
- Samuel Price, appointed August 26, 1876, . . . Union,
December 4, 1876, to January 30, 1877.
- Frank Hereford, Union,
January 31, 1877, to March 3, 1881.
- Johnson N. Camden, Parkersburg,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1887.
- John E. Kenna, Charleston,
March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1895.
- Charles James Faulkner, Martinsburg,
March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1893.

D. B. Lucas was appointed March 5, 1887, U. S. Senator by Gov. Wilson till next meeting of Legislature, and C. J. Faulkner, Jr., being elected by Legislature before Congress met was seated.

CONGRESSMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Jacob Beeson Blair,	Parkersburg,
December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1865.	
Chester D. Hubbard,	Wheeling,
March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1869.	
Isaac H. Duval,	Wellsburg,
March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.	
John J. Davis,	Clarksburg,
March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1875.	
Benjamin Wilson,	Clarksburg,
March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1883.	
Nathan Goff,	Clarksburg,
March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1889.	
John O. Pendleton,	Wheeling,
Certified by Gov. Wilson for term March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1891. Contest before Congress pending by George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.	

SECOND DISTRICT.

William G. Brown,	Kingwood,
December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1865.	
George R. Latham,	Buckhannon,
March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1867.	
Bethuel M. Kitchen,	Martinsburg,
March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869.	
James C. McGrew,	Kingwood,
March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1873.	
J. Marshall Hagans,	Morgantown,
March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1875.	
Charles J. Faulkner,	Martinsburg,
March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1877.	

Benjamin F. Martin,	Grafton,
March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881.	
John Blair Hoge,	Martinsburg,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1883.	
William L. Wilson,	Charlestown,
March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1891.	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Kellian V. Whaley,	Point Pleasant,
December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1867.	
Daniel Polsley,	Point Pleasant,
March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869.	
John S. Witcher,	Barboursville,
March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.	
Frank Hereford,	Union,
March 4, 1871, to January 30, 1877.	
John E. Kenna, (1)	Charleston,
January 31, 1877, to March 3, 1883.	
Charles Philip Snyder, (2)	Charleston,
March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1889.	
John D. Alderson,	Nicholas Court House,
Certified by Governor Wilson as elected for the term from March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1891. Contest pending before Congress by James H. McGinnis, Raleigh Court House.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Eustace Gibson,	Huntington,
March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1887.	
Charles Edgar Hogg,	Point Pleasant,
March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1889.	
James Monroe Jackson,	Parkersburg,
Certified by Governor Wilson for term from March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1891. Contest pending before Congress by Charles B. Smith, Parkersburg.	

This District was formed from the First and Third by basis of census of 1880.

(1) Resigned to take seat in Senate.

(2) By special election in May 1883; took seat December 3, 1883.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

(IN ORDER OF ADMINISTRATIONS.)

- Arthur I. Boreman, Parkersburg,
June 20, 1863, to February 26, 1869. (1).
- Dan. D. T. Farnsworth, Buckhannon,
February 27, 1869, to March 3, 1869. (2).
- William Erskine Stevenson, Parkersburg,
March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.
- John J. Jacob, Romney,
March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.
- Henry Mason Mathews, Lewisburg,
March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881. (3).
- Jacob Beeson Jackson, Parkersburg,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.
- E. Willis Wilson, Charleston,
March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.
March 4, 1889, pending Goff-Fleming contest.

Contest in 1889 by A. Brooks Fleming, Democratic candidate, against Nathan Goff, Republican, who claimed election on face of returns by 110 majority.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

- Aquilla Bolton Caldwell, (4.) Ohio County,
June 20, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864.
- Ephraim B. Hall, Marion,
Jan. 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865.

(1) Resigned to go to United States Senate.

(2) As President of the State Senate.

(3) Died in Lewisburg April 28, 1884.

(4) Elected May 28, 1863.

Edwin Maxwell	Harrison,
Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.	
Thayer Melvin, (1.)	Ohio,
Jan. 1, 1867, to Jan. 1, 1869.	
Aquilla Bolton Caldwell,	Ohio,
July 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1870.	
Joseph Sprigg,	Hardy,
Jan. 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1872.	
Henry Mason Mathews,	Greenbrier,
January 1, 1873, to March 3, 1877.	
Robert White,	Hampshire,
March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881.	
Cornelius C. Watts,	Kanawha,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.	
Alfred Caldwell,	Ohio,
March 4, 1885 to March 3, 1893.	

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

J. Edgar Boyers	Tyler,
June 20, 1863, to March 3, 1865.	
Granville D. Hall,	Harrison,
March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1867.	
John S. Witcher, (2)	Cabell,
March 4, 1867, to February 24, 1869.	
James M. Pipes, (3)	Marshall,
February 25, 1869, to March 3, 1871.	
John M. Phelps,	Mason,
March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1873.	
Charles Hedrick, (4)	Kanawha,
March 4, 1873, to March 8, 1877.	
Sobieski Brady,	Ohio,
March 9, 1877, to March 3, 1881.	

(1). Elected in 1868 to serve from January, 1869, and resigned to take effect July 1, 1869.

(2). Resigned.

(3). Appointed by Governor to serve till beginning of his elected term, March 4, 1869.

(4). Signed Executive Journal five days, till Brady qualified.

Randolph Stalnaker, Jr.,	Greenbrier,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.	
Henry S. Walker, (1)	Kanawha,
March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.	

STATE AUDITORS.

Samuel Crane,	Randolph,
June 20, 1863, to March 3, 1865.	
Joseph Marcellus McWhorter,	Roane,
March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1869.	
Thomas Boggess,	Roane,
March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.	
Edward A. Bennett,	Marion,
March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.	
Joseph S. Miller,	Cabell,
March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1885.	
Patrick Fee Duffy,	Webster,
March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1893.	

STATE TREASURERS.

Campbell Tarr,	Brooke,
June 20, 1863, to March 3, 1867.	
Jacob H. Bristor,	Berkeley,
March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869.	
James A. Macauley,	Ohio,
March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.	
John S. Burdett,	Taylor,
March 4, 1871, to January 30, 1876.	
Sobieski Brady,	Ohio,
January 31, 1876, to March 3, 1877.	
Thomas J. West,	Harrison,
March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881.	
Thomas O'Brien,	Ohio,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.	
W. T. Thompson,	Cabell,
March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1893.	

(1) Continues under Governor Wilson till Goff-Fleming contest is decided.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

William R. White,	Marion,
June 20, 1863, to March 3, 1869.	
H. A. G. Ziegler, (1)	Barbour,
March 4, 1869, to February 17, 1870.	
Alvin D. Williams, (2)	Taylor,
February 19, 1870, to March 3, 1871.	
Charles S. Lewis, (3)	Harrison,
March 4, 1871, to December 31, 1872.	
William K. Pendleton,	Brooke,
January 1, 1873, to March 3, 1873.	
Benjamin W. Byrne,	Clay,
March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1877.	
William K. Pendleton,	Brooke,
March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1881.	
Bernard L. Butcher,	Randolph,
March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.	
Benjamin S. Morgan,	Monongalia,
March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1893.	

 ADJUTANTS GENERAL, STATE LIBRARIANS AND QUARTER MASTERS GENERAL.

Francis P. Pierpoint, (4) (5) (7)	Marion,
June 22, 1863, to September 10, 1866.	
George W. Brown, (4) (6)	Taylor,
November 1, 1866, to March 3, 1867.	
Isaac Hardin Duval, (4)	Brooke,
March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869.	
Thomas M. Harris, (5)	Ritchie,
March 4, 1869, to December 31, 1870.	
James M. Ewing, Jr., (2)	Ohio,
January 1, 1871, to March 4, 1871.	

 (1). Died February 17, 1870.

(2). Appointed to vacancy.

(3). Resigned.

(4). Adjutant General.

(5). Resigned.

(6). Quartermaster General also from July 22, 1863, to January 1, 1867.

(7). Thomas Hornbrook, of Wheeling, as Military Agent of the Governor, acted in interim.

Charles S. Lewis, (1)	Harrison,
March 4, 1871, to December 31, 1872.	
Benjamin W. Byrne, (2)	Clay,
March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1877.	
John L. Cole, (3)	Kanawha,
March 4, 1873, to September 1, 1875.	
Ed. L. Woods, (4) (5)	Kanawha,
September 1, 1875, to November 1, 1881.	
William F. Butler, Jr.,	Ohio,
November 1, 1881, to March 3, 1885.	
Ed. L. Woods, (6)	Kanawha,
March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.	

(1). As Superintendent of Free Schools, ex-officio Adjutant General.

(2). For the vacancy from December 31, 1872, to March 4, 1873; W. K. Pendleton was Superintendent, but not Adjutant General.

(3). State Librarian only.

(4). Librarian only till in 1876; Legislature added duties of Adjutant General.

(5). Resigned.

(6). Continues under Governor Wilson till Goff-Fleming contest is decided.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Judge: John Jay Jackson, . . . Parkersburg,
 Appointed by President Lincoln, August 3d, 1861,
 for the Western District of Virginia.

Clerk District Court: Jasper Y. Moore, . . . Clarksburg,
 Clerk Circuit Court: L. B. Dellicker, . . . Parkersburg,

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Benjamin H. Smith, . . . Charleston,
 Appointed January 22, 1862, for the Western
 District of Virginia.

Nathan Goff, Jr., June 6, 1868, . . . Clarksburg,
 Wm. H. H. Flick, August 3, 1882, . . . Martinsburg,
 Cornelius C. Watts, August 3, 1886, . . . Charleston,
 George C. Sturgiss, April 4, 1889, . . . Morgantown.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

E. M. Norton, August 3, 1861, . . . Wheeling,
 Samuel B. McCulloch, July 20, 1865, . . . Wheeling,
 Samuel Walker, Sept. 17, 1866, . . . Clarksburg,
 Edward M. Norton, April 9, 1867, . . . Wheeling,
 Hedgman Slack, April 20, 1868, . . . Charleston,
 George W. Patton, January 31, 1877, . . . Charleston,
 George W. Atkinson, May 11, 1881, . . . Wheeling,
 Columbus Schon, May 16, 1885, . . . Point Pleasant,
 Henry S. White, April 12, 1889, . . . Bellton.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

Berkshire, Ralph L.,	Morgantown,
July 9, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1866.	
Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1872.	
Brannon, Henry,	Weston,
Jan. 1, 1889. Term expires Dec. 31, 1900.	
Brown, James H.,	Charleston,
July 9, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1870.	
Edmiston, Matthew,	Weston,
June 1, 1876, to Dec. 31, 1876.	
English, John W.,	Point Pleasant,
Jan. 1, 1889. Term expires Dec. 31, 1900.	
Green, Thomas C.,	Charlestown,
Jan. 1, 1876. Term expires Dec. 31, 1892.	
Harrison, William H.,	Clarksburg,
July 9, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1870.	
Haymond, Alpheus F.,	Fairmont,
Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1882.	
Hoffman, John S.,	Clarksburg,
Jan. 1, 1873, to May 30, 1876.	
Johnson, Okey,	Parkersburg,
Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1889.	
Maxwell, Edwin,	Clarksburg,
Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 32, 1872.	
Moore, Charles P. T.,	Point Pleasant,
Jan. 1. 1871. Resigned May 30, 1881.	
Patton, James F.,	Union,
June 1, 1881, to death, March 30, 1882.	
Paull, James,	Wheeling,
Jan. 1, 1873, to death, May 11, 1875.	
Snyder, Adam C.,	Lewisburg,
June 1, 1882. Term expires Dec. 31, 1895.	
Woods, Samuel,	Philippi,
Jan. 1, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1888.	

CLERKS.

Sylvanus W. Hall,	Fairmont,
1863, to August, 1874.	
Odell S. Long,	Charleston,
From August, 1874.	

MEMBERSHIP OF SUPREME COURT EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	NAME OF JUDGE.			
1863	Harrison.	BERKSHIRE.	Brown.	
1864	Harrison.	BERKSHIRE.	Brown.	
1865	Harrison.	BERKSHIRE.	Brown.	
1866	Harrison.	BERKSHIRE.	Brown.	
1867	Harrison.	Maxwell.	BROWN.	
1868	Harrison.	Maxwell.	BROWN.	
1869	Berkshire.	Maxwell.	BROWN.	
1870	Berkshire.	Maxwell.	BROWN.	
1871	BERKSHIRE.	Maxwell.	Moore.	
1872	BERKSHIRE.	Maxwell.	Moore.	
1873	HAYMOND.	Hoffman.	Paull.	Moore.
1874	HAYMOND.	Hoffman.	Paull.	Moore.
1875	HAYMOND.	Hoffman.	Paull.	Moore.
1876	HAYMOND.	Edmiston.	Green.	Moore.
1877	HAYMOND.	Johnson.	Green.	Moore.
1878	HAYMOND.	Johnson.	Green.	Moore.
1879	HAYMOND.	Johnson.	Green.	Moore.
1880	Haymond.	Johnson.	Green.	MOORE.
1881	Haymond.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Patton.
1882	Haymond.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Snyder.
1883	Woods.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Snyder.
1884	Woods.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Snyder.
1885	Woods.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Snyder.
1886	Woods.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Snyder.
1887	Woods.	JOHNSON.	Green.	Snyder.
1888	Woods.	Johnson.	Green.	Snyder.
1889	Brannon.	English.	Green.	Snyder.

REMARKS—Small capital name in President. Harrison resigned September 1, 1868, and died December 31, 1870. Berkshire appointed in place, and elected to fill unexpired term of Harrison October, 1868. Paull died May 13, 1875, and Green appointed to vacancy, commissioned December 24, 1875, and afterwards elected to fill out balance of term. Hoffman resigned June 1st, 1876, and Edmiston appointed June 13 to vacancy. Edmiston died June 29, 1887. Hoffman died in October, 1877. Moore resigned June 1, 1881, and Patton appointed in place, who died March 30, 1882, and then, April 20, 1882, Snyder appointed to vacancy from June 1, 1882, and afterwards elected for balance of Moore's term. November 22, 1882, Haymond resigned, to take effect January 1st, 1883, and Woods appointed to vacancy, and afterwards elected for balance of Haymond's term. Haymond re-elected in 1876; Green in 1880, and Snyder in 1884. Johnson designated President June 1, 1881; Moore, January 12, 1881.

FIRST CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Elected May 28, 1863, from June 20, 1863.

1. Elbert H. Caldwell, Wheeling.
2. John A. Dille, Morgantown.
3. Thomas W. Harrison, (1) Clarksburg.
4. Chapman J. Stuart, West Union.
5. Robert Irvine, Weston.
6. George Loomis, Parkersburg.
7. Daniel Polsley, (1) Point Pleasant.
8. Henry J. Samuels, Barboursville,
Resigned August 2, 1866, and William L. Hindman ap-
pointed, then elected from January 1, 1867, and July 13,
1868, removed by Act of Legislature, and Henry L. Gilles-
pie appointed in place.
9. Nathaniel Harrison, (2) Lewisburg,
Appointed July 12, 1868.
10. John W. Kennedy, Charlestown,
Impeached in January, 1865, and L. P. W. Batch, Lee-
town, appointed May 4, 1865.

Elected Oct. 26, 1865, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1869.

1. Elbert H. Caldwell, (*) Wheeling.
2. John A. Dille, (*) Morgantown.
3. Thomas W. Harrison, (*) Clarksburg.
4. Chapman J. Stuart, West Union.
5. Robert Irvine, (*) Weston.
6. George Loomis, (*) Parkersburg.
7. Daniel Polsley, Point Pleasant,
Resigned February 15, 1868, and Governor appointed
James W. Hoge, Winfield.

(1). Called to assist upon Supreme Court at its first session.

(2). Vacancy for Ninth and Tenth Circuits declared by Governor August 3, 1865, and election ordered for October 26, 1865, when Ephraim B. Hall was elected for unexpired term.

(*). Called to assist Supreme Judges in 1866.

-
8. Henry J. Samuels, Barboursville.
 9. Nathaniel Harrison, Lewisburg.
 10. Ephraim B. Hall, Fairmont,
Resigned, and March 27, 1866, Governor appointed
Edwin Maxwell, Clarksburg.
 11. Edward C. Bunker, Morgantown,
Appointed March 1, 1866. Died January 24, 1868. Gov-
ernor appointed James P. Smith.
-

**Elected Oct. 1868, to Serve Six Years from Jan. 1, 1869. but
Vacated Dec. 31, 1872, by Revised Constitution.**

1. Elbert H. Caldwell, Wheeling,
Died, and June 26, 1869, was appointed
Thayer Melvin, Wheeling.
2. Chapman J. Stuart, West Union.
3. John A. Dille, Morgantown.
4. Thomas W. Harrison, Clarksburg.
5. James P. Smith,
Died, and June 24, 1869, was appointed
Joseph T. Hoke, Keyser.
6. Ephraim B. Hall, Marion,
Declined to qualify, and February 9, 1869, was appointed
Joseph A. Chapline, Charlestown,
Who died, and September 1, 1870, was appointed
Ephraim B. Hall, Marion,
Who resigned October 20, 1872, and was appointed
John Blair Hoge, Martinsburg,
to date from November 1, 1872.
7. Nathaniel Harrison, Lewisburg,
Removed, and March 17, 1870, was appointed
Joseph M. McWhorter, Lewisburg.
8. Robert Irvine, Weston.
9. George Loomis, Parkersburg.
10. Robert S. Brown, Ravenswood.
11. James W. Hoge, Winfield.
12. James H. Ferguson, Barboursville,
Resigned, and August 1, 1870, was appointed
Charles W. Smith, Barboursville.
13. Henry S. Gillespie, Raleigh C. H.

Elected Aug. 1872, for Eight Years from Jan. 1, 1873.

1. Thayer Melvin, Wheeling.
2. Charles S. Lewis, (†) Clarksburg,
to Death, January 22, 1878.
A. Brooks Fleming, Fairmont,
Appointed January 30, 1878, and elected August 20, 1878,
to fill balance of unexpired term.
3. John Blair Hoge, Martinsburg,
Resigned August 30, 1880, and September 23, 1880,
C. J. Faulkner, Martinsburg,
Appointed to vacancy; then October 10, elected for unex-
pired term.
4. J. W. F. Allen, Moorefield,
Died, and December 24, 1875,
James D. Armstrong, Moorefield,
Commissioned, and October, 1876, elected for balance of
Term.
5. James Monroe Jackson, (†) Parkersburg.
6. John Brannon, Weston.
7. Joseph Smith, Ripley.
8. Homer A. Holt, Lewisburg.
9. Evermont Ward, Guyandotte.

Serving Eight Years from Jan. 1, 1881.

1. Thayer Melvin, Wheeling,
Resigned November 19, 1881, and
John J. Jacob, Wheeling,
Appointed; then in October, 1882, elected.
George E. Boyd, Wheeling.
2. A. Brooks Fleming, Fairmont,
August 31, 1888 resigned, and was appointed
A. F. Haymond, Fairmont.
3. William T. Ice, Philippi.
4. Thomas I. Stealey, Middlebourne.
5. James Monroe Jackson, Parkersburg,
Resigned August 15, 1888, Governor appointed
John G. McCluer, Parkersburg.

(†). T. W. Harrison contested. Governor appointed as Court James Morrow, Jr., and Chas. C. Cole, who dismissed petition of Harrison.

(†). George Loomis contested. Governor appointed Benjamin H. Smith, Robert S. Brown and Samuel Woods as Special Court, who dismissed petition of Loomis, contestant.

6. Robert F. Fleming,	.	.	.	Ravenswood.
7. Frank A. Guthrie,	.	.	.	Point Pleasant.
8. Ira J. McGinnis,	.	.	.	Huntington.
9. David E. Johnston,	.	.	.	Princeton.
10. Homer A. Holt,	.	.	.	Lewisburg.
11. Henry Brannon,	.	.	.	Weston.
12. James D. Armstrong,	.	.	.	Moorefield.
13. Charles J. Faulkner,	.	.	.	Martinsburg,
Resigned for United States Senate. Governor appointed				
May 9, 1887,				
Frank Beckwith,	.	.	.	Charlestown.

Elected Nov. 6, 1888, for Eight Years from Jan. 1, 1889.

1. John A Campbell,	.	.	.	New Cumberland.
J. R. Paull,	.	.	.	Wheeling.
2. J. Marshall Hagans,	.	.	.	Morgantown.
3. Joseph T. Hoke,	.	.	.	Kingwood.
4. T. Perry Jacobs,	.	.	.	New Martinsville.
5. Arthur I. Boreman,	.	.	.	Parkersburg.
6. Virgil S. Armstrong,	.	.	.	Ripley.
7. Frank A. Guthrie,	.	.	.	Point Pleasant.
8. Thomas H. Harvey,	.	.	.	Huntington.
9. R. C. McClaugherty,	.	.	.	Princeton.
10. A. Nelson Campbell,	.	.	.	Union.
11. W. G. Bennett,	.	.	.	Weston.
12. James D. Armstrong,	.	.	.	Moorefield.
13. J. S. Duckwall,	.	.	.	Berkeley Springs.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Counties Forming Judicial Circuits from June 20, 1863 to January 1, 1869.

1. Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall.
2. Monongalia, Preston, Tucker and Taylor.
3. Marion, Harrison and Barbour.
4. Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge and Gilmer.
5. Randolph, Upshur, Lewis, Braxton Webster and Nicholas.
6. Wood, Wirt, Calhoun, Roane, Jackson and Clay.
7. Kanawha, Mason, Putnam and Fayette.
8. Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming and Raleigh.
9. Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer and McDowell.
10. Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan.
11. Berkeley and Jefferson.

Legislature may, at end of five years, increase or diminish the number of Circuit Judges held for six years.

Judicial Circuits by Counties on and after January 1, 1869.

Election to take place fourth Thursday in October, 1868.

Present Judges to continue in old Circuits until January, 1869.

1. Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall.
2. Wetzel, Tyler, Doddridge and Ritchie.
3. Monongalia, Preston, Taylor and Tucker.
4. Marion, Harrison, Barbour and Randolph.
5. Mineral, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton.
6. Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire.
7. Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Nicholas and Summers.
8. Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Upshur and Webster.
9. Wood, Wirt and Pleasants.
10. Jackson, Roane, Calhoun and Gilmer.
11. Kanawha, Mason and Putnam.
12. Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Logan and Boone.
13. Fayette, Raleigh, Mercer, McDowell and Wyoming.

Counties Forming Judicial Circuits Jan. 1, 1873 to Jan. 1, 1881.

1. Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall.
2. Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Doddridge and Harrison.
3. Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan.
4. Hampshire, Mineral, Grant, Hardy and Pendleton.
5. Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt and Calhoun.
6. Randolph, Tucker, Barbour, Lewis, Webster, Preston and Upshur.
7. Jackson, Roane, Putnam, Kanawha and Mason.
8. Greenbrier, Monroe, Fayette, Summers, Clay, Nicholas, Pocahontas and Braxton.
9. Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, and McDowell.

The Constitution of 1872 provided that after the census of 1880, the Legislature might increase the circuits beyond nine.

Counties Forming Judicial Circuits Since January 1, 1881.

1. Hancock, Ohio, Marshall and Brooke.
2. Harrison, Monongalia and Marion.
3. Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker and Randolph.
4. Wetzel, Tyler, Ritchie and Doddridge.
5. Wood, Wirt and Pleasants.
6. Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Roane and Calhoun.
7. Putnam, Kanawha and Mason.
8. Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan.
9. Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming, Raleigh and Boone.
10. Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette and Pocahontas.
11. Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster.
12. Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral and Pendleton.
13. Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan.

RESTORED GOVERNMENT CONVENTION.

Members of the Convention of Virginia to Restore and Reorganize the State Government; Began Session June 11, 1861, in Washington Hall; then in the Court Room of the United States Custom House at Wheeling; Adjourned June 25; Reassembled August 6, and Adjourned August 21.

D. B. Dorsey, of Monongalia, Temporary Chairman.
 G. L. Cranmer, of Ohio, Temporary Secretary.
 Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood, Permanent President.
 G. L. Cranmer, of Ohio, Permanent Secretary.
 Thomas Hornbrook, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms.

MEMBERS' NAME	COUNTY.	REMARKS
Atkinson, John H.....	Hancock.	
Barnes, John S.....	Marion.	
Barrack, James I....	Hampshire.	
Berkshire, Ralph L.....	Monongalia.	
Boreman, Arthur I.....	Wood.	
Boreman, William I.....	Tyler.	
Bowen, Lot.....	Harrison.	Resigned August 10.
Bowyer, George C.....	Putnam.	Seated August 12.
Burley, James	Marshall.	Seated August 7.
Brumfield, W. W.....	Wayne.	
Broski, George W.....	Hampshire.	
Brown, John J.....	Preston.	
Burdett, John S.....	Taylor	
Caldwell, E. H.	Marshall.	
Carlile, John S....	Harrison.	
Carskadon, James..	Hampshire.	
Cather, Thomas.....	Monongalia.	Seated August 7.
Close, James Titus.....	Alexandria.	
Copley, William.....	Wayne.	
Crane, Samuel.....	Tucker.	Seated June 13.
Crane, William B.....	Preston.	
Crawford, William L.....	Hancock.	
Crothers, H. W... ..	Brooke.	
Davidson, Lemuel E.....	Taylor.	
Davis John J.....	Harrison.	Seated June 13.
Dayton, Spencer.....	Barbour.	Displaced June 14 by N. H. Taft.
Dorsey, D. B.....	Monongalia.	
Douglass, William H.....	Ritchie.	

MEMBERS' NAME.	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
Downey, Owen D.....	Hampshire.	
Evans, James.....	Monongalia.	
Farnsworth, Dan D. T.	Upshur.	
Fast, Richard.....	Marion.	
Ferrell, James P.....	Wetzel.	
Fleming, Solomon S.....	Harrison.	
Flesher, Andrew.....	Jackson.	
Foley, James A.....	Doddridge.	
Frost, Daniel.....	Jackson.	
Gist, Joseph.....	Brooke.	
Graham, E. T.	Wirt.	
Hagans, Harrison.....	Preston.	
Hale, P. M.....	Lewis.	
Hall, Ephraim B.....	Marion.	August 19 in place of Pierpont.
Hall, John.....	Mason.	Seated August 12.
Harrison, George.....	Ohio.	
Hawxhurst, John.....	Fairfax.	
Hooton, Charles.....	Preston.	
Howard, John.....	.....
Hubbard, Chester D	Ohio.	
Jackson, Andrew... ..	Jackson.	Seated August 7.
Jackson, Blackwood.....	Lewis.	Seated August 7.
Johnson, Daniel Dye... ..	Tyler.	
Koonce, George.. ...	Jefferson.	Seated August 7.
Kramer, Lee Roy	Monongalia.	
Laidley, Albert.....	Cabell.	Entered on roll but not serving.
Lamb, Daniel.....	Ohio.	
Lewis, Charles S.....	Harrison.	August 14 in place of Bowen.
Lightburn, J. A. J.....	Lewis.	
Logan, Thomas H.....	Ohio.	
Love, John.....	Upshur.	Seated June 14.
Martin, Henry S.....	Alexandria.	
Martin, Reuben.....	Wetzel.	
Mason, Evan E.....	Fairfax.	
Michael, John.....	Hardy.	
Moore, Henry C.....	Webster.	Seated June 20.
Montague, Dudley S.....	Putnam.	Seated August 12.
Morris, Robert.....	Marshall.	
Moss, John W.....	Wood.	
Myers, David M.....	Barbour.	Seated August 7.
Newman, Henry... ..	Wirt.	
Nicholls, John D.....	Brooke.	
Parsons, Solomon S.....	Tucker.	
Paxton, James W.....	Ohio.	
Pierpont, Francis H.....	Marion.	Resigned August 17.
Polsley, Daniel	Mason.	
Porter, George McC.....	Hancock.	
Price, William.....	Monongalia.	
Radcliffe, William.....	Wayne.	Seated June 25.
Ritchie, A. F.....	Marion.	
Roberts, T. A.....	Roane.	
Ruffner, Lewis.....	Kanawha.	Seated June 24.
Scott, James F.....	Jackson.	
Shuttleworth, Ben F.....	Harrison.	
Shuttleworth, John H.....	Barbour.	
Slack, Greenbury.....	Kanawha.	Seated June 24.
Smith, C. W	Pleasants	
Smith, Fontain.....	Marion.	

MEMBERS' NAME	COUNTY.	REMARKS.
Smith, James A.....	Jackson.	Seated August 7.
Smith John L.....	Upshur.	
Snider, Joseph.....	Monongalia.	
Stuart, Chapman J.....	Doddridge.	
Swan, Remembrance.....	Marshall	
Taft, Nathan H.....	Barbour.	Sworn in June 14.
Tarr, Campbell.....	Brooke.	
Todd, Samuel B.....	Taylor.	Seated June 13.
Trout, James H.....	Hampshire.	
Vance, John C.....	Harrison.	Seated June 13.
Van Winkle, Peter G.....	Wood.	
Waggoner, Charles B.....	Mason.	
Watson, James O.....	Marion.	Seated June 20.
West, James G.....	Wetzel.	Seated June 18.
Wetzel, Lewis.....	Mason.	
Williamson, James A.....	Wirt.	Entered on roll but not serving.
Williamson, James W.....	Pleasants.	
Wilson, Andrew.....	Ohio.	
Withers, Henry H.....	Gilmer.	
Zinn, William B.....	Preston.	

William F. Mercer, of Loudon, and Jonathan Roberts, of Fairfax, applied, but were rejected on account of insufficient credentials.



MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION,

To Frame a State Constitution for West Virginia. Assembled in
Wheeling, Va., Nov. 26, 1861. Re-assembled Feb. 12, 1863.

OFFICERS:

John Hall, of Mason, Pres., (2). Ellery R. Hall, of Taylor, Secretary.
Sylv's W. Hall, of Marion, Asst Sec'y. Jas. C. Orr, Ohio, Sergt.-at-Arms (2) (3).

NAMES	AGE	NATIV'Y	OCCUPA 'N	COUNTY	POST OFFICE.
Battelle, Gordon (17)	47	Ohio	Minister	Ohio	Wheeling.
Brooks, Richard L. (2).....	52	Virg'na	Farmer	Upshur	Rock Cave.
Brown, James H. (1) (15)	42	"	Lawyer	Kanawha	Charleston.
Brown John J.	35	"	"	Preston	Kingwood.
Boggs, John.	48	"	Farmer	Pendletn	Mouth Seneca.
Brumfield, W. W.	33	"	"	Wayne	Ceredo.
Caldwell, E. H. (14).....	52	"	Lawyer	Marshall	Moundsville.
Carskadon, Thos. R.	24	"	Farmer	Ham'sh'r	New Creek.
Cassady James S. (2).....	40	"	"	Fayette	Fayetteville
Chapman, H. D.	63	Mass'ts	Physician	Roane	Spencer.
Cooke, Richard M.	41	Va.	Farmer	Mercer	Long Branch.
Dering, Henry	50	"	Merchant	Mon'galia	Morgantown.
Dille, John A.	40	Penn.	Lawyer	Preston	Kingwood.
Dolly, Abijah.	44	Va.	Farmer	Hardy	Greenland.
Gibson, D. W.	32	"	Physician	Pocah'nts	Buckhannon.
Griffith, S. F. (5).....	32	"	"	Mason	W. Columbia.
Hansley, Stephen M.	42	"	Farmer	Raleigh	Marshall.
Hagar, Robert.	51	"	"	Boone	Boone C. H.
Hall, Ephraim B.	39	"	Lawyer	Marion	Fairmont.
Hall, John (18) (2)	56	Ireland	Farmer	Mason	Point Pleasant.
Harrison, Thos. W.	37	Va.	Lawyer	Harrison	Clarksburg.
Haymond, Hiram (4).....	55	"	Farmer	Marion	Palatine.
Hervey, James.	41	Ohio	Lawyer	Brooke	Wellsburg.
Hoback, J. P.	26	Va.	Teacher	M'Dowell	M'Dowell C. H.
Hubbs, Joseph.	54	Pa.	Farmer	Pleasants	St. Marys.
Irvine, Robert.	47	Va.	Lawyer	Lewis	Weston.
Lamb Daniel (13).....	51	Pa.	Cashier	Ohio	Wheeling.
Lauck, R. W.	49	Va.	Lawyer	Wetzel	N. M'rtinsville.
Mahon, E. S.	45	Md.	Farmer	Jackson	Ravenswood.
Mann, A. W.	29	Va.	"	Greenb'ir	Falling Sp'ngs.
McCutcheon, John R.	51	"	"	Nicholas	Summersville.
Montague, Dudley S.	61	"	Hotel K'r	Putnam	Red H. Shoals.
O'Brien, Emmett J.	42	"	Mechanic	Barbour	Burnersville.
Parker, Granville	51	Mass.	Lawyer	Cabell	Guyandotte.
Parsons, James W.	49	Va.	Farmer	Tucker	St. George.
Paxton, J. W. (16)	40	"	Merchant	Ohio	Wheeling
Pinnell, David S. (6)	50	"	Physician	Upshur	Buckhannon.
Pomeroy, Joseph S.	40	Pa.	Minister	Hancock	Fairview.
Powell, John M.	36	Va.	"	Harrison	Buckhannon.
Robinson, Job.	45	"	Farmer	Calhoun	Arnoldsburg.
Ross, A. F. (7).....	47	Pa.	Teacher	Ohio	West Liberty.
Ruffner, Lewis.	64	Va.	Salt M'f'r	Kanawha	Kan'a Salines.
Ryan, Edward W. (9).....	25	"	Minister	Fayette	Gauley Bridge.
Sheets, George W.	38	"	C'rpenr	Hamps'ir	Piedmont.
Simmons, Josiah.	47	"	Farmer	Randol'h	Claysville.

NAMES	AGE	NATIV'Y	OCCUPA 'N	COUNTY	POST OFFICE.
Sinsel, Harmon (21).....	44	Va.	C'rpenier	Taylor	Pruntytown.
Smith, Benjamin H.....	63	"	Lawyer	Logan	Kanaw'a C. H.
Soper, Abraham D. (10).....	66	N. Y	"	Tyler	Sistersville.
Stephenson, Ben. L.....	35	Va.	Farmer	Clay	Clay C. H.
Stevenson, Wm. E. (19)....	40	Pa.	"	Wood	Parkersburg.
Stewart, Ben. F.....	52	N. Y.	Merchant	Wirt	Newark.
Stuart, Chapman J. (20).....	41	Va.	Lawyer	Dod 'ri'ge	West Union.
Taylor, G. F.....	26	"	"	Braxton	Braxton C. H.
Titchenell, M. (8).....	56	"	Minister	Marion	Palatine.
Trainer, Thomas H.....	42	"	"	Marshall	Cameron.
Van Winkle, Peter G. (12)....	53	N. Y.	Lawyer	Wood	Parkersburg.
Walker, William.....	34	Va.	"	Wy'ming	Oceana.
Warder, Wm. W.....	40	"	Farmer	Gilmer	Troy.
Wheat, Joseph S.....	60	"	"	Morgan	Sir John's R'n.
Willey, Waitman T.....	50	"	Lawyer	Mon'galia	Morgantown.
Wilson, A. J.....	60	"	Farmer	Ritchie	Pennsboro
Young, Samuel (11½).....	—	—	Minister	Pocah'nts	Edray.

- (1) Resigned and re-elected
- (2) Resigned.
- (3) Henry Startzman Sergeant-at-Arms in place of Jas. C. Orr, resigned.
- (4) Removed from State.
- (5) Elected to fill vacancy of John Hall.
- (6) Elected to fill vacancy of R. L. Brooks.
- (7) Elected to fill vacancy of Gordon Battelle.
- (8) Elected to fill vacancy of H. Haymond.
- (9) Elected to fill vacancy of J. S. Cassaday.
- (10) Elected President in place of John Hall.
- (11) Elected Sergeant-at-Arms in place of J. C. Orr.
- (11½) On re-convening.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

- (12) Fundamental and General Provisions, and County Organizations
- (13) Legislative Department.
- (14) Executive "
- (15) Judicial "
- (16) Finance and Taxation.
- (17) Education.
- (18) Schedule.
- (19) Printing and Expenditures.
- (20) Boundaries.
- (21) Credentials.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF WEST VA.

January 16 to April 9, 1872. Held in the old M. E. Church Building, on Virginia Street, Charleston, Kanawha County.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Berkeley, Temporary President.
John Bassel, of Harrison, William W. Miller, of Ohio, Temporary Secretaries.

Hon. Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, Permanent President.

Geo. J. Butcher, Secretary.

Jacob V. Cunningham, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Geo. J. Wetzel, Doorkeeper.

B. A. Galligan, } Assistant Secretaries.
B. H. Jones, }

John D. Alderson, } Pages.
George Byrne, }
Frank Cox, }
Josiah D. Wilson, }

MEMBER'S NAME.	COUNTY OR DIST. REPRESENTED.	POST OFFICE.
Allen, Lewis	Morgan.	Berkeley Springs.
Armstrong, James D.....	Tenth Senatorial District.	Moorefield.
Arnett, U. N.....	Marion.	Fairmont.
Atkinson, John H.....	Hancock.	New Cumberland.
Bassel, John.....	Harrison.	Clarksburg.
Pee, Isaiah.....	Eighth Senatorial District.	Princeton.
Boggs, Charles D.....	Pendleton.	Franklin.
Brown, William G.....	Preston.	Kingwood.
Byrne, Benjamin W.....	Clay and Nicholas.	Charleston.
Byrnside, James M.....	Summers, Greenbrier, Monroe.	Charleston.
Calfee, James..	Mercer.	Princeton.
Campbell, Alexander.....	Brooke.	Bethany.
Core, W. G. H.....	Wood and Pleasants.	St. Marys.
Crim, Joseph N. B	Barbour.	Philippi.
Criswell, Hanson.....	Marshall.	Moundsville.
Cushing, Alonzo.....	Seventh Senatorial District.	Point Pleasant.
Davenport, George O.....	Ohio.	Wheeling.
Dickinson, Hudson M.....	Fayette.	Fayetteville.
Edmiston, Matthew.....	Lewis.	Weston.
Farnsworth, Daniel D. T.	Upshur.	Buckhannon.

MEMBER'S NAME.	COUNTY OR DIST. REPRESENTED.	POST OFFICE.
Faulkner, Charles J.....	Eleventh Senatorial District.	Martinsburg.
Ferguson, Charles W.....	Wayne.	Wayne C. H.
Ferrell Thomas.....	Roane.	Spencer.
Fitzhugh, Nicholas.....	Seventh Senatorial District.	Charleston.
Gallaher, J. W.....	Second Senatorial District.	Moundsville.
Hagans, J. Marshall.....	Monongalia.	Morgantown.
Hall, Septimus.....	Wetzel.	New Martinsville.
Harding, J. F.....	Randolph and Tucker.	Beverly.
Haymond, Alpheus F.....	Second Senatorial District.	Fairmont.
Haynes, William.....	Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers.	.....
Hoge, John Blair.....	Berkeley.	Martinsburg.
Holt, Homer A.....	Braxton.	Braxton C. H.
Jackson, Blackwell.....	Sixth Senatorial District.	Jane Lew.
Jackson, James Monroe...	Wood and Pleasants.	Parkersburg.
Johnson, Daniel D.....	Fourth Senatorial District.	Long Reach.
Johnson, Okey.....	Fifth Senatorial District.	Parkersburg.
Kantner, Charles.....	Preston.	Kingwood.
Knight, Edward B.....	Kanawha.	Charleston.
Leonard, David H.....	Fifth Senatorial District.	Elizabeth.
Lurty, Beverly H.....	Harrison.	Wolf's Summit.
Martin, Benjamin F.....	Taylor.	Grafton.
Maslin, Thomas.....	Hardy and Grant.	Moorefield.
Mathews, Henry Mason..	Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers.	Lewisburg.
McLeary, Andrew W.....	Berkeley.	Martinsburg.
McCreary, William.....	Ninth Senatorial District.	Raliegh C. H.
Monroe, Alexander.....	Hampshire.	Romney.
Miller, W. W.....	Ohio.	Wheeling.
Moffett George H.	Pocahontas and Webster.	Clover Lick.
Morgan, William A.....	Jefferson.	Charlestown.
Osburn, Logan.....	Jefferson.	.....
Pannell, A. J.....	First Senatorial District.	Wheeling.
Park, Thomas R.	Jackson.	Ripley.
Pate, William D.....	Boone.	Madison.
Peerce, John T.....	Tenth Senatorial District.	Burlington.
Pendleton, William K....	First Senatorial District.	Bethany.
Pipes, James M.....	Marshall.	Moundsville.
Price, Samuel.....	Ninth Senatorial District.	Union.
Prince, William.....	Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell.	Raliegh C. H.
Pugh, David F.....	Tyler.	Present, Columbus, O.
Randolph, Jephtha F.....	Doddridge.	West Union.
Robinson, John A.....	Mineral.	Patterson's Creek.
Roberts, D. A.....	Wirt.	Burning Springs.
Snider, Joseph.....	Monongalia.	Easton.
Staton, M. A.....	Logan.	Logan C. H.
Strickler, Jacob P.....	Ritchie.	Ritchie C. H.
Stump, Lemuel.....	Gilmer and Calhoun.	Glennville.
Thayer, A. H.....	Third Senatorial District.	Grafton.
Thompson, John J.....	Putnam.	Winfield.
Thornburg, Thomas.....	Cabell and Lincoln.	Barboursville.
Travers, Wm. H.....	Eleventh Senatorial District.	Charlestown.
Wagener, Charles B.....	Mason.	Point Pleasant.
Ward, Evermont.....	Eighth Senatorial District.	Guyandotte.
Warth, John A.....	Kanawha.	St. Albans.
Wheat, James S.....	Ohio.	Wheeling.
Wiley, Waitman T.....	Third Senatorial District.	Morgantown.
Wilson, Benjamin.....	Fourth Senatorial District.	Clarksburg.
Woods, Samuel.....	Sixth Senatorial District.	Philippi.

MEMBERS WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE,

From the Organization of the State, 1863, to 1889.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

NOTE—The — indicates member of each session; the - a continued session; the comma, one session; "to" the intervening and printed years.

- Adair, James H. . Monroe county, Red Sulphur Springs,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Adams, Thomas P. . . Hampshire county, New Creek,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Adams, W. W. . . . Summers county, Hinton,
Senate 1877—'79.
- Adamson, William . Pendleton county, Mouth of Seneca,
House of Delegates 1868.
- Agee, Hezekiah . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Agnew, John R. M. . Pleasants county, St. Marys.
House of Delegates 1870.
- Alderson, George . . Monroe county, Alderson,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Alexander, Robert . . Wood county, Volcano.
House of Delegates 1885.
- Alexander, William . Marshall county, Moundsville.
House of Delegates 1864—'65.
- Alexander, Wm. A. . Putnam county, Frazier's Bottom,
Senate 1871—'72.
- Allen, Albert. . . Boone county, Boone C. H.,
House of Delegates 1877—'83.
- Allison, Joseph W. . Hancock county, Fairview,
House of Delegates 1868—'69.
- Altizer, Henry A. . Calhoun county, Arnoldsburg.
House of Delegates 1889.
- Applegate, Lewis . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
Senate 1868 to 1871.

- Arbuckle, John W. . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
Senate 1889.
- Archer, A. E . . . Jackson county, Lockhart's,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Armstrong, S. Townshend . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1867-'68.
- Armstrong, M. B. . . . Roane county, Reedyville,
Senate 1872.
- Armstrong, Virgil S. . . . Jackson county, Jackson C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Arnett, U. N. . . . Marion county, Fairmont,
Senate 1875 and extra session '75—1876-'77 Pres't.
- Arnold, Frank . . . Marshall county, Glen Easton,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Arnold, George J. . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Arnold, Stark W. . . . Upshur county, Buckhannon,
Senate 1885—'87.
- Arnold, William E. . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Atkinson, John H . . . Hancock county, New Cumberland,
Senate 1863 to '65.
- Aultz, A. E. . . . Kanawha county, Young's Mills,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Babb, Charles M. . . . Grant county, Greenland,
House of Delegates 1877—'81 and adjourned session '82.
- Babb, Daniel W. . . . Grant county, Williamsport,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Baker, A. O. . . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1872-'73.
- Baker, Asbury C. . . . Preston county, Fellowsville,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Baker, Lewis . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate 1871, President—'72.
- Ball, James W. . . . Roane county, Reedyville,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Ballard, Benjamin F. . . . Monroe county, Maple Lawn,
House of Delegates 1870-'71.
- Ballard, John C. . . . Monroe county, Centreville,
House of Delegates 1866.

- Ballard, Lewis . . . Monroe county, Lindside,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Ballard, Rhodes D. . . Logan county, Bald Knob, Boone co.,
House of Delegates 1867—'69—'70.
- Bandy, William . . . Wyoming county, Squire Jim,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Barbee, Andrew R. . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
Senate 1881 to '83.
- Barclay, W. C. . . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Barlow, Nathan G. . . . Pocahontas county, Edray,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Barnes, John S. . . . Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1863—'65.
- Barr, James . . . Calhoun county, Grantsville,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Barr, Robert G. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1871—'72—'77.
- Barrett, A. J. . . . Lincoln county, Hamlin,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Barrick, James I. . . . Hampshire county, New Creek,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Baxter, Felix J. . . . Braxton county, Sutton,
Senate 1877—'79.
- Beard, A. G. . . . Mason county, Arbuckle,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Beard, Jabez . . . Mason county, Arbuckle,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Bechtol, Aaron . . . Morgan county, Berkely Springs,
Senate 1863 to '65.
- Beckley, Alfred, Sr., . . . Raleigh county, Raleigh C. II.
House of Delegates 1877.
- Beckwith, Frank . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Dels. special ses. '82 & special ses. '87 to fill unex-
pired term of D. B. Lucas; but resigned May 9, 1887.
- Bee, Ephraim . . . Doddridge county, Oxford,
House of Delegates 1863—'66—'67.
- Bee, Isaiah . . . Mercer county, Princeton,
House of Delegates 1881 to '83.

- Beeson, Jacob C. . . . Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1866—'67.
- Bell, Joseph, . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Bell, Joseph V. . . . Mineral county, Keyser,
House of Delegates 1879—'81 and adj. ses. 82.
- Bell, Thomas L. . . . Lincoln county, Hamlin,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Beltzhoover, Geo. M. . . Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Bender, Henry . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Bennett, John . . . Calhoun county, Steer Creek,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Bennett, Jonathan M. . . Lewis county, Weston,
Senate 1872—'73—'75.
- Bennett, W. G. . . . Gilmer county, Grantsville,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Berkshire, Ralph L. . . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
Senate 1875 and adjourned session '75-6—'77.
- Billmeyer, David F. . . Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1867—'68 and extra session '68—'79.
- Bickel, J. M. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Bier, G. W. . . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Bishop, Charles M. . . . Preston county, Kingwood,
House of Del's 1871—'72. Senate 1872-3—'75 & adj. ses.'75-6.
- Blair, Jacob Beeson . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1868 and adjourned session '68.
- Blakemore, George A. . . Pendleton county, Franklin,
Senate 1872—'72,.3 House of Delegates 1875—'89.
- Boggess, Thomas . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1867—'68 and extra session '68.
- Boggs, Jas. A. . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Boggs, John . . . Pendleton county, Seneca,
House of Delegates 1863—'64—'65—'71.
- Bonar, Greenbury D. . . Ohio county, West Liberty,
House of Delegates 1865.

- Bond, E. D. J. Wood county, Davisville,
House of Delegates 1883. Senate 1885—'87.
- Boreman, Wm. I. Tyler county, Middlebourne,
House of Delegates 1867.—Senate 1868 to 1871.
- Boughner, James V. . . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Bowers, George M. Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Bowen, John M. Wayne county, Buffalo Shoals,
Senate 1863—'64—'65.
- Bowyer, George C. Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Bowyer, Jerome, T. Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Bowyer John Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1867—'69.
- Bradford, Thomas A. Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1872—'73—1879.
- Brady, B. F. Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1881 and Adjourned Session 1882.
- Brannon, Henry, Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1870—'71.
- Bridges, W. L. Mercer county, Bethel,
House of Delegates 1872. Resigned during session.
- Bright, Kyle, Greenbrier county, Williamsburg,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Bristor, Jacob H. Taylor county, Grafton,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Brown, Al. W. Monongalia county, Andy,
House of Delegates 1866—'67.
- Brown, Charles L. Jackson county, Ravenswood,
House of Delegates 1883. Senate 1885—'87.
- Brown, Hamilton P. Greenbrier county, Frankford,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Brown, James F. Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Brown, James H. Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Brown, J. E. Jackson county, Sandy,
House of Delegates 1887.

- Brown, John J. Preston county, Kingwood,
Senate 1863 to 1865, from Monongalia.
- Brown, John R. Wetzel county. P. O., Hannibal, O.,
Senate 1870-'71.
- Brown, John Wison, Ohio county Elm Grove,
House of Delegates 1867-'70.
- Brown, Robert S. Jackson county, Ravenswood,
Senate 1879-'81 and Adjourned Session 1882.
- Brown, William Guy, Preston county, Kingwood,
House of Delegates 1872-3.
- Browse, R. H., Pleasants county, Grape Island,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Bryte, M. S., Preston county, Bruceton Mills,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Bumgarner, Lewis, Mason county, Hartford City,
House of Delegates 1863-'64-'72-3.
- Bunker, Edward C., Monongalia county, Morgantown,
Senate 1863-'64.
- Burdett, John S., Taylor county, Pruntytown,
Senate 1866-'67.
- Burdett, William T., Kanawha county, Charleston,
Senate 1875 and adjourned session '75, 6-'77.
- Burk, Charles W., Randolph county, Leedsville,
House of Delegates 1864-'67.
- Burgess, Goble G., Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1870. Senate 1883-'85.
- Burley, James, Marshall county, Moundsville,
Senate 1863 to '69.
- Burt, James H., Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Butcher, Ben. H., Wood county, Lockhart's Run,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Butcher, Hume, Jefferson county, Rippon,
House of Delegates 1872-3.
- Butler, C. T., Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
Senate 1877-79.
- Buxton, George W., Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Byrne, Ben. W., Kanawha county, Charleston,
Senate 1883-'85.

- Byrne, Peyton, . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Caldwell, Alfred, . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate 1875 and adjourned session '75, 6-'77.
- Caldwell, Charles T., . . . Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
Senate 1872-3.
- Caldwell, Joseph F., . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Callison, H. C., . . . Nicholas county, Levisay,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Calvert, A. G., . . . Wetzel county, Silver Hill,
House of Delegates 1877-'79.
- Camden, Gideon D., . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
Senate 1872,3-'75 and adjourned session '75, 6.
- Camden, Richard P., . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Campbell, A. N., . . . Monroe county, Union,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Campbell, A. R., . . . Jackson county, Ravenswood,
Senate 1889.
- Campbell, John A., . . . Hancock county, New Cumberland,
House of Delegates 1872 to '75 and adjourned session '75,6.
- Campbell, J. P., . . . Jackson county, Garfield,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Campbell, Samuel H., . . . Boone county, Short Creek,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Carlile, W. D., . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1875 and adjourned session '75, 6.
- Carpenter, George W., . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1869-'70.
- Carpenter, James, . . . Monroe county, Gap Mills,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Carper, William C., . . . Upshur county, Buckhannon,
Senate 1871-'72.
- Carr, Robert S., . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
Senate 1887-'89, President.
- Carroll, John J. S. P., . . . Wayne county, Buffalo Shoals,
House of Delegates 1866-'67; also '69.
- Carskadon, James, . . . Hampshire county, New Creek,
Senate 1863-'64; also '67-'68, and ex. ses. '68.

- Carter, Samuel, . . . Fayette county, Fayetteville,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Cassady, James S., . . . Fayette county, Fayetteville,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Cassady, William R., . . . Fayette county, Fayetteville,
House of Delegates 1864-'65.
- Casto, Nicholas, . . . Jackson county, Jackson C. H.,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Casto, V. L., . . . Jackson county, Staat's Mills,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Cather, James, . . . Gilmer county, Glenville,
Senate 1870—'71.
- Cather, Jesse Hamilton, . . . Taylor county, Flemington,
House of Delegates 1864—'65. Senate 1869—'70—'72.
- Chambers, B. S., . . . Lincoln county, Sweetland,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Chambers, Edward H., . . . Jefferson county, Harper's Ferry,
House of Delegates 1868.
- Chambers, L. B., . . . Wyoming county, Oceana,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Chambers, L. D., . . . Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Chambers, Rufus A., . . . Monroe county, Peterstown,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Chambers, William F., . . . Monre county, Union,
Senate 1865—'66.
- Chancellor, William N., . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1877; also '87.
- Chapline, Joseph A., . . . Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1865. Senate 1866—'69.
- Chapman, Sylvester, . . . Kanawha county, Coalburg,
House of Delegates 1875, and adjourned session '75, 6.
- Charlton, Benj. F., . . . Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Chase, Owen G., . . . Putnam county, Buffalo,
House of Delegates 1868.
- Chenoweth, Lemuel, . . . Randolph county, Beverly,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Chew, R. P., . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Delegates 1885—'87—'89.

- Chidester, W. V., . . . Lewis county, Big Skin Creek,
House of Delegates 1875, and adjourned session '75, 6.
- Childers, Samuel A., . . . Cabell county, Guyandotte,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Chipley, John J., . . . Hardy county, Moorefield,
House of Delegates 1877—'79; also '87.
- Clark, A. B., . . . Upshur county, Buckhannon,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Clark, Carroll, . . . Mercer county, Princeton,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Clayton, W. C. . . . Mineral county, Keyser,
Senate 1875, and adjourned sessions '75, 6 and 7.
- Clendenen, B. P., . . . Boone county, Short Creek,
House of Delegates 1872—3.
- Coburn, M. W., . . . Barbour county, Peel Tree,
Senate 1883—'85.
- Cochran, Jacob, . . . Wetzel county, Porter's Falls,
Senate 1885. House of Delegates 1887.
- Cochran, P. B., . . . Clay county, Pleasant Retreat,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Cofran, LeRoy, . . . Taylor county, Grafton,
House of Delegates 1872—3.
- Cole, John L., . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1868.
- Collins, John, . . . Preston county, Bruceton,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Collins, John M., . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Combs, Henry S., . . . Monongalia county, Stewartstown,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Cook, John, . . . Wyoming county, Oceana,
Senate 1866; seat contested successfully by R. Hagar.
- Cook, Mitchell, . . . Wyoming county, Rockview,
House of Delegates 1864—'66. Senate 1870—'71.
- Cook, W. H. H., . . . Wyoming county, Rockview,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Cooper, W. A., . . . Wood county, Belleville,
Elected to House of Delegates 1883, but resigned December
16, 1882.

- Cooper, Samuel, . Hampshire county, Cacapon Bridge,
House of Delegates 1866—'67.
- Copley, Thomas, . Wayne county, Falls of Tug,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Copley, William H., . . Cabell county, Guyandotte,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Corcoran, John, . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Corder, John W., . . Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Core, Andrew C., . . Ritchie county, Ellenboro,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Corley, James M., . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1865-66.
- Cornwell, Strother M., Barbour county, Evansville, Preston co.,
House of Delegates 1872-73.
- Cox, George K., . . Gilmer county, Cox's Mill,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Cox, Henry L., . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
House of Delegates 1881-83.
- Cracraft, Elbridge G., - Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1870-71—Speaker.
- Cracraft, John W., . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Crane, Wm. B., . . Preston county, Portland,
Senate 1870-71.
- Crawford, Wm. L., - Hancock county, Freeman's Landing,
House of Delegates 1863-4.
- Cressap, C. J. P., . Randolph county, Beverley,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Crockett, John G., . Summers county, Crump's Bottom,
House of Delegates 1885-87.
- Crooks, H. N., . . Wood county, Belleville,
House of Delegates 1863-65.
- Cross, G. F., . Jefferson county, Harper's Ferry,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Crothers, H. W., . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Crow, George, . . Jackson county, Angerona,
House of Delegates 1872-3.

- Crow, George B. . . . Jackson county, Angerona,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Crumrine, J. B. . . . Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Cunningham, David . . . Marion county, Mannington.
House of Delegates 1864—'66—'67.
- Cunningham, Elias . . . Braxton county, Bull Town,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Cunningham, F. W. . . . Harrison county, Hessville,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Cunningham, John . . . Hancock county, New Cumberland.
Senate 1872—'76.
- Cunningham, John H. . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
Elected to House of Delegates 1883; died Nov. 8, 1882.
- Curtis, William B. . . . Ohio county, West Liberty,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Daley, C. W. . . . Mineral county, Keyser,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Darnel, Peter. . . . Mason county, West Columbia,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Davenport, George O. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Davidson, A.C. . . . Mercer county, Princeton,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Davidson, Lemuel E. . . . Taylor county, Flemington,
House of Delegates 1863—'79.
- Davidson, William B. . . . Mercer county, Red Oak Ridge,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Davies, T. L. . . . Mason county, Mason City,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Davies, W. J. . . . Fayette county, Coal Valley,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Davis, Henry G. . . . Hampshire county, Piedmont,
House of Delegates 1866. Senate 1869 to '71.
- Davis, John J. . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Davis, Moses H. . . . Harrison county, Lost Creek,
House of Delegates 1872,3—'81.
- Davis, Thomas E. . . . Taylor county, Grafton,
Senate 1889.

- Davis, Thomas E. . . . Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Davisson, Samuel . . . Morgan county, Unger's Store,
Senate 1881 to '83.
- Davisson, George I. . . . Lewis county, Jacksonville,
House of Delegates 1885-'87.
- Davisson, Reuben . . . Taylor county, Webster,
House of Delegates 1867 to '71—'81.
- Dawson, John . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
Senate 1868—'69. House of Delegates 1872.
- Dawson, Samuel R. . . . Ritchie county, Ellenboro,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Dawson, W. M. O. . . . Preston county, Kingwood,
Senate 1881 to 1887.
- Day, Joshua . . . Pendleton county, Franklin,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Dayton, Spencer . . . Barbour county, Philippi,
Senate 1870—'71.
- Dean, J. S. W. . . . Upshur county, Hinckle's Mills,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Deaver, George, Jr., . . Hampshire county, North River Mills,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Dennis, Robert F. . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
Senate 1875—'82,3.
- Dennis, Thomas H. . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1885, Speaker.
- Depue, J. W. . . . Wirt county, Reedy Ripple,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Depue, Marshall . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1875—'81.
- Dickinson, Hudson M. . . Fayette county, Fayetteville.
Senate 1872 to '76.
- Dils, Henry H. . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Diss Debar, J. H. . . . Doddridge county, St. Clair Colony,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Dix, D. D. . . . Nicholas county, Nicholas C. H.
House of Delegates 1875.
- Dix, D. H. K. . . . Putnam county, Winfield
Senate 1866—'69.

- Dodrill, Charles Mc . . . Webster county, Addison,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Dolly, Abijah . . . Hardy county, Greenland,
House of Delegates 1864—'66. Senate 1867.
- Donehoo, Daniel . . . Hancock county, Fairview,
House of Delegates 1870—'71.
- Donehoo, John R. . . . Hancock county, Fairview.
Senate 1881—'83.
- Doolittle, Ephraim . . . Marion county, Forksburg,
Senate 1869—'70 from Marshall county.
- Dorr, C. P. . . . Webster county, Addison,
House of Delegates 1885—'89.
- Dovener, B. B. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Downey, Owen Dorsey . . . Hampshire county, Piedmont,
House of Delegates, 1865.
- Drummond, Willis J. . . . Barbour county, Belington.
Senate 1868.
- Duffey, John W. . . . Hardy county, Moorefield,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Dunbar, W. S. . . . Raleigh county, Raleigh C. H.
House of Delegates 1863. Senate 1864—'65.
- Duncan, James . . . Harrison county, Bridgeport,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Dunn, Michael . . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Dunnington, James W. . . . Randolph county, Beverly,
House of Delegates 1868.
- Duval, Isaac Hardin . . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
Senate 1866—'67. House of Delegates 1887—'89.
- Dyche, Charles P. . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs.
House of Delegates 1875.
- Dyche, Lewis . . . Morgan county, Sir John's Run,
House of Delegates 1865—'66
- Dyer, Wilbur F. . . . Grant county, Petersburg,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Eastham, A. G. . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Eastham, P. C. . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
Senate 1872 to '76.

- Eckard, John M. Mason county, Flat Rock,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Edelman, J. C. Boone county, Peytona,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Edmiston, Andrew Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Edwards, George Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1865—'69.
- Elliott, Freeman Harrison county, Wilsonburg,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Elliott, William Preston county, Reedsville,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Ellison, Isaac, Mercer county, Spanishburg,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Enoch, Isaac L. Wirt county, Newark,
House of Delegates 1872—'75.
- Evans, George Mercer county, Princeton,
House of Delegates 1868 to '70.
- Evans, George F. Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1881—'83.
- Ewin, William Tucker county, St. George,
Senate 1879 to '82.
- Ewing, J. A. Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1879—'80.
- Faris, John Ohio county, West Liberty,
House of Delegates 1870—'71.
- Farnsworth, Thomas G. Upshur county, Buckhannon,
House of Delegates 1870—72,3
- Farnsworth, Thomas J. Upshur county, Buckhannon,
House of Delegates 1875—'77. Senate 1881—'83, Pres't.
- Farnsworth, D. D. T. Upshur county, Buckhannon,
Senate 1863 to '65—'67 to '70. President '69 & '70.
- Faulkner, E. Boyd Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1877—'79. Senate 1881.
- Ferguson, Charles W. Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1885—'87.
- Ferguson, James H. Cabell county, Guyandotte,
House of Delegates 65—'67—'68 & adj. ses. '68—'71—77.
1881 and adj. ses. '82 from Kanawha county.

- Ferguson, James, Sr. Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Ferguson, John Marshall county, Moundsville.
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Ferguson, Joseph M., Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Ferguson, Wayne, Wayne county, Fort Gay,
Senate 1877-'79.
- Ferrell, George, Berkeley county, Hedgesville,
Elected 1880, but died before session.
- Ferrell, M. S., Logan county, Chapmansville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Ferrell, Thomas, Roane county, Roxalana,
Senate 1875 to '77.
- Fisher, Benjamin, Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Fisher, Benjamin F., Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1877-'81-'85.
- Fisher, Charles B., Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Fisher, William, Hardy county, Moorefield,
House of Delegates 1872-'73-'81.
- Flanagan, Richard A., Fayette county, Fayette C. H.,
House of Delegates 1870-'71.
- Fleming, Aretas Brooks, Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1872-'75.
- Fleming, Benjamin, Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1868, and extra session '68.
- Fleming, Eli, Berkeley county, Little Georgetown,
House 1872, 3.
- Fleming, J. B., Kanawha county, Peabody,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Fleming, Solomon S., Harrison county, Shinnston,
House of Delegates 1863 to '69, Speaker.
- Flick, W. H. H., Pendleton county, Franklin,
House of Delegates 1869-'70.
- Flournoy, S. L., Hampshire county, Romney,
Senate 1885 to '89.
- Flowers, Jesse, Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.

- Floyd, George R. C., . . . Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Floyd, John B., . . . Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1881. Senate 1883—'85.
- Foley, Barnett H., . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Ford, Azel, . . . Raleigh county, Raleigh C. H.,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Fortney, Thomas, . . . Preston county, Reedsville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Foster, Alfred, . . . Wirt county, Newark,
House of Delegates 1863—'64. Senate 1868 and extra
session '68—'69.
- Fouke, Isaac, . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Delegates 1883.
- French, William H., . . . Mercer county, Concord Church,
House of Delegates 1866; qualified, but lost seat by contest.
- French, William M., . . . Mercer county, Concord Church,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Fulkerson, Albert C., . . . Wayne county, Fort Gay,
House of Delegates 1879 to '81.
- Furbee, James H., . . . Marion county, Mannington,
House 1879. Senate 1887—'89.
- Galloway, Jacob T., . . . Tyler county, Twigg,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Gandee, Frederick, . . . Roane county, Gandeeville,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Gandee, William, . . . Roane county, Walton,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Gardner, Anthony D., . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1887—'89.
- Garing, John F., . . . Greenbrier county, White Sulphur Springs,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Garrett, John, . . . Logan county, Chapmansville,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Garrison, Alpheus, . . . Monongalia county, Mooresville,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Gates, D. H., . . . Putnam county, Round Knob,
House of Delegates 1887.

- Gettinger, J. Howard, . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1875. Senate 1887—'89.
- Gibson, B. D., . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Gibson, Eustace, . . . Cabell county, Huntington,
House of Delegates 1877. Speaker.
- Gibson, Joseph H., . . . Preston county, Brandonville,
House of Delegates 1867—'69.
- Gibson, Samuel, . . . Preston county, Frost,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Gilkeson, Henry B., . . . Hampshire county, Romney,
House of Delegates 1883—'85.
- Gillian, John C., . . . Greenbrier county, Falling Springs,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Gilmore, Baptiste, . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Gilmore, John F., . . . Mineral county, Piedmont,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Gist, Joseph C., . . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Given, James F., . . . Braxton county, Mouth of Birch,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Givens, William Wilson W., . . . Tyler county, Sistersville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Gleason, C. J., . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Glover, William H., . . . Preston county, Terra Alta,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Gluck, J. C., . . . Ritchie county, Auburn,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Goad, George, . . . Braxton county, Strange Creek,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Goff, David, . . . Randolph county, Beverly,
Senate 1875—'77.
- Goff, Nathan, . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1863 to '66—'70.
- Goff, Nathan, Jr., . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1867—'68—extra session '68.

- Gold, Samuel, . . . Berkeley county, Mill Creek,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68, '69.
Senate 1870 to '72.
- Gooch, B. P., . . . Summers county, Hinton,
House of Delegates 1877-'79.
- Good, J. Hanson, . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Gorrell, Oliver, . . . Pleasants county, Twiggs,
House of Delegates 1883-'87.
- Gorrell, Theodore N., . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Grantham, John W., . . . Jefferson county, Middleway,
House of Delegates 1872. Senate 1872, 3-'81.
- Grantham, M. S., . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
Senate 1875-'77.
- Gray, John B., . . . Monongalia county, Laurel Point,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Gregory, Adam, . . . Webster county, Webster C. H.,
House of Delegates 1865-'68.
- Griffin, Benoni, . . . Pocahontas county, Beech Bottom,
House of Delegates 1863-'64.
- Griffin, Isaac H., . . . Webster county, Webster C. H.,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Grose, James, . . . Nicholas county, Kessler's Cross Lanes,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Gunn, William R., . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Guston, R. C., . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
Senate 1872 to '76.
- Guthrie, James, . . . Wetzel county, Fanlight,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Gwinn, Marion, . . . Summers county, Green Sul. Springs,
House of Delegates 1872, 3. Senate 1885-'87.
- Hackworth, George W., . . . Cabell county, Milton,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Hagans, Harrison . . . Preston county, Brandonville,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Hagans, J. Marshall . . . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
House of Delegates 1879-'87.

- Hagar Benjamin . . . Boone county, Brownstown,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Hagar, L. D. . . . Boone county, Hewitt,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Hagar, Robert . . . Boone county, Boone C. H.,
House of Delegates 1863—'64. Senate 1866 to ex. ses. '68
- Hale, Joseph W. . . . Wirt county, Wirt C. H.
House of Delegates 1865.
- Hale, P. M. . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Hall, Jasper L. . . . Barbour county, Philippi,
Senate 1872, 3. House of Delegates 1881.
- Hall, Moses S. . . . Ritchie county, Harrisville,
House of Delegates 1875—'77.
- Hall, Septimus . . . Wetzel county, New Martinsville,
Senate 1872, 3. House of Delegates 1881—'83.
- Hammett, R. G. . . . Pleasants county, Willow Island,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Hamilton, John M. . . . Calhoun county, Grantsville,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Hanen, S. R., . . . Marshall county, Glen Easton,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Harding, J. F. . . . Randolph county, Beverly,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Hardman, O. W. O. . . . Tyler county, Centreville,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Hare, James . . . Monongalia county, Easton,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Harman, George . . . Grant county, Peterstown,
House of Delegates 1867. Senate 1871—'73—'83.
- Harr, David M, . . . Marion county, Diamond,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Harris, Thomas M. . . . Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.
House of Delegates 1867.
- Harrison, Benjamin F. . . . Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Harrison, Matthew W. . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Harrison, Thomas. . . . Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883.

- Harrison, H. . . . McDowell county, McDowell C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Harrow, Mathew K. . . . Fayette county, Fayette Station,
House of Delegates 1868, and extra session '68.
- Harvey, R. T. . . . Cabell county, Huntington,
Senate 1883.
- Harvey, Thomas H. . . . Cabell county, Huntington,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Hassler, Ferdinand R. . . . Jackson county, Jackson C. H.,
House of Delegates 1870—'71.
- Hawkins, Aaron . . . Marion county, Basnettsville,
Senate 1863 to '66.
- Hawver, Samuel P. . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Hawvermale, S. J. . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Hayman, S. H. . . . Jackson county, Willow Grove,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Haymond, Alpheus F. . . . Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Haymond, Daniel . . . Ritchie county, Federal Hill,
Senate 1863 to '67.
- Haymond, Henry . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Haymond, Sidney . . . Harrison county, Quiet Dell,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Hays, George Warren . . . Calhoun county, Arnoldsburg,
Senate 1883—'85.
- Hays, Peregrine. . . . Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Hearne, William L. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Heermans, Francis . . . Preston county, Kingwood,
House of Delegates 1867 to '69.
- Heiskell, Francis W. Hampshire county, Pawpaw, Morgan co.,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Henderson, H. C. . . . Wood county, Williamstown,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Henshaw, Marion L. . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1883.

- Hensley, James Lilley . . . Mason county, New Haven,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Hereford, M. R. . . . Nicholas county, Nicholas C. H.,
Senate 1872.
- Hervey, James Brooke county, Wellsburg.
House of Delegates 1868 to '71.
- Hetzel, J. J. Morgan county, Pawpaw
House of Delegates 1883.
- Hibbetts, James H. . . . Ohio county, Wellsville,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Hiett, Asa, . . . Hampshire county, North River Mills,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Higgins, James H., . . . Jackson county, Cottageville,
House of Delegates 1866. -
- Hill, Charles, . . . Fayette county, Sewell Depot,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Hill, Martin, . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Hill, Robert M., . . . Marion county, Palatine,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Hinchman, James H., . . . Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1864—'65.
- Hinchman, John, . . . Monroe county, Egypt,
House of Delegates 1872, '73.
- Hinchman, Ulysses, . . . Logan county, Rich Creek,
House of Delegates 1866 to extra session '68.
- Hindman, John, . . . Brooke county, Halliday's Cove,
House of Delegates 1872-'73.
- Hiner, J. J., . . . Pendleton county, P. O., Doe Hill, Va.,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Hinkle, Abram, . . . Pendleton County, Mt. Freedom,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Hinkle, Jacob, . . . Pendleton county, Circleville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Hiser, Jonathan, . . . Pendleton county, Brushy Run,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Hively, Madison, . . . Roane county, Walton,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Hobbs, John W., . . . Hancock county, Fairview,
House of Delegates 1881.

- Hoff, Henson L., . . . Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Hoffman, E. L., . . . Berkeley county, Mill Creek,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Hoffman, Nimrod Nelson, . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Hoke, Joseph T., . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
Senate 1867 to '69. House of Delegates 1887, Preston.
- Holmes, M. G., . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Holman, Isaac, . . . Marion county, Palatine,
House of Delegates 1863 to '65.
- Holt, John H., . . . Preston county, P. O., Grafton, Taylor co.,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Holt, Joseph W., . . . Lincoln county, Hamlin,
House of Delegates 1881 to '83.
- Hoof, James Law, . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Hooker, George, . . . Brooke county, Cherry Hill,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Hornbrook, Jacob, . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Horner, Charles, . . . Wetzel county, Burton,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Hostutler, D. M., . . . Wetzel county, Littleton,
Senate 1883.
- Houston, Samuel A., . . . Monroe county, Union,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Hovermale, John H., . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Howard, Hiram R., . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Howes, Fenelon, . . . Barbour county, Belington,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68—'69.
- Howe, William R., . . . Marshall county, Rosby's Rock,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Hubbard, Chester D., . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate 1863—'64.
- Hubbard, William P., . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1881.

- Hudson, William H., . . . Kanawha county, Paint Creek,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Huffman, Alexander, . . . Gilmer county, Grantsville,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Huffman, Daniel, . . . Gilmer county, Steer Creek,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Hughes, H. T., . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Humphries, Alexander R., . . . Monroe county, Union,
Senate 1868 to '71.
- Hutchinson, John A., . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Hutton, Elihu, . . . Randolph county, Huttonsville,
House of Delegates 1877-'79.
- Hutton, John A., . . . Randolph county, Huttonsville,
House of Delegates 1869—'72.
- Hyer, Ellis S., . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Hyer, Harvey F., . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Ice, William B., . . . Marion county, Barracksville,
Senate 1871—'72.
- Ice, W. T., . . . Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Imboden, George W., . . . Fayette county, Hawk's Nest,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Irons, Benjamin F., . . . Monroe county, Pickaway,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Isbell, L. D., . . . Fayette county, Fayetteville,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Jacob, Alexander M. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. 68-'69. Senate 1872,3.
- Jacob, John J. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1869 from Hampshire county; 1879—'85.
- Jack, W. H. . . . Gilmer county, Townsends Mills,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Jackson, Jacob Beeson . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Jackson, James Monroe . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1870—'71.

- James, Noah Doddridge county, Centre Station,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Jarrett, James Jr. Monroe county, Union,
House of Delegates 1868.
- Johnson, David Dye Tyler county, Long Reach,
House of Del's 1866. Senate '72 to '79; Pres't '72,3—75 & '79.
- Johnson, Jacob F. Pendleton county, Franklin,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Johnson, John Jackson county, Sandyville,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Johnson, John C. Harrison county, Bridgeport,
House of Delegates 1877-'79.
- Johnson, Levi Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Johnson, John W. Monroe county, Alderson,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Johnson, Okey Wood county, Parkersburg,
Senate 1871.
- Johnston, David E. Mercer county, Princeton,
Senate 1879. Resigned July 19, '80.
- Jones, John C. Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1883-'85.
- Jones, John P. Preston county, Terra Alta,
House of Delegates 1871-'72. Senate 1877-'79-'87.
- Jordan, G. J. Summers county, Jordon's Chapel,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Jordan, L. S. Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Judy, Martin Grant county, Mouses.
House of Delegates 1870.
- Justice, W. E. Logan county, North Spring,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Kantner, Charles Preston county, Bruceton Mills,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Kee, W. L. Randolph county, Beverly
House of Delegates 1889.
- Keeney, D. J. Jackson county, Ravenswood.
House of Delegates 1863-'64.
- Keever, John S. Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1869.

- Keever, Wesley C. Wood county, Belleville,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Kellar, A. A. Wood county, Boaz,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Kellar, John Barbour county, Pleasant Creek,
House of Delegates 1865 to '67.
- Kepner, Samuel A. Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Keys, John W. Mineral county, Keyser,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Kidd, R. F. Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Kincaid, J. G. Fayette county, Deepwater,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Kincaid, John Fayette county, Fayetteville,
House of Delegates 1867—'69.
- King, William H. Preston county, Albright,
House of Delegates 1864—'65.
- Kinsey, G. W. Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Kirk, J. W. Putnam county, Raymond City,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Kirtley, M. S. Putnam county, Hurricane Station,
House of Delegates 1875. Senate 1877—'79.
- Kirtley, William Putnam county, Hurricane Station,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Kitchen, Bethuel M. Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
Senate 1865—'66. House of Delegates 1879.
- Kitchen, J. G. Berkeley county, Jones' Spring,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Kittle, Cyrus. Randolph county, Beverly,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Kline, Thomas B. Cabell county, Cabell C. H.
Senate 1871—72.
- Knott, C. H. Jefferson county, Moler,
Senate 1889.
- Knotts, A. W. Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Knotts, Absalom Calhoun county, Minora,
House of Delegates 1872—3.

- Knotts, Rufus . . . Calhoun county, Minora,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Koonce, George . . . Jefferson county, Harper's Ferry,
House of Delegates 1865 to '67. Senate 1870—'71.
- Kramer, LeRoy . . . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
House of Delegates 1863—'64, Speaker—'65, Speaker.
- Kunst, John H. . . . Taylor county, Pruntytown,
House of Delegates, 1877.
- Kyle, Edmund . . . Wetzel county, Pine Grove,
House of Delegates 1865—'66.
- Laidley, John B. . . . Cabell county, Barboursville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Laidley, William Sydney . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1872,3.
- Lamb, Daniel . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1863 to '65—'67 to '69—'70.
- Lamon, John W. . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Lane John G. . . . Wetzel county, Proctor,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Langfitt, Valentine . . . Doddridge county, Long Run,
House of Delegates 1871-72.
- Largent, John . . . Hampshire county, Pawpaw, Morgan co.,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Largent, Lewis . . . Morgan county, Pawpaw,
House of Delegates 1877—'87.
- Legg, George W. . . . Berkeley county, Mill Creek,
House of Delegates 1872,'73.
- Leonard, D. H. . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Leonard, George K. . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
Senate 1869—'70.
- Lewis, Albert A. . . . Lewis co., Weston,
House of Delegates 1872—'72, 3.
- Lewis, Charles S. . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Lewis, John D. . . . Kanawha county, Kanawha Salines,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Lewis, W. H. T. . . . Jefferson county, Kabletown,
House of Delegates 1879.

- Lewiss, G. F. . . . Jefferson county, Harper's Ferry,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Lightburn, J. A. J. . . . Lewis county, Jane Lew,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Lightner, J. M. . . . Pocahontas county, Huntersville.
House of Delegates 1872.
- Little, Thomas . . . Mercer county, Frenchville,
House of Delegates 1863—'65 to '67.
- Lively, W. E. . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Lobban, John G. . . . Monroe county, Alderson,
Senate 1883-'85.
- Lockhart, Marquis L. . . . Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
House of Delegates 1866—'67
- Logan, Thomas H. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1864—'79.
- Long, Jacob H. . . . Tucker county, Alum Hill,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Loomis, George . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
Senate 1875 to '77.
- Lough, John B. . . . Monongalia county, Arnettsville,
House of Delegates 1863 to 1865—'71—'72—'75.
- Love, Byron. . . . Barbour county, Peel Tree,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Lowe, Levi M. . . . Wetzel county, Pine Grove,
Senate 1877-'79.
- Lowe, Robert. . . . Marion county, Bobtown,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Lowry, N. M. . . . Summers county, Hinton,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Lowther, Milton R. . . . Wirt county, Elizabeth,
Senate 1889.
- Lucas, Daniel B. . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House 1885-'87; resigned March 3, 1887.
- Lurty, Beverly H. . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Lusk, Floyd . . . Wyoming county, Oceana,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Lynch, Charles W. . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1883-'85.

- Lynch, George . . . Calhoun county, Arnoldsburg,
House of Delegates 1870—'81.
- Lynch, William . . . Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Mairs, William . . . Kanawha county, Sissonville,
House of Delegates 1865—'66.
- Mahon, Edward S. . . . Jackson county, Ravenswood,
Senate 1863 to '67. House of Del's 1868 and ex. ses. 68—69.
- Mangy, J. L. . . . Pendleton county, Franklin,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Mann, Andrew W. . . . Greenbrier county, Falling Springs,
House of Delegates 1863—'67 to '69.
- Mannion, Thomas W. . . . Wetzel county, Burton,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Marshall, Robert R. . . . Gilmer county, Stout's Mills,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Marshman, Thomas F. . . . Marshall county, Dallas,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Martin, George W. . . . Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Martin, Lewis Alexander . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1869—'71.
- Martin, Reuben . . . Wetzel county, Van Camp,
Senate 1867—'68 and extra session '68.
- Mason, James M. . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Maxwell, Edwin. . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
Senate 1863 to '66—'87—'89.
- Maxwell, Franklin . . . Doddridge county, West Union,
Senate 1881—'83.
- Maxwell, Rufus . . . Tucker county, St. George,
House of Delegates 1866—'70.
- Maxwell, Williams . . . Doddridge county, Smithton,
House of Delegates 1877—'81—'83.
- Mayer, Daniel . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Meadows, Francis W. . . . Boone county, Short Creek,
House of Delegates 1870—'71.
- Meadows, James . . . Boone county, Madison,
House of Delegates 1881.

- Meador, R. G. . . . Mercer county, Concord Church,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Mearns, Hugh . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Melvin, Jacob S. . . . Jefferson county, Duffield's,
House of Delegates 1879. Senate 1883-'85.
- Merrill, Lindsey . . . Wirt county, Newark,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Meyer, J. M. . . . Wood county, Tyner,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Michael John. . . . Hardy county, New Creek,
House of Delegates 1863-'65.
- Middleton, William . . . Mineral county, Elk Garden,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Miller, A. A. . . . Summers county, Hinton,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Miller, Jacob J. . . . Jefferson county, Kearneysville,
House of Delegates 1869-'70.
- Miller, James H. . . . Fayette county, Gauley Bridge,
House of Delegates 1872-'72, 3.
- Miller, Samuel A. . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Miller, W. G. . . . Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Miller, Wm. W. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. '68-72, 3, Speaker.
- Miner, A. C. . . . Tucker county, St. George,
Senate 1887-'89.
- Minter, Gwinn . . . Harrison county, Kincheloe,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Modisett, A. B. . . . Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Moffett, George Henry, . . . Pocahontas county, Clover Lick,
House of Delegates 1879, Speaker-'81.
- Monroe, Alexander . . . Hampshire county, Romney,
House of Delegates 1875, Speaker-'79 to adj. ses. '82.
- Monroe, John . . . Hampshire county, Capon Bridge,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Monroe, Robert . . . Wirt county, Burning Springs,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.

- Montague, Dudley S. . Putnam county, Red House Shoals,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Montgomery, James . Fayette county, Cannelton, Kan'ha co.,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Montgomery, John C. . Kanawha county, Cannelton,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Moore, A. C. . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Morgan, Aaron . Wetzel county, Porter's Falls,
House of Delegates 1885—'89.
- Morgan, Elijah . Wetzel county, Porter's Ferry,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Morgan, J. J. . Upshur county, French Creek,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Morgan, J. W. . Ohio county, West Liberty,
House of Delegates 1875-'77.
- Morgan, John W. . Wetzel county, Pine Grove,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. '68. Senate 1872.
- Morris, J. S. . Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Morris, Presley W. . Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.,
Senate 1885 to '89.
- Morrison, George H. . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
Senate 1872. House of Delegates 1872, 3—'89.
- Morrison, J. W., Jr. . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
Senate 1885 to '89.
- Morrow, James, Jr. . Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1871—'81.
- Myles, William . Ohio county, Wheeling
House of Delegates 1885.
- McCallister, E. M. . Cabell county, Milton,
Senate 1887-'89.
- McCann, Thomas K. . Greenbrier county, Middle Ferry Brook,
Senate 1863.
- McCarty, Joseph . Pocahontas county, Mt. Murphy,
House of Delegates 1867.
- McClaskey, James T. . Monongalia county, Easton,
House Del's '68 and ex. ses. '68—'69. Senate '72, 3. House '77.
- McClung, William H. . Greenbrier county, Meadow Bluff,
House of Delegates 1883 to '89

- McComas, T. J. . . . Lincoln county, Falls Mills,
House of Delegates 1872.
- McCombs, J. T. . . . Marshall county, Wolf Run,
House of Delegates 1887-'89.
- McConaughy, W. C. . . . Wirt county, Burning Spring,
House of Delegates 1885.
- McCoole, T. E. . . . Mineral county, New Creek,
House of Delegates 1872.
- McCord, George W. . . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
House of Delegates 1881-'83.
- McCown, A. F. . . . Mason county, Hartford City,
House of Delegates 1872.
- McCoy, Alpheus . . . Braxton county, Tate Creek,
House of Delegates 1870.
- McCoy, Joseph E. . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1866.
- McCreery, John W. . . . Raleigh county, Raleigh C. H.,
Senate 1885 to '89.
- McCreery, William . . . Raleigh county, Raleigh C. H.,
House of Delegates 1879.
- McCruin, Page R. . . . Preston county, Aurora,
House of Delegates 1879-'81.
- McCulloch, John A. . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1875.
- McCullough, P. H. . . . Cabell county, Huntington,
House of Delegates 1883.
- McCurdy, Charles H. . . . Jefferson county, Kabletown,
House of Delegates 1866.
- McDonald, A. J. . . . Calhoun county, Arnoldsburg,
House of Delegates 1864.
- McDonald, Isaac E. . . . Wyoming county, Oceana,
Senate 1872, 3 to '75-'76.
- McDonald, Wm. R. . . . Marshall county, Cameron,
House of Delegates 1871.
- McEldowney, Robert . . . Wetzel county, New Martinsville,
House of Delegates 1875, 6.
- McFadden, G. S. . . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1877
- McGill, Charles . . . Putnam county, McGill,
House of Delegates 1885.

- McGinnis, Benjamin . Ritchie county, Ellenboro,
House of Delegates 1871.
- McGinnis, Ira J. . Cabell county, Guyandotte,
Senate 1875 to '77.
- McGraw, John . Wyoming county, Joe's Branch,
House of Delegates 1871—'79.
- McGregor, David M. . Ritchie county, Cairo,
Senate 1879 to adjourned session '82.
- McGrew, J. C. . Preston county, Kingwood,
House of Delegates 1863 to '65.
- McGrew, William C. . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
Senate 1879 to '85.
- McKenna, J. E. . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1872.
- McKinney, J. M. . Ritchie county, Highland,
House of Delegates 1887.
- McLean, James L. . Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1871.
- McMechen, James T. . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1883—'85.
- McMillan, Samuel . Doddridge county, West Union,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- McNeel, William L. . Pocahontas county, Academy,
Senate 1881 to '83.
- McNeer, R. T. . Monroe county, Union,
House of Delegates 1879.
- McNell, Frank P., . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1881.
- McQueen, David, . Nicholas county, Hookersville,
House of Delegates 1883.
- McQuilikin, Abraham R. . Berkeley county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1866—'67.
- McWhorter, Henry C. . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1865 from Roane county, extra
session '68. Speaker '85—'87.
- McWhorter, Jos. M. . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1863—4.
- Nadenbousch, M. C. . Berkeley county, Hedgesville,
House of Delegates 1871—'72.

- Napier, Robert . . . Wayne county, Adkin's Mills,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Nash, J. Monroe . . . Putnam county, Buffalo,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Neel, Fields F. . . Greenbrier county, Indian creek,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Neely, Floyd . . . Doddridge county, West Union,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Nelson, James L. . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Newlin, Cyrus . . . Monroe county, Union,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Newlon, Charles W. . . Taylor county, Grafton,
Senate 1877-'79.
- Newton, Enos W. . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Newman, Lewis S. . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1871. Senate 1879 to adj. ses. '82.
- Nixon, John . . . Marshall county, Rosby's Rock,
House of Delegates 1879-'83.
- Oakes, L. H. . . Kanawha county, Spring Hill,
House of Delegates 1887.
- O'Brien, Emmet J. . . Barbour county, Burnersville,
Senate 1866-'67.
- Orr, Uriah Newton . . . Preston county, Newburg,
House of Delegates 1881 to '83-'89.
- Owings, E. J. . . Hancock county, Holliday's Cove,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Oxley, B. H. . . Lincoln county, Hamlin,
House of Delegates 1885. Senate 1887-'89.
- Pannell, A. J. . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1872, 3. Senate 1875.
Died during session.
- Parker, Eli L. . . Marion county, Rivesville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Parker, J. O. . . Tyler county, Grandville,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Parker, Joseph W. . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.

- Parks, Abel B. Doddridge county, New Milton,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Parks, Andrew Roane county, Looneysville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Parriott, W. E. Marshall county, Bellton,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Parrish, John W. Kanawha county, Malden,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Parsons, A. B. Tucker county, St. George,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Parsons, William A. Jackson county, Parkersburg, Wood co.,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Patrick, Spicer Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1863, Speaker—'65. Senate 1870—'71.
- Patterson, Robert Pleasants county, St. Marys,
Senate 1872.
- Payne, John D. McDowell county, Peerysville,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Payne, William P. McDowell county, Peerysville,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Peck, Daniel Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate 1865—'66.
- Peck, J. E. Nicholas county, Nicholas C. H.
House of Delegates 1887—'89.
- Pennybacker, J. E. Pendleton county, Franklin,
House of Delegates 1877—'79—'83.
- Peterson, Aaron D. Lewis county, French Creek,
House of Delegates 1864—'65
- Pew, Preston Gilmer county, Glenville,
Senate 1872.
- Phares, Jesse F. Randolph county, Beverly,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Phelps, John M. Mason county Point Pleasant,
Senate 1863, President—'64—'65—'69—'70.
- Pierpont, F. H. Marion county, Fairmont,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Pinnell, David S. Upshur county, Buckhannon,
House of Delegates 1865 to '69, Speaker—'66—'67—'77.
- Poe, David, Upshur county, Buckhannon,
House of Delegates 1881.

- Pope, Henry W. Hardy county, Luney's Creek,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68,
- Post, Ira C. Harrison county, Romine's Mills,
House of Delegates 1879—'85.
- Potter, William H. Morgan county, Sleepy Creek,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Poundstone, Alex. M. Upshur county, Buckhannon,
House of Delegates 1872—'79.
- Powell, David Taylor county, Flemington,
House of Delegates 1883—'85.
- Powell, John Boone county, Madison,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Powell, William M. Tyler county, Centreville,
House of Delegates 1868—'69—'83.
- Pownall, Alfred H.. . . . Hampshire county, Romney,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Poynter, John J. Pleasants county, St. Marys,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Price, A. S. Calhoun county, Grantsville,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Price, Bushrod W. Marshall county, Moundsville,
Senate 1872, 3 to adj. ses. '75, 6—'85—'87.
- Price, George E. Mineral county, Keyser,
Senate 1883 to '89; President '85—'87.
- Price, John Evan. Monongalia county, Mooresville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Price, William Monongalia county, Mooresville
Sen. '65—'66—'68 & ex. ses. '68—69. House Del's 1870.
Senate 1871—'72. House Del's 1872, 3.
- Prince, William. Raleigh county, Raleigh C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872, 3—'81—'82.
- Prichard, Alpheus Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1871—'72—'75.
- Prichard, B. J. Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
Senate 1889.
- Prichard, C. A. Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Prunty, F. Ritchie county, Oxford,
House of Delegates 1872.

- Pugh, A. L. . . . Hampshire county, Capon Bridge,
House of Delegates 1887-'89.
- Pugh, David. . . . Hampshire county, Capon Bridge,
Senate 1877.
- Pugh, David F. . . . Tyler county, Middlebourne,
House of Delegates 1875. Senate 1879.
- Putnam, Thomas G. . . . Nicholas county, Nicholas C. H.,
House of Delegates 1869-'70.
- Quarrier, William A. . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1877-'81.
- Quinn, Joseph H. . . . Hancock county, Wellsville, O.,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Rader, Anthony. . . . Nicholas county, Summersville,
Senate 1865-'66-'68 and ex. ses. '68. House of Del's
1870. Senate 1871-'72. House Del's 1872, 3.
- Rader, E. H. . . . Jackson county, Jackson C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Ragland, Henry Clay . . . Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Randolph, Jesse F. . . . Harrison county, Salem,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Ramsdell, Z. D. . . . Wayne county, Ceredo,
Senate 1869-'70.
- Rexroad, Noah . . . Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Reynolds, George W. . . . Taylor county, Pruntytown,
House of Delegates 1875-'79.
- Reynolds, John . . . Marshall county, Woodlands,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Reynolds, John M. . . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Reynolds, William M. . . . Mercer county, Princeton,
House of Delegates 1875-'87.
- Richardson, Charles H. . . . Calhoun county, Richardson,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Richmond, William C. . . . Summers county, Richmond Falls,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Riddle, Eli . . . Ritchie county, Pennsboro,
House of Delegates 1865-'66-'68 and extra session '68.

- Rider, John W. . . . Jefferson county, Charlestown,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Riffe, William Crockett . . . Raleigh county, Raleigh C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883—'87.
- Rigg, John D. . . . Preston county, Terra Alta,
House of Delegates 1877—'83.
- Righter, John . . . Marion county, Mannington,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Riley, John H. . . . Jackson county, Marietta, Ohio,
House of Delegates 1877—'81.
- Roach, Jesse . . . Roane county, Reedy,
House of Delegates 1885—'89.
- Roberts, D. A. . . . Wirt county, Burning Springs,
Senate 1881 to '83.
- Robertson, Edward . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Robinson, James . . . Ohio county, Valley Grove,
House of Delegates 1872—'72, 3.
- Robinson, John A. . . . Mineral county, Patterson's Creek,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Robinson, Samuel I. . . . Wetzel county, New Martinsville,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Rock, A. A. . . . Kanawha county, St. Albans,
House of Delegates 1879—'85.
- Rodgers, Linn . . . Brooke county, Bethany,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Rogers, Thomas E. . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Roles, Christopher . . . Raleigh county, Coal River Marshes,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Rollins, Barney J. . . . Mason county, Letart Falls,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Rollyson, William D. . . . Braxton county, Salt Lick Bridge,
Senate 1863—'64. House of Delegates 1871—'72.
- Ropp, G. H. . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Ropp, Jacob . . . Berkeley county, Little Georgetown,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Rose, Bartley . . . McDowell county, Snake Root,
House of Delegates 1877.

- Roseberry, Andrew Cabell county, Guyandotte,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Ross, Andrew F. Ohio county, West Liberty,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Ross, C. P. Wood county, Bull Creek,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Roush, L. F. Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Rowan, John M. Monroe county, Union,
House of Delegates 1877—'87 Speaker.
- Rowley, George Mason county, West Columbia,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Ruckman, James Pleasants county, Willow Island,
House of Delegates 1872—'72, 3.
- Ruffner, Lewis Kanawha county, Kanawha Salines,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Ruhl, John L. Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Rusmissell, S. C. Barbour county, Burnersville,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Rymer, Henry A. Tyler county, Middlebourne,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Salisbury, Jacob Clay county, Clay C. H.,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Samples, Harvey Clay county, Pleasant Retreat,
House of Delegates 1877. Senate 1881 to '83.
- Samuels, Henry J. Cabell county, Barboursville,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Sayre, J. O. Mason county, Letart,
House of Delegates 1883—'85.
- Scherr, Arnold C. Grant county, Maysville,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Seofield, Owen G. Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Scott, Charles F. Ritchie county, Ritchie C. H.,
House of Delegates 1864—'65 from Brooke.
Senate 1871 to '77 from Ritchie.
- Scott, James Raleigh county, Table Rock,
House of Delegates 1870. Senate 1871—'72.

- Scott, N. B. Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate 1883 to '89.
- Segur, Abel Wayne county, Ceredo,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Sehon, Edmond Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Seabright, Charles W. Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Settle, Isaac J. Fayette county, Fayetteville,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Shannon, William Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Shanklin, John P. Monroe county, Salt Sulphur Springs,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Sharp, James Price Wood county, Bull Creek,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Sheetz, George W. Hampshire county, Piedmont,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Shaw, David Wm. Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1887—'89.
- Shelton, A. B. Lincoln county, Sheridan,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Shelton, Jerome Lincoln county, Hamlin,
Senate 1881.
- Shelton, Winston Nicholas county, Kessler's Cross Lanes,
Senate 1872, 3 to '75, 6. House of Delegates 1879.
- Sheppard, Jonathan Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Sheppard, Lewis Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Sheppard, Samuel Wirt county, Zackville,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Sherrard, Robert B. Hardy county, Moorefield,
Senate 1872 to '75, 6.
- Shinn, G. W. Jackson county, Ripley,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Shirley, J. W. Jefferson county, Smithfield,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Shirtz, M. H. Wirt county, Burning Springs,
House of Delegates 1877—'83.

- Short, Booker . . . Wyoming county, Pound River,
House of Delegates 1872 to adj. ses. '75, 6.
- Shriver, W. W. . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Sidebottom, J. H. . . . Boone county, Boone C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872.
- Siler, John Templeton . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
House of Delegates 1881—'82.
- Simmons, David . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Simonton, W. S. . . . Marshall county, Cameron,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Simpson, Robert, . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1875—'77.
- Sinclair, Josiah . . . Marshall county, Benwood,
House of Delegates 1881—'87.
- Sipel, George W. . . . Pocahontas county, Greenbank,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Slack, Greenbury . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
Senate 1863 to extra session '68.
- Small, Adam . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Smith, A. W. . . . Grant county, Greenland,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Smith Anthony . . . Tyler county, Wick,
House of Delegates 1871—'72, 3. Senate 1883—'85.
- Smith Benjamin H. . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Smith, Buckner J. . . . Hancock county, New Cumberland,
House of Delegates 1865—'66. Senate 1889.
- Smith, Charles W. . . . Cabell county, Cabell C. H.,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Smith, Edward . . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Smith, Fontaine . . . Marion county, Fairmont,
Senate 1881 to '83.
- Smith, James H. . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Smith, J. Rufus . . . Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
House of Delegates 1868 to '69.

- Smith, Silas Tyler county, Shiloh,
House of Delegates 1887-'89
- Smith, William Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1865 to '67.
- Snider, Joseph Monongalia county, Easton,
House of Delegates 1872 to adj. ses. '76. Senate '87-'89.
- Snider, William H. Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1867—'69—'72, 3—'79.
- Snodgrass, Jesse F. Doddridge county, Yeater's Mills,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Snodgrass, I. B. Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Snyder, Harmon Randolph county, Valley Head,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Somerville, James Brewer Brooke county, Bethany,
House of Delegates 1877. Senate 1885-'87.
- Soper, Abraham D. Tyler county, Sistersville,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Spates, Thomas S. Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Spaulding, Jackson Wayne county, Cassville,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Spencer, J. S. Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Spencer, Samuel S. Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1866—'67—'75.
- Sprigg, Joseph Hardy county, Moorefield,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Spurlock, Hurston Wayne county, Ceredo,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Squires, Daniel S. Braxton county, Salt Lick Bridge,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Stapleton, Samuel T. Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1883-'85.
- St. Clair, E. W. Monongalia county, Stewartstown,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Stearne, J. V. Mason county, Leon,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Stedman, Lyman Hancock county, Brown's Island,
House of Delegates 1877.

- Steere, D. Q. Pleasants county, Belpre, O.
House of Delegates 1881.
- Steere, William H. Wood county, Bull Creek,
House of Delegates 1868 and extra session '68.
- Stehly, John A. Berkeley county, Falling Waters,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Stephenson, Benjamin L. Clay county, Clay C. H.,
House of Delegates 1865—'71.
- Stevenson, William E. Wood county, Parkersburg,
Senate 1863 to extra session '68. President '65 to 68.
- Stewart, James Putnam county, Raymond City,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Stewart, William C. Wirt county, Wirt C. H.,
House of Delegates 1858 and extra session '68.
- Stidger, Samuel B. Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Stifel, Louis C. Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Stifel, Louis F. Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1883—'89.
- Stollings, Joel E. Boone county, Boone C. H.,
Senate 1872—'81-'83.
- Stone, C. J. Logan county, Chapmansville,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Stone, L. F. Wood county, Belleville,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Stone, T. M. Wetzel county, Pine Grove,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Stout, John W. Wood county, Lubeck,
House of Del's 1872-'72, 3. Senate 1879 to adj. ses. '82.
- Stratton, William Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1877.
- Stuart, Chapman J. Doddridge county, West Union,
House of Delegates 1875—'79.
- Stubbs, C. E. Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Stuck, J. W. Doddridge county, Centre Station,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Stump, Henry Roane county, Walton,
House of Delegates 1864.

- Stump, Melville . . . Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Stump, Taylor . . . Calhoun county, Grantsville,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Sturgis, George C. . . Monongalia county, Morgantown,
House of Delegates 1870 to '72.
- Sturm Jesse F. . . Marion county, Sturm's Mills,
House of Delegates 1883—'87.
- Summers, Albert Edgar . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House Del's '70—'72, Sp'kr. Senate '72, 3—'79—'81, Pres.
- Sutton, Felix . . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1863—'64.
- Sweeney, Daniel . . . Tyler county, Sistersville,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Switzer, Rufus . . . Putnam county, Winfield,
Senate 1885—'87.
- Sydenstricker, John M. . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1881—'87—'89.
- Tabler, Levi J. . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1868 to '69.
- Tanner, I. S. . . Jefferson county, Shepherdstown,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Tarr, William H. . . Brooke county, Wellsburg,
Senate 1877—'79.
- Taylor, B. J. . . Roane county, Osborne's Mills,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Taylor, E. J. . . Ritchie county, Cornwallis,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Taylor, E. G. . . Doddridge county, Morgansville,
House of Delegates 1885—'87.
- Taylor, Gustavus F. . . Braxton county, Braxton C. H.,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Taylor, James . . . Ritchie county, Cornwallis,
House of Delegates 1872 to adjourned session '75, 6.
- Taylor, John . . . Randolph county, Leedsville.
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Teter, Alva . . . Upshur county, Peck's Run,
House of Delegates 1864.
- Teter, Jacob . . . Upshur county, Peck's Run,
House of Delegates 1863.

- Teter, Joseph . . . Barbour county, Bealington,
House of Delegates 1863—1870.
- Thatcher, Charles A. . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
Senate 1867.
- Thayer, A. H. . . . Taylor county, Grafton,
House of Delegates 1887-'89.
- Thayer, John M. . . . Taylor county, Grafton,
House of Delegates 1872-'72, 3.
- Thomas, Ebenezer C. . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1870.
- Thomas, Richard . . . Monroe county, Palatine,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Thompson, Aden . . . Raleigh county, Round Glade,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Thompson, John K. . . . Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Thompson, John J. . . . Putnam county, Winfield,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Thornburg, John W. . . Cabell county, Cabell C. H.,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Timms, L. J. . . . Putnam county, Buffalo,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Tippett, George W. . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Toler, W. H. . . . Kanawha county, Peabody,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Tomlinson, William H. . . Mason county, Point Pleasant,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. '68.
- Toney, Hugh . . . Logan county, Chapmansville,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Totten, M. G. . . . Mineral county, Piedmont,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Trainer, Thomas H. . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1865,-'66.
- Triplett, Marshall . . Webster county, Welsh Glades,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Turner, Alfred . . . Marshall county, Fair Hill,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Turner, Eli Marsh . . . Harrison county, Clarksburg,
House of Delegates 1877-'79.

- Turner, Joseph . . . Marshall county, Moundsville,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Tyson, Calvin . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Unger, A. R. . . . Morgan county, Unger's Store,
Senate 1885-'87.
- Unger, Washington . . . Morgan county, Unger's Store,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Upton, Sylvester . . . Mercer county, Jumping Branch,
House of Delegates 1871-'75.
- Vance, John T. . . . Mineral county, New Creek,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Vandal, A. L. . . . Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1879.
- Vanmeter, Joseph . . . Hardy county, Old Fields,
Senate 1881 to '83.
- Van Pelt, M. . . . Fayette county, Fayetteville,
Senate 1887-'89.
- Van Winkle, Peter G. . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Van Winkle, Rathbone . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Vaughan, Charles A. . . . Mason county, Upland,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Vaughan, John W. . . . Lincoln county, Hamlin,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Vawter, Elliott . . . Monroe county, Union,
Senate 1872, 3.
- Vinson, B. C. . . . Cabell county, Mud Bridge,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Vossler, Edwin F. . . . Grant county, Grant C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Vrooman, Wellington . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Waggy, William . . . Clay county, Clay C. H.,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. '68.
- Walker, George J. . . . Jackson county, Jackson C. H.,
Senate 1872, 3.
- Warden, James W. . . . Hardy county, Wardensville,
House of Delegates 1875.

- Watson, James S. Monongalia county, Uffington,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Wayt, W. D. Marshall county, Rosby's Rock,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Weber, Gotlieb F. Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Webster, William H. Mason county, Green Bottom,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Welch, William M. Mineral county, Keyser,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. '68—'70 Speaker—'75.
- Wells, A. B. Roane county, Spencer,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Wells, Charles E. Marion county, Glover's Gap,
House of Delegates 1877—'81.
- Wells, Meredith Raleigh county, Brownstown,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Wells, Selman Tyler county, Ben's Run,
House of Delegates 1870—'81.
- Welton, Wright Mineral county, Ridgeville,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Werninger, Alstorpheus Harrison county, Clarksburg,
Senate 1867 to '70.
- West, Thomas J. Harrison county, West Milford,
House of Delegates 1871—'72—'75.
- Wheat, Joseph S. Morgan county, Berkeley Springs,
House of Delegates 1863—'64—'67—'70.
- White, H. S. Logan county, Logan C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872.
- White, Henry S. Marshall county, Bellton,
House of Delegates 1872 to adjourned session '75, 6.
- White, Robert Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1885.
- Whittaker, N. E. Ohio county, Wheeling,
House of Delegates 1887.
- Wiant, W. T. Gilmer county, Glenville,
House of Delegates 1863.
- Wilen, William Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Wilkinson, John S. Lincoln county, Hamlin,
House of Delegates 1870—'77.

- Wilkinson, William E. . . . Wayne county, Wayne C. H.,
House of Delegates 1872. Senate 1872, 3.
- Williams, Charles . . . Grant county, Williamsport,
Senate 1879-'81.
- Williams, George W. . . . Greenbrier county, Frankford,
House of Delegates 1872—'75.
- Williams, Isaac P. . . . Boone county, Peytona,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Williams, Joshua Purdum . . . Mineral county, Piedmont,
House of Delegates 1889.
- Williamson, James A. . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1867.
- Williamson, James W. . . . Wood county, Ben's Run,
House of Delegates 1864—'66.
- Wilson, Andrew . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate 1867 to '70. House of Delegates 1879.
- Wilson, E. Willis . . . Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Dels. 1871; Senate 1872; House of Dels. 1877 from
Jefferson. '81 and adj. ses. '82 Speaker, Kanawha.
- Wilson, James H. . . . Preston county, German Settlement,
House of Delegates 1873.
- Wilson, Lewis . . . Barbour county, Philippi,
House of Delegates 1881.
- Wilson, William . . . Berkeley county, Martinsburg,
House of Delegates 1865.
- Wilson, W. K. . . . Lewis county, Ireland,
House of Delegates 1883.
- Witcher John S. . . . Cabell county, Cabell C. H.,
House of Delegates 1866.
- Withrow, James . . . Greenbrier county, Lewisburg,
House of Delegates 1872, 3.
- Wooddell, William J. . . . Pocahontas county, Greenbank,
House of Delegates 1872 to adj. ses. '75, 6.
- Woodford, Asa W. . . . Lewis county, Weston,
House of Delegates 1868 and ex. ses. '68.
- Woods, Joseph Jacob . . . Ohio county, Wheeling,
Senate '79-'81. House '83, Sp'kr—'87-'89, Sp'kr.
- Woodyard, R. L. . . . Wood county, Parkersburg,
House of Delegates 1887.

- Woodyard, William. Roane county, Spencer,
Senate 1883 to '89.
- Workman, William, Boone county, Bald Knob,
House Del's '66—'67. Senate '68 & ex. ses. '68. House '85.
- Worley, William Gordon Preston county, Kingwood,
Senate 1889.
- Wright, Edward D. Cabell county, Guyandotte,
House Del's 1863. Senate 1865 to ex. ses. '68.
- Wright, William O. Cabell county, Guyandotte,
House of Delegates 1869.
- Wyatt, Benjamin F. Kanawha county, Charleston,
House of Delegates 1871.
- Yeager, Henry A. Pocahontas county, Greenbrier,
House of Delegates 1883—'87.
- Yeater, John Wiley. Wetzel county, New Dale,
Senate 1889.
- Young, Samuel. Pocahontas county, Edray,
Senate 1863—'64—'67 to '70.
- Young, Stillman. Upshur county, Rock Cave,
House of Delegates 1887—'89.
- Zinn, Peter Preston county, Tunnelton,
House of Delegates 1875.
- Zinn, W. B. Preston county, Zinn's Mills,
House Del's 1863—'66. Senate '67—'68 & ex. ses. '68.

COUNTIES; WHEN AND HOW FORMED, AND WHENCE NAMED.

COUNTIES.	WHEN.	PARENT COUNTY.	WHENCE NAMED.
Barbour	1843	Harrison, Lewis, Randolph	James Barbour, Gov. of Va. 1812.
Berkeley	1772	Frederick	Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley, of Virginia, 1641.
Boone	1847	Kanawha, Cabell, Logan	Daniel Boone, the Indian hunter.
Braxton	1836	Kanawha, Lewis, Nicholas	Carter Braxton, Signer of the Declaration.
Brooke	1797	Ohio	Robt. Brooke, Gov. of Va., 1794.
Cabell	1809	Kanawha	Wm. H. Cabell, Gov. of Va. 1805.
Calhoun	1856	Gilmer	J. C. Calhoun, Southern States man
Clay	1858	Braxton, Nicholas	Henry Clay, U. S. Senator, of Ky.
Doddridge	1845	Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie, Lewis	Philip Doddridge, the Virginia Orator and Congressman.
Fayette	1831	Logan, Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas	Gen. LaFayette, friend of Washington.
Gilmer	1845	Kanawha, Lewis	Thos. W. Gilmer, Governor of Virginia, 1840.
Grant	1866	Hardy	President Ulysses S. Grant.
Greenbrier	1777	Botetourt, Montgomery	From the many briers on the banks of its river.
Hampshire	1754	Augusta, Frederick	In honor of Hampshire, England.
Hancock	1848	Brooke	John Hancock, of Independence fame.
Hardy	1786	Hampshire	Samuel Hardy, Virginia M. C., in 1786.
Harrison	1784	Monongalia	Benj. Harrison, Gov. of Va. 1781.
Jackson	1831	Kanawha, Wood, Mason	Andrew Jackson, President U. S.
Jefferson	1801	Berkeley	Thos. Jefferson, author of the Constitution and Governor of Virginia in 1799.
Kanawha	1789	Greenbrier, Montgomery	Kenhawa, Shawnese, River of the Woods.
Lewis	1816	Harrison	Gen. Andrew Lewis, killed at the battle of Point Pleasant.
Lincoln	1867	Kanawha, Putnam, Boone, Cabell	Abraham Lincoln, martyr.
Logan	1824	Kanawha, Cabell, Giles, Tazewell	Logan, the Mingo Chief.
Marion	1842	Harrison, Monongalia	Gen. Francis Marion of the Revolution.
Marshall	1835	Ohio	John Marshall, U. S. Chief Justice; from Virginia.
Mason	1804	Kanawha	Geo. Mason, of Colonial Virginia.
Mercer	1837	Giles, Tazewell	Gen. Hugh Mercer, who fell at Princeton.
Mineral	1866	Hampshire	From its coal deposit.
Monongalia	1776	Augusta	Monongahela, Falling-in-bank River.
Monroe	1799	Greenbrier	James Monroe, Gov. of Va. 1799.
Morgan	1820	Hampshire, Berkeley	Gen. Daniel Morgan, of the Revolution.

COUNTIES.	WHEN	PARENT COUNTY.	WHENCE NAMED.
McDowell ----	1858	Tazewell.....	Jas. McDowell, Gov. of Va. 1843.
Nicholas.....	1818	Kanawha. Greenbrier, Randolph.....	Wilson C. Nicholas, Governor of Virginia, 1814.
Ohio.....	1776	Augusta.....	Indian, O-hi-o, The Beautiful.
Pendleton.....	1788	Augusta, Hardy, Rock- ingham.....	Edmund Pendleton, President of Virginia Convention, 1776.
Pleasants	1851	Wood, Tyler, Ritchie....	James Pleasants, Gov. of Va. 1822.
Pocahontas ...	1821	Bath. Pendleton, Ran- dolph.....	The Indian Princess of Virginia.
Preston.....	1818	Monongalia.....	Gen. Jas. P. Preston, Governor of Virginia, 1816.
Putnam.....	1848	Kanawha, Cabell, Mason	Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolu- tionary fame.
Raleigh.....	1850	Fayette.....	Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585.
Randolph.....	1787	Harrison	Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, 1786.
Ritchie..	1844	Harrison, Lewis, Wood..	Thos. Ritchie, of Virginia.
Roane.....	1856	Kanawha, Jackson, Gil- mer	Judge Roane.
Summers	1871	Monroe, Mercer, Green brier, Fayette.....	Lewis and Geo. W. Summers, of Kanawha county.
Taylor	1844	Harrison, Barbour, Marion... ..	U. S. Senator of Va. John Taylor.
Tucker	1856	Randolph	Judge Tucker, M. C. from Va.
Tyler.	1814	Ohio.	John Tyler, Gov. of Va., 1808.
Upshur... ..	1851	Randolph, Barbour, Lewis.....	Judge A. P. Upshur, U. S. Sec'y of State, Tyler Administration.
Wayne.....	1842	Cabell.....	Gen. Anthony Wayne, of Indian fame.
Webster.	1860	Braxton, Nicholas, Ran- dolph	Daniel Webster, Constitutional Expounder.
Wetzel	1846	Tyler.....	Louis Wetzel, Indian Fighter.
Wirt	1848	Wood, Jackson.....	Wm. Wirt, Virginia Statesman.
Wood	1799	Harrison	James Wood, Gov. of Va., 1796.
Wyoming ...	1850	Logan.....	Indian Tribe of Wyoming.

STATE ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1864 TO 1888.

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PROMINENT MEN OF

COUNTIES.	1864		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.								
	Lincoln, Republican	McClellan, Democrat	Grant, Republican	Seymour, Democrat	Grant, Republican	Greeley, Democrat	Chas. O'Connor, Democrat	S. J. Tilden, Democrat	R. B. Hayes, Republican	Peter Cooper, Greenback	Hancock, Democrat	Garfield, Republican	Weaver, Greenback	Cleveland, Democrat	Blaine, Republican	St. John, Prohib.	Butler, Green'k	Cleveland, Democrat	Harrison, Republican	Streeter, Union Labor	Fisk, Prohibition
Barbour	593	293	689	278	727	628	66	1228	893	.....	1017	842	251	1262	1269	2	23	1508	1473	9	2
Berkeley	726	.....	1009	494	1311	1283	.....	1897	1563	.....	1619	1489	252	1840	1771	35	8	2011	2183	.....	5
Boone .....	.....	.....	143	85	154	274	.....	526	176	3	508	214	116	470	367	.....	5	741	520	2	1
Braxton .....	.....	.....	242	79	260	561	.....	951	371	.....	1033	518	64	1441	833	.....	2	1688	1062	.....	5
Brooke	464	401	489	505	465	384	19	641	495	2	624	552	59	757	703	15	.....	804	787	.....	11
Cabell	191	.....	251	148	477	744	5	1354	742	4	1485	928	57	1873	1441	20	.....	2427	1947	8	30
Calhoun .....	.....	.....	124	118	123	161	.....	524	258	.....	583	330	105	753	506	.....	7	935	623	11	1
Clay	73	.....	99	25	89	107	.....	142	129	13	226	158	39	306	285	4	10	414	464	8	.....
Doddridge	505	343	615	418	627	358	4	736	673	63	1698	771	362	989	1224	23	19	1151	1393	6	3
Fayette .....	.....	.....	281	228	340	382	.....	983	633	.....	1263	962	175	1555	1755	24	.....	1923	2616	189	26
Gilmer	244	34	189	184	194	248	5	583	276	.....	835	464	80	1027	680	3	6	1179	833	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	383	19	443	174	.....	316	606	.....	320	611	.....	340	826	3	.....	378	1027	2	9
Greenbrier .....	.....	.....	191	161	407	836	41	1670	6119	.....	1533	636	160	1834	1063	40	38	2121	1393	.....	8
Hampshire	163	7	127	413	221	418	49	1657	278	2	1502	329	.....	1748	404	2	.....	1907	519	.....	7
Hancock	424	297	482	385	453	255	23	428	518	.....	439	579	10	455	655	9	.....	489	675	35	12
Hardy	254	.....	59	235	119	442	6	877	147	.....	843	213	.....	1116	274	.....	.....	1153	439	.....	5
Harrison	1323	863	1430	1078	1448	874	169	1957	1711	98	1736	1577	805	2152	2474	34	94	2161	2628	118	22
Jackson	679	190	795	353	740	706	21	1298	1239	.....	1499	1537	71	1694	1812	18	3	1942	2234	.....	20
Jefferson	174	21	203	120	985	1472	2	2023	975	2	2025	1018	45	2254	1052	3	10	2357	1132	16	7
Kanawba	1421	26	1288	940	1639	1338	11	2832	2121	492	2378	2112	1603	2827	4279	87	41	3089	4541	582	95
Lewis	649	443	630	654	657	559	26	1197	833	.....	1217	981	179	1510	1336	16	2	1642	1527	4	22
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	97	103	190	282	.....	617	291	.....	635	251	220	984	638	1	.....	1147	950	9	.....
Logan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	147	.....	683	61	.....	835	92	.....	1023	161	.....	.....	1533	393	.....	.....
Marion	1062	511	1297	858	1247	1135	1	1735	1560	46	1703	1463	350	1957	1995	51	43	2256	2233	69	50
Marshall	1470	770	1672	965	1530	900	26	1498	1971	.....	1596	2186	28	1734	2352	48	.....	1837	2676	.....	91
Mason	1346	362	1273	1020	1379	1114	.....	1900	1890	50	1848	1853	367	2007	2405	53	.....	2321	2646	.....	47

Marcus	80	122	130	446	9	738	161	698	55	272	947	464	.....	2	1374	1402	7	0
Mineral	303	280	529	426	.....	971	697	922	772	46	1077	1018	16	83	1209	1251	9	31
Monongalia	1518	945	1531	807	7	1136	1572	1241	1753	84	1292	2602	19	13	1361	2208	.....	30
Monroe	224	102	347	603	12	1239	605	1134	778	68	1176	973	29	.....	1338	1222	.....	27
Morgan	325	95	400	186	.....	422	519	394	655	.....	432	754	14	.....	539	877	.....	23
McDowell	41	.....	*	*	.....	139	18	242	50	.....	203	186	.....	.....	409	682	.....	.....
Nicholas	141	13	183	236	18	528	277	619	315	43	696	549	26	.....	1016	779	13	40
Ohio	2328	2497	2467	2378	21	3831	3240	4066	3901	149	4416	4338	72	.....	4855	4749	.....	92
Pendleton	291	123	247	318	.....	808	346	760	416	.....	843	599	1	.....	1012	779	.....	1
Pleasants	281	310	314	337	6	510	349	641	470	55	685	546	14	13	803	693	7	7
Pocahontas	190	45	178	342	.....	627	239	575	258	12	667	390	10	.....	891	587	.....	6
Preston	1735	751	1720	714	.....	1224	2133	1335	2347	156	1316	2660	19	35	1403	2998	35	44
Putnam	435	291	453	514	...	977	604	830	452	717	1102	1287	9	.....	1390	1521	128	10
Raleigh	145	82	139	167	.....	525	314	563	309	55	774	588	5	.....	924	806	.....	20
Randolph	220	176	229	338	15	944	300	872	364	46	1119	554	7	.....	1426	772	.....	.....
Ritchie	708	387	864	648	.....	997	1099	1008	1238	375	1283	1761	60	42	1408	1960	32	100
Roane	433	179	392	510	.....	924	648	1135	593	307	1324	1110	3	10	1636	1449	3	3
Summers	.....	.....	206	290	17	869	496	889	637	98	1058	871	28	.....	1353	1272	.....	15
Taylor	786	652	944	657	5	1083	1227	1055	1250	104	1146	1421	10	.....	1219	1580	2	30
Tucker	58	137	89	121	.....	316	130	340	189	4	435	290	.....	1	680	628	6	6
Tyler	836	510	790	461	3	810	985	930	1125	119	1040	1406	8	4	1137	1562	1	14
Upshur	799	47	835	299	7	582	1029	586	995	204	683	1288	16	17	841	1716	21	24
Wayne	196	84	297	568	.....	1362	531	1305	672	7	1780	1036	1	.....	2058	1412	.....	3
Webster	23	68	21	103	.....	324	43	357	74	15	427	171	.....	.....	658	295	.....	.....
Wetzel	479	807	447	606	24	1373	595	1720	886	13	1948	1058	3	.....	2295	1385	34	7
Wirt	405	309	350	322	.....	599	435	768	534	39	865	736	11	4	1054	921	10	3
Wood	1608	1208	1793	1359	4	2265	2096	2159	2287	641	2338	3032	64	325	2803	3255	134	62
Wyoming	.....	.....	153	99	.....	188	239	245	201	10	286	266	3	.....	471	596	.....	1
Total.....	11,804	5725	28,638	29,533	622	56,565	41,996	57,391	46,243	9037	67,331	63,913	939	810	78,677	78,171	1508	1084

NOTE.—* Designates no returns.

STATE ELECTIONS FOR GOVERNOR FROM 1864 TO 1888.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.		1872.		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.	
	A. I. Boreman, No opposition.	A. I. Boreman, Republican.	Ben H. Smith, Democrat.	W. E. Stevenson, Republican.	J. N. Camden, Democrat.	J. J. Jacob, Democrat.	W. E. Stevenson, Republican.	J. J. Jacob, Ind. Democrat.	J. N. Camden, Democrat.	H. M. Matthews, Democrat.	Nathan Goff, Republican.	J. B. Jackson, Democrat.	G. C. Sturges, Republican.	N. B. French, Union Labor.	E. W. Wilson, Democrat.	Edwin Maxwell, Republican.	Nathan Goff, Republican.	A. B. Fleming, Democrat.
Barbour	530	693	699	657	312	648	525	976	943	1,187	792	1,240	906	221	1,359	1,284	1,483	1,501
Berkeley	409	807	256	923	508	901	940	1,346	1,343	1,837	1,565	1,709	1,414	304	1,816	1,871	2,184	2,011
Boone .....	.....	164	97	166	128	273	143	441	411	745	253	640	179	294	595	531	531	742
Braxton ..	.....	186	182	220	136	262	279	550	699	959	472	1,109	491	115	1,450	796	1,081	1,667
Brooke	511	483	437	487	496	517	438	466	447	610	491	604	504	96	757	714	795	800
Cabell	198	305	165	244	173	406	250	641	1,055	1,405	755	1,632	1,027	511	1,961	1,492	1,931	2,401
Calhoun .....	.....	95	109	127	141	296	120	222	442	553	278	703	354	177	827	581	625	934
Clay	66	70	79	92	79	114	108	173	202	330	137	316	188	131	377	369	463	414
Doddridge	451	518	425	586	476	568	582	643	508	760	833	767	757	538	995	1,250	1,405	1,147
Fayette	46	206	68	288	277	333	286	414	590	800	465	1,140	805	240	1,665	1,805	2,649	1,917
Gilmer	200	165	158	192	241	378	171	327	552	678	333	850	445	106	1,009	660	843	1,170
Grant .....	.....	315	25	339	36	135	336	662	138	364	668	347	719	.....	346	872	1,027	378
Greenbrier .....	.....	126	202	215	232	160	320	779	1,254	1,632	804	1,339	466	288	1,768	1,000	1,395	2,122
Hampshire	47	102	391	116	470	484	89	886	437	1,326	208	1,301	246	.....	1,748	406	528	1,898
Hancock	359	425	326	476	375	366	430	419	286	400	482	431	557	2	484	686	684	486
Hardy	95	24	238	60	252	341	94	741	232	1,005	142	1,083	179	.....	1,136	296	438	1,153
Harrison	1,088	1,235	981	1,341	1,221	1,424	1,402	1,877	1,340	1,664	2,000	1,646	1,441	996	2,187	2,357	2,645	2,155
Jackson	534	593	468	741	407	655	708	1,067	1,951	1,306	1,224	1,543	1,587	84	1,819	1,920	2,243	1,937
Jefferson	265	292	215	153	140	550	498	1,118	1,501	1,907	845	1,832	766	51	2,229	939	1,138	2,350
Kanawha	1,035	1,011	534	1,126	954	1,508	1,542	2,720	1,545	2,524	2,289	2,261	1,848	2,118	3,102	4,346	4,794	3,283
Lewis	466	266	182	569	742	733	586	1,128	703	996	967	1,143	998	222	1,459	1,379	1,558	1,616
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	78	80	302	232	371	686	1,026	343	1,250	168	322	1,174	735	954	1,245
Logan .....	.....	59	23	61	107	220	70	222	768	1,007	57	1,327	107	36	1,396	204	390	1,530

Marion.....	994	1,039	720	1,149	808	1,118	1,157	1,446	1,465	1,711	1,577	1,721	1,438	401	2,054	2,093	2,198	2,307
Marshall.....	1,220	1,330	646	1,499	976	1,152	1,166	1,490	1,033	1,375	1,900	1,515	2,174	3	1,683	2,351	2,714	1,816
Mason.....	1,158	1,012	874	1,247	1,111	1,322	1,041	1,540	1,302	1,828	1,877	1,863	1,747	624	2,172	2,415	2,667	2,307
Mercer.....	57	139	76	124	138	507	269	232	614	938	168	701	14	622	1,068	1,492	1,409	1,370
Mineral.....	.....	341	246	353	322	427	397	777	347	899	678	957	701	36	1,106	1,019	1,252	1,209
Monongalia.....	1,046	926	549	1,441	982	891	1 262	1,475	895	1,046	1,568	1,257	1,712	126	1,236	2,097	2,216	1,353
Monroe.....	.....	121	18	180	69	478	283	839	834	1,162	846	1,114	826	159	1,282	1,090	1,234	1,331
Morgan.....	.....	314	1	341	96	175	313	505	304	131	552	459	647	.....	487	790	878	544
McDowell.....	.....	82	7	79	43	.....	.....	82	178	236	46	343	114	21	387	193	581	409
Nicholas.....	96	118	67	39	17	257	214	337	521	687	392	913	387	82	863	648	791	1,007
Ohio.....	1,908	2,081	2,224	2,192	2,312	2,568	2,112	2,886	2,606	3,640	3,444	4,018	3,693	203	4 610	4,281	4,769	4,863
Pendleton.....	164	224	62	243	137	212	236	404	589	761	364	912	472	1	901	699	783	1,011
Pleasants.....	169	272	258	272	333	304	270	348	367	465	365	662	454	57	708	565	694	804
Pocahontas.....	19	152	28	167	48	50	118	269	470	586	237	735	258	13	799	400	588	892
Preston.....	1,037	1,400	534	1,537	770	601	1,270	1,694	788	1,029	1,932	1,237	2,234	182	1,183	2,774	3,003	1,406
Putnam.....	284	314	264	413	292	431	443	682	776	920	707	857	403	✓872	1,149	1,361	1,570	1,374
Raleigh.....	.....	186	55	406	120	248	235	469	387	636	405	693	365	186	846	695	808	923
Randolph.....	274	207	290	211	238	320	192	371	714	989	332	1,184	417	5	1,446	590	777	1,424
Ritchie.....	650	596	317	700	415	289	470	986	779	924	1,116	961	1,193	428	1,292	1 800	1,983	1,403
Roane.....	149	360	210	371	228	436	429	637	670	896	677	1,204	562	443	1,463	1,135	1,457	1,633
Summers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	480	926	436	968	588	188	1,144	935	1,280	1,353
Taylor.....	750	796	619	716	765	807	718	1,086	782	1,047	1,261	1,103	1 279	116	1,131	1,468	1,584	1,221
Tucker.....	94	48	138	55	143	163	72	133	235	341	133	400	204	25	457	342	637	675
Tyler.....	443	615	458	747	536	535	653	938	469	668	866	919	1,095	162	1,042	1,385	1,561	1,140
Upshur.....	685	716	243	721	321	347	785	1,036	424	573	1,085	617	1,017	212	779	1,384	1,731	833
Wayne.....	86	224	163	287	192	541	266	595	1 361	1,893	534	1 961	797	15	1,930	1,124	1 419	2,057
Webster.....	16	23	20	36	104	134	27	46	330	440	49	578	75	25	582	189	295	650
Wetzel.....	317	356	708	409	799	840	352	531	1,010	1,292	624	1 640	820	2	2 020	1 120	1,402	2 285
Wirt.....	287	300	184	390	345	452	380	477	489	597	473	770	561	46	921	771	929	1,050
Wood.....	989	1,269	818	1,497	1 436	1,552	1 392	1,787	1 843	2,318	2 293	2,148	2,164	828	2,617	2,991	3,297	2,776
Wyoming.....	.....	101	81	169	83	.....	.....	311	210	236	137	368	297	92	451	449	563	506
Total.....	19,192	23,802	17,158	27,348	22,250	28 693	26,683	42 888	40,305	56 206	43 477	60,991	44,855	13 027	71,438	66,149	78,904	78,798

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PROMINENT MEN OF
ELECTION FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES FROM 1866 TO 1888.

	1866			1868			1872			1876		
COUNTY.	Edwin Maxwell.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	Caleb Boggess.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	Matthew Edmiston.	A. F. Haymond.	James Paul.	John S. Hoffman.	C. P. T. Moore.	Matthew Edmiston.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	Edwin Maxwell.
Barbour.....	635	699	125	658	811	1,066	1,072	1,071	1,829	786	775	777
Berkeley.....	801	101	125	931	498	1,386	1,387	1,384	2,595	1,314	1,314	1,314
Bowie.....	190	179	.....	166	130	706	706	.....	828	141	141	141
Brazoria.....	478	440	.....	224	131	895	903	910	1,217	384	.....	340
Brown.....	201	176	.....	488	494	488	495	487	489	416	416	414
Cabell.....	97	107	.....	245	171	1,292	1,290	1,292	1,608	309	311	312
Calhoun.....	38	103	.....	127	141	496	496	438	544	179	177	177
Clay.....	574	346	.....	92	81	261	261	261	374	112	113	113
Cookridge.....	305	69	.....	585	478	540	545	533	1,140	416	524	610
Dayette.....	171	165	.....	266	277	905	905	905	992	87	.....	87
DeWitt.....	322	91	.....	189	243	622	621	619	870	250	255	254
Grant.....	117	182	.....	340	35	290	289	283	679	392	409	403
Greene.....	101	374	.....	145	194	1,427	1,410	1,407	1,826	414	399	398
Hampshire.....	281	352	.....	106	464	1,244	1,244	1,245	1,285	52	52	.....
Hancock.....	24	237	.....	476	375	813	314	318	701	396	407	406
Hardy.....	1,256	967	.....	60	252	904	905	846	940	95	88	88
Harrison.....	596	438	27	1,341	1,212	1,678	1,553	1,590	3,163	1,692	1,645	1,662
Jackson.....	244	213	.....	702	407	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,915	942	943	943
Jefferson.....	967	580	.....	152	139	1,820	1,825	1,819	2,590	776	775	775
Kanawha.....	267	161	.....	1,124	952	2,189	2,190	2,175	4,223	2,074	2,061	2,066
Lewis.....	63	15	.....	513	785	1,019	990	942	1,632	866	640	641
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	78	81	1,226	1,024	1,022	1,045	18	18	18
Logan.....	.....	.....	.....	61	108	859	860	897	979	121	124	121
Madison.....	1,000	762	.....	79	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	1,016	973	.....	1,159	894	1,527	1,509	1,505	1,515	46	294	234
Mason.....	1,012	888	.....	1,511	969	1,088	1,099	1,085	2,524	1,462	1,475	1,465
Merritt.....	127	90	.....	1,247	1,113	1,384	1,372	1,389	2,774	1,441	1,432	1,433
Mineral.....	340	248	.....	121	139	856	848	856	963	114	115	114
Monongalia.....	302	1,008	.....	354	322	1,091	1,093	1,094	1,094	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	117	14	.....	977	922	922	913	911	2,293	1,388	1,434	1,332
Morgan.....	318	1	1	178	70	890	890	890	1,646	763	752	762
Nicholas.....	113	73	.....	294	92	354	358	352	765	444	435	435
Ohio.....	2,053	2,255	.....	40	16	592	592	592	777	208	219	219
Pandleton.....	215	52	.....	2,188	2,308	3,838	4,061	2,920	5,101	2,360	1,425	1,520
Pleasants.....	276	255	.....	243	137	750	752	747	969	227	117	225
Pocahontas.....	153	12	.....	273	329	393	392	391	726	335	336	335
Preston.....	1,253	668	.....	166	51	550	547	547	673	181	.....	135
Putnam.....	306	222	35	1,538	766	826	823	824	2,487	1,532	1,573	1,565
Raleigh.....	189	82	.....	411	293	1,032	1,031	1,031	1,399	397	397	397
Randolph.....	202	26	.....	204	120	820	825	823	833	10	10	9
Richie.....	597	316	.....	204	238	911	897	906	1,003	113	113	111
Roane.....	355	209	.....	699	415	828	821	824	1,752	934	925	928
Summers.....	.....	.....	.....	370	210	798	798	797	1,284	483	484	481
Taylor.....	794	621	.....	.....	.....	496	495	497	677	162	162	162
Tucker.....	27	189	.....	720	764	936	937	938	1,802	917	919	922
Tyler.....	616	468	.....	55	143	272	271	272	352	81	81	81
Upshur.....	640	289	.....	742	536	528	518	520	1,379	866	868	864
Wayne.....	216	168	.....	220	320	464	357	452	994	903	752	742
Webster.....	28	.....	.....	26	191	1,822	1,822	1,819	1,937	119	113	112
Wetzel.....	357	207	.....	34	107	350	340	348	348	.....	.....	.....
Wirt.....	297	14	.....	407	797	1,212	1,199	1,199	1,499	297	310	309
Wood.....	1,251	88	.....	391	344	545	544	435	959	414	414	418
Wyoming.....	156	41	.....	1,525	1,426	1,917	1,906	1,918	3,681	1,657	1,621	1,608
Total.....	22,069	17,733	188	169	83	281	273	280	482	215	212	213

*Not existing.

†Reported to Governor too late to be tabulated or counted.

ELECTION FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES—Continued.

COUNTY.	1876.				1880.			1882.	
	A. F. Haymond.	Okey Johnson.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	W. H. H. Flick.	Thomas C. Green.	Edwin Maxwell.	J. A. Thompson.	Adam C. Snyder.	Frank A. Guthrie.
Barbour	1,199	1,198	777	775	1,248	902	217	691	885
Berkeley	1,833	1,814	1,549	1,596	1,715	1,410	802	1,329	1,355
Boone	787	759	237	237	667	170	283	395	123
Braxton	977	978	454	457	1,123	479	115	982	607
Brooke	620	620	484	481	607	501	97	541	532
Cabell	1,418	1,429	735	749	1,653	1,005	51	1,184	946
Calhoun	563	556	267	266	712	855	169	617	460
Clay	354	334	134	134	315	189	161	188	171
Doddridge	781	775	817	811	764	774	416	600	821
Fayette	802	802	440	441	1,155	794	59	1,321	451
Gilmer	692	689	319	317	815	438	100	820	522
Grant	364	364	666	668	348	716	.....	284	580
Greenbrier	1,650	1,650	795	794	1,844	448	284	1,074	239
Hampshire	1,333	1,317	200	207	1,300	246	.....	888	215
Hancock	410	410	472	472	435	555	1	347	515
Hardy	1,008	1,007	141	142	1,084	179	.....	563	141
Harrison	1,823	1,820	1,818	1,813	1,609	1,663	807	1,339	2,208
Jackson	1,317	1,319	1,202	1,218	1,560	1,582	60	1,327	1,368
Jefferson	1,911	1,905	844	842	1,734	775	73	1,526	646
Kanawha	2,835	2,834	2,157	2,156	2,346	1,751	2,186	1,700	2,853
Lewis	1,051	1,034	589	596	1,175	1,086	73	1,035	1,067
Lincoln	1,015	1,026	183	186	1,280	127	301	640	326
Logan	1,002	1,003	54	54	1,332	115	29	936	40
McDowell	236	236	26	35	337	111	20	246	.....
Marion	1,749	1,725	1,555	1,525	1,739	1,417	398	1,555	1,735
Marshall	1,403	1,403	1,874	1,870	1,539	2,147	2	1,248	2,003
Mason	1,888	1,886	1,820	1,822	1,884	1,729	616	1,205	1,610
Mercer	938	937	163	163	810	13	525	612	54
Mineral	922	922	656	655	957	700	37	719	728
Monongalia	1,070	1,066	1,533	1,523	1,254	1,725	135	775	1,020
Monroe	1,199	1,199	814	819	1,168	855	43	712	573
Morgan	415	410	553	555	461	647	.....	846	606
Nicholas	887	883	381	379	918	382	83	789	103
Ohio	3,809	3,780	3,295	3,275	4,037	3,655	141	3,930	3,918
Pendleton	743	648	351	444	915	472	1	362	279
Pleasants	409	467	362	359	660	462	58	429	359
Pocahontas	574	569	176	176	735	231	13	482	13
Preston	1,056	1,064	1,914	1,916	1,249	2,228	179	745	1,005
Putnam	998	992	710	708	875	372	870	695	922
Raleigh	618	638	406	406	715	378	160	547	73
Randolph	996	989	320	317	1,211	402	1	693	350
Ritchie	950	957	1,090	1,075	968	1,175	421	799	1,205
Roane	897	892	673	670	1,210	730	262	1,040	829
Summers	933	932	422	422	989	568	176	928	640
Taylor	1,084	1,082	1,231	1,230	1,117	1,251	118	865	1,198
Tucker	343	343	130	130	399	203	25	324	174
Tyler	679	682	856	842	935	1,086	162	656	1,147
Upshur	577	577	1,087	1,084	625	1,005	211	383	783
Wayne	1,681	1,630	378	377	.....	.....	.....	1,149	541
Webster	442	442	45	45	579	77	24	338	73
Wetzel	1,347	1,327	571	572	1,679	804	2	1,277	872
Wirt	609	613	460	457	801	545	32	599	664
Wood	2,447	2,498	2,206	2,163	2,119	2,183	855	1,590	2,675
Wyoming	238	239	137	137	386	299	71	306	107
Totals	57,653	57,449	41,839	41,853	59,597	44,115	11,632	46,661	43,440

ELECTION FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES FROM 1866 TO 1888.

COUNTY.	1866.			1868.		1872.						
	Edwin Maxwell.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	Caleb Poggess.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	Matthew Edmiston.	A. F. Raymond.	James Paul.	John S. Hoffman.	C. P. T. Moore.	Matthew Edmiston.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	Edwin Maxwell.
Barbour.....	698	899	.....	658	311	1,066	1,072	1,071	1,829	786	775	777
Berkeley	801	101	125	981	498	1,386	1,387	1,384	2,695	1,314	1,314	1,314
Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	166	130	706	706	.....	828	141	141	141
Braxton.....	190	179	.....	224	131	895	903	910	1,217	384	.....	340
Brooke.....	478	440	.....	488	494	488	495	487	489	416	416	414
Cabell.....	301	176	.....	245	171	1,292	1,290	1,292	1,603	306	311	312
Calhoun.....	97	107	.....	127	141	496	496	438	644	179	177	177
Clay.....	86	103	.....	92	81	281	261	261	374	112	113	113
Doddridge....	574	346	.....	585	478	540	545	583	1,140	416	524	610
Fayette.....	205	60	.....	245	277	905	905	905	992	87	.....	87
Gilmer	171	165	.....	189	243	622	621	619	870	250	255	254
Grant	373	21	.....	340	35	290	289	283	679	392	409	403
Greenbrier .	117	182	.....	145	194	1,427	1,410	1,407	1,826	414	399	398
Hampshire...	101	374	.....	106	464	1,244	1,244	1,245	1,285	52	52	.....
Hancock	391	352	.....	476	376	313	314	318	701	396	407	406
Hardy.....	24	237	.....	60	252	904	905	846	940	95	88	88
Harrison.....	1,256	967	.....	1,241	1,212	1,678	1,559	1,590	3,163	1,692	1,645	1,662
Jackson	596	428	27	702	407	1,031	1,031	1,032	1,915	942	943	943
Jefferson	244	213	.....	152	139	1,820	1,825	1,819	2,590	776	775	775
Kanawha	967	580	.....	1,124	952	2,189	2,190	2,175	4,223	2,074	2,061	2,066
Lewis	287	161	.....	513	785	1,019	990	942	1,632	866	640	641
Lincoln .....	* ..	* ..	.....	78	81	1,235	1,024	1,022	1,045	18	18	18
Logan	66	15	.....	61	108	859	850	897	979	121	124	121
McDowell.....	.....	.....	.....	79	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	1,000	762	.....	1,159	894	1,527	1,509	1,505	1,515	46	294	234
Marshall	1,016	973	.....	1,511	969	1,088	1,090	1,085	2,324	1,462	1,475	1,465
Mason.....	1,012	888	.....	1,247	1,113	1,344	1,373	1,389	2,774	1,441	1,482	1,433
Mercer	127	90	.....	121	139	856	848	856	963	114	115	114
Mineral	340	248	.....	354	322	1,091	1,093	1,094	1,094	.....	.....	.....
Monongalia..	302	1,008	.....	1,432	977	922	913	911	2,293	1,388	1,434	1,382
Monroe	117	14	.....	178	70	800	890	890	1,646	763	752	762
Morgan	318	1	1	204	92	354	358	352	765	444	435	435
Nicholas	178	73	.....	40	16	592	592	592	777	208	219	219
Ohio	2,058	2,255	.....	2,188	2,308	3,898	4,061	2,920	5,101	2,360	1,425	1,520
Pendleton....	216	52	.....	243	137	750	752	747	969	227	117	225
Pleasants	276	253	.....	273	329	393	392	393	726	335	336	335
Pocahontas ..	158	12	.....	166	51	550	547	547	673	181	.....	135
Preston	1,263	668	.....	1,538	766	826	823	824	2,487	1,532	1,573	1,565
Putnam.....	306	222	35	411	293	1,032	1,031	1,031	1,399	397	397	397
Raleigh	189	52	.....	204	120	820	825	823	833	10	10	9
Randolph.....	202	286	.....	204	233	901	897	906	1,003	113	113	111
Ritchie	597	316	.....	699	415	828	821	824	1,752	934	925	928
Roane	355	209	.....	370	220	798	798	797	1,284	483	484	484
Summers.....	* ..	* ..	.....	* ..	* ..	498	495	497	677	162	162	162
Taylor.....	791	621	.....	720	754	936	937	938	1,802	917	919	922
Tucker	27	159	.....	56	143	272	271	272	352	81	81	81
Tyler.....	516	468	.....	749	536	528	518	520	1,379	866	868	864
Upshur.....	540	289	.....	720	320	464	357	452	994	903	752	742
Wayne	216	168	.....	286	191	1,822	1,822	1,819	1,937	119	113	112
Webster.....	28	.....	.....	34	107	350	340	348	348	.....	.....	.....
Wetzel.....	857	707	.....	407	797	1,212	1,199	1,199	1,499	297	310	309
Wirt.....	297	184	.....	391	344	545	544	435	959	414	414	418
Wood	1,251	838	.....	1,525	1,426	1,917	1,905	1,913	3,681	1,657	1,621	1,603
Wyoming	456	41	.....	160	33	281	273	280	482	215	212	213
Total.	22,089	17,733	183	26,678	22,112	50,780	50,598	48,635	78,647	30,301	28,636	29,193

*Not existing.

†Reported to Governor too late to be tabulated or counted.

ELECTION FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES—Continued.

COUNTY.	1876.				1880.			1882.	
	A. F. Haymond.	Okey Johnson.	Ralph L. Berkshire.	W. H. H. Flick.	Thomas C. Green.	Edwin Maxwell.	J. A. Thompson.	Adam C. Snyder.	Frank A. Guthrie.
Barbour	1,199	1,196	777	775	1,248	902	217	691	885
Berkeley	1,833	1,814	1,549	1,596	1,715	1,410	802	1,329	1,355
Boone	757	759	237	237	667	170	283	395	123
Braxton	977	978	454	457	1,123	479	115	982	607
Brooke	620	620	484	481	607	501	97	541	532
Cabell	1,418	1,429	735	749	1,653	1,005	51	1,184	946
Calhoun	563	566	267	266	712	355	169	617	460
Clay	334	334	134	134	315	180	161	188	171
Doddridge	781	775	817	811	764	774	416	600	821
Fayette	802	802	440	441	1,155	794	59	1,321	451
Gilmer	692	659	319	317	815	428	100	820	522
Grant	364	364	666	668	348	716	.....	234	580
Greenbrier	1,650	1,650	795	794	1,314	448	284	1,074	239
Hampshire	1,333	1,317	200	207	1,300	246	.....	888	215
Hancock	410	410	472	472	445	565	1	347	515
Hardy	1,005	1,007	141	142	1,094	179	.....	563	141
Harrison	1,823	1,820	1,818	1,813	1,609	1,663	807	1,339	2,208
Jackson	1,317	1,319	1,202	1,218	1,560	1,682	60	1,327	1,368
Jefferson	1,911	1,915	844	842	1,734	775	73	1,596	646
Kanawha	2,835	2,834	2,157	2,155	2,346	1,751	2,186	1,700	2,853
Lewis	1,051	1,034	889	896	1,175	1,096	73	1,035	1,067
Lincoln	1,015	1,026	183	186	1,280	127	301	640	326
Logan	1,002	1,003	54	54	1,332	115	29	936	40
McDowell	236	236	36	35	337	111	20	246	.....
Marion	1,749	1,725	1,555	1,525	1,780	1,417	398	1,555	1,735
Marshall	1,403	1,403	1,874	1,870	1,589	2,147	2	1,248	2,003
Mason	1,838	1,836	1,820	1,822	1,864	1,729	616	1,205	1,610
Mercer	938	937	163	163	810	13	325	612	54
Mineral	922	922	656	655	957	700	37	719	728
Monongalia	1,070	1,056	1,533	1,523	1,254	1,725	135	775	1,020
Monroe	1,199	1,199	814	819	1,168	855	43	712	573
Morgan	415	410	553	555	461	647	.....	346	606
Nicholas	687	683	381	379	918	382	83	789	103
Ohio	3,809	3,780	3,295	3,275	4,037	3,655	141	3,930	3,918
Pendleton	743	648	351	441	915	472	1	362	279
Pleasants	469	467	362	359	630	462	58	429	359
Pocahontas	574	569	176	170	735	231	13	482	13
Preston	1,055	1,054	1,914	1,916	1,249	2,224	179	745	1,005
Putnam	993	992	710	708	875	372	870	695	922
Raleigh	638	638	406	406	715	378	160	547	73
Randolph	926	929	320	317	1,211	402	1	693	350
Ritchie	950	957	1,090	1,075	968	1,175	421	799	1,205
Roane	897	892	673	670	1,210	730	262	1,040	829
Summers	933	932	422	422	980	568	176	928	640
Taylor	1,084	1,082	1,231	1,230	1,117	1,251	118	865	1,198
Tucker	343	343	130	130	390	203	25	324	174
Tyler	679	682	856	842	935	1,086	162	656	1,147
Upshur	577	577	1,087	1,084	625	1,005	211	383	783
Wayne	1,631	1,630	378	377	.....	.....	.....	1,149	541
Webster	442	442	45	45	579	77	24	338	73
Wetzel	1,347	1,327	571	572	1,679	804	2	1,277	872
Wirt	609	613	460	457	801	545	32	599	664
Wood	2,447	2,498	2,206	2,168	2,119	2,183	855	1,590	2,675
Wyoming	238	230	137	137	386	290	71	306	107
Totals	57,653	57,449	41,839	41,853	59,597	44,115	11,032	46,661	43,440

ELECTION FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1884.				1888.			
	Adam C. Snyder.	W. H. H. Flick.	Samuel Woods.	James H. Brown.	J. W. Mason.	H. C. McWhorter.	J. W. English.	Henry Brannon.
Barbour	1,359	1,280	1,307	1,295	1,476	1,477	1,511	1,511
Berkeley	1,684	2,008	1,827	1,850	2,182	2,183	2,012	2,012
Boone.....	590	532	580	531	521	521	746	746
Braxton.....	1,452	790	1,451	794	1,061	1,064	1,687	1,649
Brooke	753	719	755	720	789	786	803	804
Cabell	1,987	1,475	1,993	1,470	1,952	1,944	2,430	2,427
Calhoun	828	580	826	580	624	624	933	933
Clay	375	369	375	368	466	466	414	414
Doddridge.....	1,028	1,225	1,030	1,218	1,395	1,397	1,154	1,155
Fayette	1,660	1,814	1,648	1,820	2,629	2,639	1,953	1,949
Gilmer.....	1,000	661	1,000	660	834	831	1,179	1,175
Grant.....	317	871	319	871	1,028	1,026	378	373
Greenbrier.....	1,735	996	1,750	1,003	1,394	1,391	2,124	2,124
Hampshire.....	1,753	403	1,756	400	519	518	1,906	1,901
Hancock	486	686	485	685	676	673	495	501
Hardy	1,136	298	1,137	297	436	437	1,153	1,153
Harrison	2,197	2,359	2,190	2,351	2,630	2,627	2,162	2,144
Jackson	1,819	1,919	1,818	1,919	2,237	2,237	1,942	1,942
Jefferson	2,204	978	2,224	951	1,132	1,132	2,349	2,350
Kanawha.....	3,036	4,425	2,999	4,458	4,561	4,616	3,151	3,126
Lewis.....	1,500	1,303	1,502	1,328	1,528	1,501	1,640	1,653
Lincoln	1,183	731	1,183	730	949	949	1,248	1,246
Logan.....	1,399	205	1,395	206	393	394	1,531	1,530
McDowell	387	218	387	221	582	582	409	409
Marion	2,051	2,093	2,054	2,094	2,227	2,233	2,270	2,269
Marshall.....	1,679	2,356	1,679	2,356	2,678	2,679	1,831	1,834
Mason.....	2,174	2,415	2,172	2,412	2,635	2,604	2,375	2,321
Mercer	1,035	501	1,056	502	1,407	1,408	1,376	1,373
Mineral	1,106	1,024	1,104	1,019	1,247	1,247	1,211	1,211
Monongalia.....	1,258	2,081	1,253	2,082	2,214	2,207	1,363	1,361
Monroe.....	1,184	1,156	1,241	1,126	1,223	1,223	1,338	1,338
Morgan.....	496	780	496	778	879	879	542	542
Nicholas.....	881	637	881	640	786	786	1,014	968
Ohio	4,590	4,294	4,590	4,261	4,750	4,731	4,875	4,880
Pendleton.....	869	730	898	698	780	781	1,012	1,012
Pleasant.....	709	567	712	566	693	693	806	806
Pocahontas.....	795	405	794	404	589	588	892	892
Preston.....	1,197	2,748	1,201	2,747	2,996	2,992	1,405	1,405
Putnam.....	1,124	1,377	1,123	1,375	1,550	1,550	1,413	1,402
Raleigh.....	835	701	837	702	804	804	626	626
Randolph	1,138	585	1,120	692	775	774	1,426	1,423
Ritchie.....	1,308	1,790	1,308	1,780	1,960	1,955	1,406	1,409
Roane.....	1,466	1,134	1,468	1,130	1,452	1,453	1,637	1,635
Summers.....	1,157	930	1,153	933	1,279	1,279	1,353	1,353
Taylor.....	1,143	1,457	1,082	1,479	1,628	1,582	1,206	1,178
Tucker	457	354	454	343	632	632	673	676
Tyler	1,056	1,378	1,056	1,377	1,562	1,562	1,140	1,140
Upshur.....	779	1,380	779	1,380	1,718	1,735	812	840
Wayne.....	1,930	1,121	1,929	1,127	1,416	1,416	2,061	2,060
Webster	582	189	580	189	291	293	656	654
Wetzel.....	2,028	1,114	2,017	1,110	1,393	1,388	2,308	2,308
Wirt	933	756	932	756	923	923	1,055	1,055
Wood.....	2,571	2,987	2,575	2,910	3,260	3,255	2,801	2,807
Wyoming.....	443	461	443	456	563	563	506	506
Total.....	70,842	66,306	70,924	66,050	78,306	78,230	78,999	78,818

THREE DECADES OF POPULATION INCREASE.

Census of West Virginia by Counties—1860, 1870, 1880—Estimated 1890.

COUNTIES.	1860.			1870.		1880.		1890.	
	WHITE.	FREE COL'D.	SLAVE.	WHITE.	COL'D.	WHITE.	COL'D.	WHITE.	COL'D.
Barbour.....	8728	135	95	9926	386	11,413	457	13,239	653
Berkeley.....	10,589	286	1650	13,228	1672	15,452	1928	17,924	2757
Boone.....	4681	1	158	4400	153	5635	189	6536	270
Braxton.....	4885	3	104	6393	87	9683	104	10,232	148
Brooke.....	5425	51	18	5367	97	5928	85	6876	121
Cabell.....	7691	24	305	6306	123	12,842	902	14,896	1289
Calhoun.....	2492	1	9	2931	8	5998	74	6957	105
Clay.....	1761	5	21	2192	4	3460	.....	4013	.....
Doddridge.....	5168	1	34	7041	35	10,498	54	12,177	77
Fayette.....	5716	10	271	6529	118	10,438	1122	12,108	1604
Gilmer.....	3685	22	52	4311	24	7061	47	8190	67
Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	4136	331	5038	503	5844	719
Greenbrier.....	10,500	186	1525	10,314	1103	13,078	1981	15,170	2832
Hampshire.....	12,478	222	1213	7003	640	9714	652	11,168	932
Hancock.....	4442	1	2	4336	27	4854	24	5630	34
Hardy.....	8521	270	1073	4902	616	6042	752	7008	1075
Harrison.....	13,176	32	582	16,058	655	19,292	889	22,378	1271
Jackson.....	8240	11	55	10,242	58	16,209	103	18,802	147
Jefferson.....	10,064	511	3960	9731	3488	10,958	4045	12,711	5784
Kanawha.....	13,785	181	2184	20,111	2238	29,596	2870	34,331	4104
Lewis.....	7736	33	230	9979	196	12,943	323	15,013	461
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	5017	36	8687	52	10,076	74
Logan.....	4789	1	148	5022	162	7220	109	8375	155
McDowell.....	1535	.....	.....	1952	.....	3071	3	3562	4
Marion.....	12,656	3	63	12,029	78	17,043	155	19,769	221
Marshall.....	12,911	57	29	14,821	120	18,607	223	21,484	318
Mason.....	8750	47	376	15,444	534	21,431	859	24,859	1228
Mercer.....	6428	29	362	6670	394	7101	366	8237	523
Mineral.....	.....	.....	.....	5954	378	8141	489	9443	699
Monongalia.....	12,901	46	101	13,316	231	14,668	317	17,014	453
Monroe.....	9536	107	114	10,121	1003	10,372	1129	12,031	1614
Morgan.....	3614	24	94	4199	116	5580	197	6472	281
Nicholas.....	4471	2	154	4427	31	7165	58	8311	82
Ohio.....	22,196	126	100	28,387	444	36,577	870	42,429	1244
Pendleton.....	5870	50	244	6361	94	7923	99	9190	141
Pleasants.....	2925	5	15	2996	10	6230	26	7226	37
Pocahontas.....	3686	20	252	3810	259	5257	334	6098	477
Preston.....	13,182	45	67	14,437	118	18,885	206	21,906	294
Putnam.....	5708	13	580	7534	260	11,020	355	12,783	507
Raleigh.....	3291	19	57	3657	16	7296	71	8463	101
Randolph.....	4793	14	183	5460	103	7990	112	9248	160
Ritchie.....	6809	.....	38	8992	63	13,410	64	15,555	91
Roane.....	5307	2	72	7209	23	12,145	39	14,088	55
Summers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8262	771	9583	1102
Taylor.....	7300	51	112	9024	343	11,056	399	12,824	570
Tucker.....	1392	16	20	1880	27	3125	26	3625	37
Tyler.....	6488	11	18	7822	10	11,067	6	12,837	8
Upshur.....	7064	16	212	7851	172	10,048	201	11,655	287
Wayne.....	6604	.....	143	7699	153	14,519	220	16,842	314
Webster.....	1552	.....	3	1730	.....	3205	2	3717	3
Wetzel.....	6691	2	10	8584	11	13,874	22	16,093	31
Wirt.....	3728	.....	23	4775	29	7091	13	8225	18
Wood.....	10,791	79	176	18,287	713	24,081	925	27,933	1323
Wyoming.....	2795	2	64	3130	41	4258	64	4939	92
The State....	355,526	2773	10,371	424,033	17,980	592,537	25,886	687,342	37,016

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1880, or 10 years, the increase in population was: White, 68,504, or over 16 per cent.; colored, 7906, or over 43 per cent. The estimate for 1890 is based upon the same ratio of increase.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FROM 1871 TO 1884.

COUNTIES.	Vote on call for Constitutional Convention, held Thursday, August, 1871.		Ratification of Convention of 1872, held 4th Thursday of August, 1872.		Constitutional Amendment Election held Oct. 12, 1880.		Constitutional Amendment, Sec. 7, Art. 4, 1884.		Vote on Constitutional Amendment, May 24, '66. Voter's Test Oath.	
	Ratification.	Rejection.	Ratification.	Rejection.	Ratification.	Rejection.	Ratification.	Rejection.	Ratification.	Rejection.
Barbour.....	798	604	952	932	893	847	879	860	631	600
Berkeley.....	1,119	969	1,249	1,414	1,548	711	1,446	726	767	274
Boone.....	305	250	498	329	245	593	245	598	181	36
Braxton.....	780	202	867	382	450	1,004	462	996	1,177	144
Brooke.....	264	339	463	455	865	116	877	103	427	408
Cabell.....	483	444	1,010	690	1,028	810	1,025	819	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	326	146	444	208	575	368	579	368	90	104
Clay.....	146	108	216	146	277	246	284	257	37	69
Doddridge.....	302	392	493	542	383	940	381	978	.....	.....
Fayette.....	551	171	673	538	727	689	719	726	242	59
Gilmer.....	440	103	586	289	514	635	636	551	28	145
Grant.....	153	398	245	548	486	369	494	387	373	23
Greenbrier.....	1,286	314	1,380	604	406	1,115	470	1,104	1,932	216
Hampshire.....	707	77	990	24	360	728	351	654	992	606
Hancock.....	124	257	223	467	760	150	812	99	384	289
Hardy.....	424	224	767	234	43	1,097	43	1,697	41	138
Harrison.....	958	1,317	1,418	1,765	1,867	1,048	1,851	1,082	1 256	905
Jackson.....	833	740	950	1,000	2,380	442	2,367	442	467	190
Jefferson.....	1,495	780	1,684	894	944	934	858	917	206	162
Kanawha.....	1,326	1,910	1,934	2,273	4,352	703	4,409	681	1,041	350
Lewis.....	643	763	734	1,061	568	1,305	610	1,265	500	467
Lincoln.....	443	278	704	353	276	615	258	765	826	241

Logan...	404	56	834	140	114	680	122	859	1,181	278	46	23
Marion	1,219	1,180	1,487	1,424	1,975	995	2,090	1,005	1,152	788	1,135	771
Marshall	680	1,242	1,018	1,511	2,968	276	3,022	241	2,152	796	1,354	760
Mason	497	1,429	1,252	1,579	2,877	451	2,963	412	2,824	476	1,101	853
Mercer	592	62	630	247	135	917	128	920	520	286	61	14
Mineral	403	314	571	524	733	544	734	552	1,540	250	222	198
Monongalia	688	1,214	895	1,470	1,440	1,270	1,450	1,277	1,114	1,212	1,298	609
Monroe	698	655	868	800	399	900	312	904	1,068	268	193	22
Morgan	280	294	332	476	596	193	620	171	977	131	219	25
McDowell	■	*	190	29	56	220	56	220	403	18	.....	.....
Nicholas	444	220	545	321	561	479	556	520	536	193	.....	.....
Ohio	1,297	1,418	2,862	2,489	5,482	483	6,066	478	4,672	2,136	1,610	1,910
Pendleton	440	235	590	370	347	461	348	461	714	406	281	34
Pleasants	249	191	357	365	658	287	648	294	733	54	261	222
Pocahontas	480	183	453	285	172	742	178	753	647	180	133	33
Preston	473	1,315	804	1,688	2,020	941	1,970	1,000	2,151	572	1,276	482
Putnam	588	490	854	565	1,081	432	1,086	440	1,596	107	274	244
Raleigh	270	212	501	345	256	673	278	661	996	111	.....	.....
Randolph	341	198	689	390	492	878	482	899	.....	.....	145	137
Ritchie	569	646	.....	.....	945	1,030	886	1,109	1,131	454	620	216
Roane	624	414	717	538	1,913	118	1,907	118	838	486	359	191
Summers	349	228	451	262	406	375	406	382	765	137	.....	.....
Taylor	662	714	831	1,003	1,420	587	1,465	572	366	1,750	119	495
Tucker	135	83	233	129	134	391	140	384	502	75	41	141
Tyler	318	616	464	935	1,430	390	1,408	460	784	1,076	556	485
Upshur	369	861	432	1,027	687	617	705	607	574	764	693	207
Wayne	595	429	1,228	568	481	1,400	509	1,424	1,818	798	247	64
Webster	220	■	343	19	74	533	80	533	198	463	.....	102
Wetzel	580	166	907	555	1,674	414	1,714	419	1,203	1,035	354	735
Wirt	486	317	515	449	1,134	98	1,120	94	839	150	312	223
Wood	1,304	1,386	1,778	1,923	3,685	405	4,281	318	3,350	496	1,375	924
Wyoming	■	*	247	224	129	422	155	408	193	339	78	40
	30,220	27,638	42,344	37,777	56,482	34,073	57,941	34,270	66,181	25,422	22,224	15,302

Vote on Test Oath Amendment not counted but reported late—Hoddridge (received July 14, 1866), for ratification 438, rejection 396. Cabell, ratification 295, rejection 163. McDowell (no mail and had to be sent by hand), ratification 29, rejection 10. Nicholas (thrown out by Board of Supervisors for illegality), ratification 180, rejection 199. Raleigh (received July 28, 1866), ratification 171, rejection 50. *No return.

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS FROM 1871 TO 1884.

COUNTIES.	Vote on call for Constitutional Convention, held fourth Thursday of August, 1871.		Ratification of Constitution of 1872, held 4th Thursday of August, 1872.		Constitutional Amendment, Election held Oct. 12, 1880.				Constitutional Amendment, Sec. 7, Art. 4, 1884.		Vote on Constitutional Amendment, May 24, '66. Voter's Test Oath.	
	Ratification.	Rejection.	Ratification.	Rejection.	Amendment to Art. 3, Sec. 13.		Amendment to Art. 8.		Ratification.	Rejection.	Ratification.	Rejection.
Barbour.....	798	604	952	952	893	847	879	860	1,020	630	631	606
Berkeley.....	1,119	969	1,249	1,414	1,548	711	1,446	726	2,057	496	767	274
Boone.....	305	259	498	329	245	593	245	598	395	359	181	36
Braxton.....	780	202	867	882	450	1,004	462	996	1,177	337	108	144
Brooke.....	264	339	453	455	865	116	877	103	872	79	427	408
Cabell.....	483	444	1,010	660	1,028	810	1,025	819	1,753	1,010	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	326	146	444	208	675	368	579	368	285	67	90	104
Clay.....	146	108	216	146	277	246	284	257	259	257	37	69
Doubridge.....	362	392	493	542	383	940	381	978	631	422	.....	.....
Fayette.....	551	171	673	338	727	689	719	726	.....	.....	242	59
Gilmer.....	440	163	586	289	514	635	636	561	28	1,430	173	145
Grant.....	153	398	245	548	496	369	494	387	364	450	373	23
Greenbrier.....	1,286	314	1,380	604	406	1,115	470	1,104	1,932	60	180	216
Hampshire.....	707	77	990	24	360	728	351	654	992	477	91	500
Hancock.....	124	257	223	467	760	150	812	99	561	318	384	289
Hardy.....	424	224	767	234	43	1,097	43	1,097	995	166	41	138
Harrison.....	958	1,317	1,418	1,765	1,867	1,048	1,851	1,082	2,111	461	1,256	965
Jackson.....	833	740	950	1,000	2,380	442	2,367	442	2,186	883	467	190
Jefferson.....	1,495	780	1,684	894	944	934	858	917	2,798	28	206	102
Kanawha.....	1,326	1,910	1,934	2,273	4,352	703	4,409	681	6,055	185	1,041	350
Lewis.....	643	763	734	1,061	508	1,305	610	1,265	1,084	743	566	467
Lincoln.....	443	278	704	353	276	615	258	765	826	241	.....	.....

Logan...	404	56	834	140	114	686	122	859	1,181	278	45	23
Marion	1,219	1,189	1,487	1,424	1,075	985	2,090	1,005	2,152	788	1,135	771
Marshall	680	1,242	1,018	1,511	2,908	276	3,022	241	1,415	796	1,354	760
Mason	497	1,429	1,252	1,579	2,877	451	2,963	412	2,824	470	1,101	853
Mercer	592	62	636	247	135	917	128	920	520	286	61	14
Mineral	403	314	571	524	733	544	734	552	1,540	250	222	198
Monongalia	688	1,214	895	1,470	1,440	1,270	1,450	1,277	1,114	1,212	1,298	609
Monroe	698	655	868	800	399	900	312	904	1,068	268	193	22
Morgan	280	294	332	476	596	193	620	171	977	131	219	25
McDowell	*	*	190	29	56	220	56	220	403	18	.....	.....
Nicholas	444	220	545	321	561	479	556	520	536	193	.....	.....
Ohio	1,297	1,418	2,862	2,489	5,482	483	6,066	478	4,672	2,136	1,610	1,910
Pendleton	440	235	590	370	347	461	348	461	714	406	281	34
Pleasants	249	191	357	365	658	287	648	294	733	54	261	222
Pocahontas	480	183	453	285	172	742	178	753	647	180	133	33
Preston	473	1,315	804	1,688	2,020	941	1,970	1,000	2,151	572	1,276	482
Putnam	588	490	854	565	1,081	432	1,086	440	1,596	107	274	244
Raleigh	270	212	501	345	256	673	278	661	996	111	.....	.....
Randolph	341	198	689	390	492	878	482	899	.....	.....	145	137
Ritchie	569	646	.....	.....	945	1,030	886	1,109	1,131	454	620	216
Roane	624	414	717	538	1,913	118	1,907	118	838	486	359	191
Summers	349	228	451	262	406	375	406	382	765	137	.....	.....
Taylor	662	714	831	1,003	1,420	587	1,465	572	366	1,750	119	495
Tucker	135	83	233	129	134	391	140	384	502	75	41	141
Tyler	318	616	464	935	1,430	390	1,408	460	784	1,076	556	485
Upshur	369	861	432	1,027	687	617	705	607	574	764	693	207
Wayne	595	429	1,228	568	481	1,400	509	1,424	1,818	798	247	64
Webster	220	6	343	19	74	533	80	533	198	463	.....	102
Wetzel	580	166	907	555	1,674	414	1,714	419	1,203	1,035	354	735
Wirt	486	317	515	449	1,134	98	1,120	94	839	150	312	223
Wood	1,304	1,386	1,778	1,923	3,685	405	4,281	318	3,350	496	1,375	924
Wyoming	*	*	247	224	129	422	155	408	193	339	78	40
	30,220	27,638	42,344	37,777	56,482	34,073	57,941	34,270	66,181	25,422	22,224	15,302

Vote on Test Oath Amendment not counted but reported late—Doddridge (received July 14, 1866), for ratification 438, rejection 396. Cabell, ratification 295, rejection 163. McDowell (no mail and had to be sent by hand), ratification 29, rejection 10. Nicholas (thrown out by Board of Supervisors for illegality), ratification 180, rejection 199. Raleigh (received July 28, 1866), ratification 171, rejection 50. *No return.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS FROM 1864 TO 1888.

PROMINENT MEN OF

COUNTIES.	1864.						1866						1868.							
	First Dist.		Sec'd Dist.				First Dist.		Sec'd Dist.		Third Dist.		First Dist.		Sec'd Dist.		Third Dist.			
	C. D. Hubbard, Republican.	Samuel Crane, Democrat.	Geo. R. Latham, Republican.	Fontain Smith, Democrat.	Wm. B. Zinn.	W. S. Richardson, Independent.	K. V. Whaley, Republican.	John M. Phelps, Democrat.	C. D. Hubbard, Republican.	D. D. Johnson, Democrat.	B. M. Kitchen, Republican.	E. W. Andrews, Democrat.	Daniel Polsley, Republican.	John H. Oley, Democrat.	I. H. Duval, Republican.	H. S. Walker, Democrat.	Jas. C. McGrew, Republican.	Wm. G. Brown, Democrat.	John S. Witcher, Republican.	Chas. P. T. Moore, Democrat.
Barbour .....	.....	.....	437	30	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	697	.....	.....	.....	.....	649	316	.....	.....
Berkeley.....	.....	.....	400	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	926	500	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braxton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooke	419	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doddridge.....	250	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	584	473	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmer	196	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	236	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenbrier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hampshire .....	.....	.....	167	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	302	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardy.....	.....	.....	143	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	1,002	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245	977	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,341	1,216	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanawha. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	739	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lewis.....	312	278				267	180					583	726						
Lincoln.....																		78	79
Logan.....																		60	106
Marion.....			801	1	107		1,040	718	61	26				1,154	893				
Marshall.....	957	208				1,335	657					1,502	973						
Mason.....																		1,234	1,122
Mercer.....																		121	138
Mineral.....																			
Monongalia.....																			
Monroe.....																			
Morgan.....			207		10		310	9										179	69
McDowell.....																			
Nicholas.....																		81	37
Ohio.....	1,810	1,564				2,074	2,222					2,193	2,292					39	16
Pendleton.....																			
Pleasants.....	90	116				271	261					273	329						
Pocahontas.....			18																
Preston.....			785	263	245		1,400	530						1,524	773				
Putnam.....																			
Raleigh.....																			
Randolph.....			251		12		203	279						205	239				
Ritchie.....	414	234				594	319					706	413						
Roane.....																		374	121
Summers.....																			
Taylor.....			593		153		791	619						718	760				
Tucker.....							41	138						56	142				
Tyler.....	332	200				614	464					749	536						
Upshur.....			695		10		727	235						732	314				
Wayne.....																		281	190
Webster.....																			
Wetzel.....	117	416				353	712												
Wirt.....	174	155				297	182												
Wood.....	823	140				1,277	812												
Wyoming.....																		174	77
Total.....	7,198	4,315	5,663	294	721	27	2,446	1,216	10,001	8,239	8,296	5,190	4,927	3,456	11,569	10,729	9,147	6,215	4,806

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS—Continued.

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PROMINENT MEN OF

COUNTIES.	1870.				1872—Held August 22.				1874.											
	First Dist.		Seco'd Dis.		First Dist.		Second Dist.		First Dist.		Second Dist.		Third Dist.							
	John J. Davis.	Nathan Goff.	C. D. Downey.	Jas. C. McGrew.	Frank Hereford.	John S. Witcher.	Benj. Wilson.	J. J. Davis.	W. H. Lamon.	Alex. Boteler.	J. M. Hagans.	J. B. Walker.	Frank Hereford.	J. B. Walker.	Benj. Wilson.	Nathan Goff.	Chas. J. Faulkner.	Alex. R. Boteler.	Frank Hereford.	John S. Witcher.
Barbour.....	.....	.....	623	551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	807	465	.....	.....
Berkeley .....	.....	.....	886	951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	1,433	1,113	.....	.....
Boone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	576	170
Braxton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	349
Brooke	513	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	474	421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483	397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	530
Calhoun.....	290	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	237	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	85
Doddridge.	574	577	.....	.....	.....	.....	523	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	6	518	710	.....	.....	619	268
Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmer.....	377	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	503	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577	270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	.....	.....	126	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	318	.....	.....
Greenbrier. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	922	387
Hampshire.....	.....	.....	474	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846	593	.....	.....
Hancock	367	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	416	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardy .....	.....	.....	338	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	3,143	1,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425	1,759	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,423	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	1,474	.....	.....	.....	650	706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038	859	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	695
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	537	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210	781	.....	.....
Kanawha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,506	1,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,134	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,632	1,338

[illegible]

NOTE.—John M. Higgins 464. (†) Vote thrown out by supervisors and not counted. (‡) 25 votes also for John H. Wheeler.

COUNTRIES.

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CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS - Continued.

COUNTIES.	1880.			1882.																	
	First Dist.		Second Dist.	Third Dist.		First Dist.		Second Dist.	Third Dist.		Fourth Dist.										
Barbour	Benj. Wilson.	James Bassell.	John B. Hoge.	J. T. Hoke.	D. D. T. Farnsworth.	John E. Kenna.	H. S. Walker.	Nathan Goff, Jr.	John H. Good.	L. C. Shinn.	W. T. Wilson.	John W. Mason.	B. M. Kitchen.	John E. Kenna.	E. L. Buttrick.	P. B. Reynolds.	Eustace Gibson.	George Loomis.	A. R. Barbee.		
Berkeley	254	254	905	1,443	323	1,063	1,046	629	963	529	1,281	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Boone	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Braxton	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Brooke	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Cabell	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Calhoun	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Clay	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Doddridge	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Fayette	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Gilmer	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Grant	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Greenbrier	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Hampshire	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Hancock	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Hardy	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Harrison	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Jackson	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Jefferson	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57
Kanawha	504	504	905	1,443	241	1,063	1,046	518	529	529	691	1,154	241	769	118	392	111	60	1,138	936	57

WEST VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

NOTE—(4) John Bassell 332. (†) H. S. Walker 37. (†) A. J. Spencer 31. (2) A. C. Harness 25 scattering. (40) L. F. Farnsworth 69 in Mercer. (11) No return.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1883*		1884							
	Third District.		First Dist.		Second Dist.		Third Dist.		Fourth Dist.	
	C. P. Snyder.	Jas. H. Brown.	John Brannon.	N. Goff, Jr.	Wm. L. Wilson.	F. M. Reynolds.	C. P. Snyder.	J. W. Davis.	Eustace Gibson.	A. R. Barbee.
Barbour					1,268	1,246				
Berkeley					1,862	1,762				
Boone	345	308					493	827		
Braxton			1,397	866						
Brooke			787	709						
Cabell									1,874	1,434
Calhoun									787	621
Clay	184	212					818	281		
Doddridge			995	1,342						
Fayette	1,017	1,125					1,569	1,756		
Gilmer			1,015	691						
Grant					331	830				
Greenbrier	1,100	732					1,766	1,104		
Hampshire					1,748	407				
Hancock			473	674						
Hardy					1,117	272				
Harrison			2,049	2,567						
Jackson									1,695	1,823
Jefferson					2,279	1,026				
Kanawha	1,990	2,459					3,195	3,933		
Lewis			1,474	1,364						
Lincoln									981	637
Logan	582	65					1,014	152		
Marion					1,983	1,989				
Marshall			1,696	2,482					1,960	2,428
Mason										
Mercer	230	90					923	478		
Mineral					1,079	1,017				
Monongalia					1,290	1,905				
Monroe	693	624					1,171	974		
Morgan					451	763				
McDowell	238	122					207	186		
Nicholas	597	891					657	605		
Ohio			4,454	4,398						
Pendleton					841	602			691	548
Pleasants										
Pocahontas	514	198					714	308		
Preston					1,318	2,543			1,063	1,317
Putnam										
Raleigh	408	447					773	590		
Randolph					1,138	537			1,294	1,787
Ritchie									1,323	1,314
Roane										
Summers	690	637					1,054	892		
Taylor					1,122	1,451				
Tucker					430	297				
Tyler			1,003	1,449						
Upshur	300	620					766	1,208		
Wayne									1,795	1,614
Webster	904	114					445	152		
Wetzel			1,935	1,075						
Wirt									871	780
Wood									2,312	3,116
Wyoming	335	257					299	249		
	9,021	8,391	17,258	17,462	18,266	16,732	15,359	13,240	16,508	16,445

*Special election, May 15, 1883.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS—Continued.

COUNTY	1886.											
	First District.			Second District.			Third District.			Fourth Dist.		
	John Brannon.	N. Goff, Jr.	L. E. Peters.	W. L. Wilson.	W. H. H. Flick.	John L. Siler.	J. H. Brown.	C. P. Snyder.	J. W. Claypool.	C. E. Hogg.	J. A. Hutchinson.	W. H. Smith.
Barbour				1,256	1,257	4						
Berkeley				1,681	1,897	1						
Boone								514	10			
Braxton	1,444	948										
Brooke	712	722	10									
Cabell										1,438	1,431	68
Calhoun										807	525	2
Clay							280	351	4			
Doddridge	1,048	1,310										
Fayette							1,820	1,471	28			
Galmer	1,081	744										
Grant				809	861	5						
Greenbrier							855	1,420	44			
Hampshire				1,598	394	15						
Hancock	395	600	8									
Hardy				1,084	299							
Harrison	1,974	2,591	6									
Jackson										1,759	1,759	40
Jefferson				2,045	907	1						
Kanawha							3,752	2,708	210			
Lewis	1,540	1,404	20									
Lincoln										1,041	672	10
Logan							241	1,325				
Marion				2,038	2,101	67						
Marshall	1,458	2,383	63									
Mason										2,014	2,174	88
Meigs							687	871	6			
Mineral				908	2,084	52						
Monongalia				1,176	2,000	1						
Monroe							962	986	85			
Morgan				485	705	21						
McDowell							254	305	1			
Nicholas							616	831	41			
Ohio	4,118	4,204	100									
Pendleton				845	675							
Pleasants										713	549	6
Pocahontas							308	500	2			
Preston				1,152	2,454							
Putnam										1,002	1,121	11
Raleigh							656	746	42			
Randolph				1,117	660							
Ritchie										1,250	1,575	101
Roane										1,260	1,196	18
Sanderson							937	985	39			
Taylor				1,025	1,415	11						
Tucker				443	370							
Tyler	1,044	1,422	2									
Upshur							1,396	719				
Wayne										1,618	1,199	8
Webster							212	550				
Weimer	1,918	1,228										
Wirt										864	813	2
Wood										2,298	2,725	100
Wyoming							436	457	7			
	16,732	17,559	206	17,112	17,022	181	14,011	14,906	547	14,344	14,687	323

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, Nov. 6, 1888.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John O. Pendleton.	Geo. W. Atkinson.	J. E. Stea- ley.	B. F. Meyer
Hancock.. .. .	493	672	32	11
Brooke	801	790	.....	10
Ohio.. .. .	4,895	4,674	.....	76
Marshall.....	1,828	2,704	.....	67
Wetzel	2,286	1,377	.....	...
Tyler	1,131	1,567	1	11
Doddridge.....	1,150	1,405	3	1
Harrison.....	2,177	2,618	120	15
Gilmer.....	1,179	836	7	...
Lewis.....	1,644	1,527	4	15
Braxton.....	1,674	1,072	.....	2
	19 258	* 19,242	167	208

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. L. Wil- son.	W. H. H. Flick.	Frank Burt.	Spencer Sturm.
Monongalia	1,385	2,187	20	54
Marion.....	2,269	2,228	50	...
Preston	1,416	3,005	36	21
Taylor	1,214	1,595	19	1
Barbour... ..	1,509	1,477	1	6
Randolph.....	1,426	772	2	1
Tucker	676	630	3	6
Pendleton.....	1,011	780	...	...
Hardy.. .. .	1,154	438	2	...
Mineral.....	1,209	1,255	24	6
Hampshire	1,901	522	7	...
Grant.....	281	1,022	6	...
Morgan	547	872	14	...
Jefferson	2,380	1,111	...	4
Berkeley	1,991	2,197	...	...
	20,469	20,091	184	99

*NOTE.—The official vote of each county in the First District showed Mr. Atkinson to be elected by over 50 majority. A recount of the vote in every county of the District, which was demanded by Mr. Pendleton, changed the result, and the Governor gave the certificate of election to Mr. Pendleton, Dec. 24, 1888. Mr. Atkinson at once gave notice of contest, which will be decided by the 51st Congress.

W. H. Sanford received one vote in the Second District

Certificate of Second District issued December 24, 1888.

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. D. Alderson.	James H. McGinnis.
Logan.....	1,508	416
Wyoming.....	500	565
McDowell.....	409	583
Mercer.....	1,371	1,406
Raleigh.....	888	842
Boone.....	742	512
Kanawha*.....	3,126	4,466
Fayette.....	1,854	2,685
Clay.....	415	463
Nicholas.....	1,101	690
Greenbrier.....	2,072	1,394
Monroe.....	1,324	1,225
Summers.....	1,356	1,277
Webster.....	666	276
Pocahontas.....	898	580
Upshur.....	840	1,717
	† 19,070	* 19,097

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Jas. M. Jackson.	Chas. B. Smith.	Geo. W. Hayes.	W. M. Weekly.
Pleasants.....	812	697	2	3
Wood.....	2,824	3,275	...	39
Ritchie.....	1,405	1,972	17	94
Wirt.....	1,047	926	2	1
Jackson.....	1,886	2,272	...	10
Roane.....	1,629	1,452	2	4
Marion.....	2,246	1,717	..	43
Putnam.....	1,384	1,555	7	27
Cabell.....	2,404	1,952	...	...
Lincoln.....	1,242	955	18	...
Wayne.....	2,039	1,431	...	2
Calhoun.....	918	630	12	2
	† 19,837	19 834	60	225

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION FOR WEST VA.

Held May 28, 1863. To serve from June 20, 1863, to March 3, 1865. All "Union" candidates.

FIRST DISTRICT,	Jacob Beeson Blair.....	8,066
	W. De Hass.....	605
	Majority	7,461
SECOND DIST'T.	Wm. G. Brown.....	3,576
	J. S. Burdett.....	1,804
	W. B. Zinn.....	800
THIRD DIST'T,	Majority	1,772
	Wm. G. Brown.....	2,748
	Killian V. Whaley.....	2,184
	Majority.....	564

*J. H. McGinnis' majority in the Third District, with Kanawha vote in as certified by the County Court, was 27.
† The certificate of election was given to Mr. Alderson, February 28, 1889, because the vote of Kanawha county was in litigation and the Governor held that it could not be counted.
‡ Certificate issued, February 28, 1889, to Jas. M. Jackson, by the Governor, on the ground of alleged irregularities in the returns of three of the counties of the Fourth District.

JUDICIAL ELECTION—OCTOBER, 1880.

FIRST CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Thayer Melvin.	Geo. E. Boyd.	Robert McConnell.	J. B. McLure.
Brooke	636	701	490	552
Hancock	602	414	550	373
Ohio.....	4,325	4,123	3,473	3,295
Marshall.....	2,174	1,512	2,131	1,498
Total	7,737	6,750	6,644	5,718

SECOND CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	A. Brooks Fleming.	J. Marshall Hagans.
Monongalia.....	1,434	1,673
Marion.....	2,088	1,419
Harrison.....	2,323	1,482
Total	5,845	4,574

THIRD CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Wm. T. Ice.	James A. Brown.
Preston.....	1,192	2,246
Taylor.....	1,199	1,271
Barbour.....	1,339	947
Tucker.....	399	208
Randolph	1,108	402
Total.....	5,237	5,072

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Thos. J. Stealey.	H. C. Showalter.	C. J. Stewart.
Wetzel.....	1,612	220	506
Tyler.....	949	427	768
Ritchie.....	814	1,122	580
Doddridge.....	603	92	1 129
Total.....	3,978	1,861	2 983

FIFTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	James M. Jackson.	Geo. Loomis.
Wood.....	2,382	2,497
Wirt.....	800	571
Pleasants.....	595	552
Total.....	3,787	3 620

SIXTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	R. S. Brown.	R. F. Fleming.	Jos. Smith.	H. C. Fiesher.
Clay	160	363	5	.....
Gilmer	529	688	29	.....
Jackson	1,184	1,154	396	349
Roane	981	666	355	73
Calhoun	466	467	97	.....
Total	3,320	3,338	882	422

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	F. A. Guthrie.	J. W. English.	Nicholas Fitzhugh.
Putnam	1,153	893	.....
Kanawha	3,682	920	968
Mason	2,186	1,958	28
Total	7,021	3,771	994

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Ira J. McGinnis.	John B. Laidley.	G. G. Burgess.
Cabell	720	717	572
Wayne	1 186	125	836
Lincoln	427	450	316
Logan	268	179	656
Total	2 601	1,471	2,380

NINTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	David E. Johnston.	J. H. McGinniss.
McDowell	365	84
Mercer	999	283
Raleigh	513	701
Wyoming	467	220
Boone	530	310
Total	2,876	1,598

TENTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Homer A. Holt.
Greenbrier	1,941
Monroe	2,076
Summers	1,409
Fayette	1,652
Pocahontas	858
Total	7,936

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	Henry Brannon.	Felix J. Baxter.
Upshur.....	1,232	175
Lewis.....	1,351	200
Braxton.....	748	832
Nicholas.....	718	268
Webster.....	324	174
Total.....	4 373	1,715

TWELFTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	James D. Armstrong.
Grant.....	1,035
Hardy.....	1,236
Hampshire.....	1,449
Mineral.....	1,106
Pendleton.....	1,016
Total.....	5,842

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT.

COUNTIES.	C. J. Faulkner, Jr.	James H. Grove.	J. N. Wisner.
Jefferson.....	882	918	767
Berkeley.....	1,685	297	1,366
Morgan.....	408	65	623
Total.....	2,975	1,280	2,756

JUDICIAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1883.**FIRST DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	J. J. Jacobs.	G. E. Boyd.	J. R. Paull.	J. A. Campbell.
Brooke.....	858	857	721	751
Hancock.....	539	459	648	726
Ohio.....	4,989	5,035	4 669	4,587
Marshall.....	1,879	1,871	2,656	2,667
Total.....	8,265	8,222	8,694	8,731

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	A. F. Haymond.	J. Marshall Hagans.	A. F. Fleming.
Marion.....	2 301	2,235	...
Harrison.....	2,216	2,617	1
Monongalia.....	1,353	2,211	...
Total.....	5,870	7,063	1

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. T. Ice.	J. T. Hoke.	H. C. Hyde.
Preston	1,416	3,001	4
Taylor	1,253	1,570	.....
Barbour	1,499	1,476	.....
Tucker	674	631	.....
Randolph	1,409	777	.....
Total	6,251	7,455	4

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	T. P. Jacobs.	Thos. I. Stealey.
Wetzel	1,473	2,175
Tyler	1,559	1,138
Ritchie	2,041	1,397
Doddridge	1,444	1,107
Total	6 517	5,817

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. G. McClure.	A. I. Boreman.
Wood	2,862	3,193
Wirt	1,061	922
Pleasants	818	689
Total	4,681	4,804

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	V. S. Armstrong.	R. F. Fleming.
Clay	409	467
Gilmer	1,134	875
Jackson	1,979	2,193
Roane	1,680	1,459
Calhoun	850	716
Total	6,052	5,710

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	F. A. Guthrie.	S. S. Green.	Step. Linsey.	Thos. Donally.
Putnam	1,557	1,448	...	...
Kanawha	4,653	3 521	1	1
Mason	2,710	2,272	...	...
Total	8,920	7,241	1	1

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	T. H. Harvey.	Ira J. McGinnis.
Cabell	2,223	1,384
Wayne	1,686	1,622
Lincoln.....	1,127	653
Logan	793	903
Total..	5,829	4,562

NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	R. C. Mc-Clougherty.	Jno. R. Douglass.	H. W. Branzie.
McDowell	610	254	13
Mercer..	1,652	872	.....
Raleigh	1,041	509	.....
Wyoming	718	253	.....
Boone	846	248	.....
Total	4,867	2,136	13

TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	A. N. Campbell.	J. M. Mc Whorter.	S. S. Green.	Adam Smith.
Greenbrier	2,143	1,345	...	.....
Monroe	1,374	1,189	...	.....
Summers	1,365	1,267	...	.....
Fayette.....	1,871	2,615	1	1
Pocahontas.....	895	541	...	.....
Total	7,648	6,957	1	1

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. G. Bennett.	A. M. Poundstone.	G. W. Bennett.	Henry Brannon.
Upshur	774	1,747	...	.....
Lewis	1,702	1,464	...	.....
Braxton	1,603	1,085	1	.....
Nicholas.....	1,020	797	...	.....
Webster.....	659	281	...	1
Total.....	5,758	5,374	1	1

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. D. Armstrong.	Wm. C. Clayton.	Michael Crowley.	F. M. Reynolds.
Grant.....	1,146	76	...	.....
Hardy.....	1,222	234	...	.....
Hampshire.....	1,753	327	...	.....
Mineral.....	1,283	694	1	2
Pendleton.....	799	638	...	.....
Total.....	6,203	1,969	1	2

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. S. Duckwall	J. Nelson Wisner.
Jefferson.....	2,283	1,152
Berkeley.....	1,942	2,227
Morgan.....	589	828
Total.....	4,814	4,205

SENATORIAL ELECTION, 1886.

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John O. Pendleton.	N. B. Scott.	T. J. Cartwright.
Hancock.....	398	584	13
Brooke.....	714	697	19
Ohio.....	4,056	4,154	167
Total.....	5,168	5,435	199

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. E. Watson.	J. H. Furbee.	J. S. Robinson.
Marshall.....	1,488	2,320	96
Wetzel.....	1,904	1,254	.....
Marion.....	2,044	2,099	65
Total.....	5,436	5,673	161

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Ira C. Post.	Edwin Maxwell.	Geo. W. Hayes.
Ritchie.....	1,341	1,625	.....
Doddridge.....	1,058	1,301	.....
Harrison.....	2,032	2,523	57
Gilmer.....	1,103	721	.....
Calhoun.....	813	523	.....
Total.....	6,347	6,693	57

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John D. Sweeney.	Anthony Smith.
Tyler.....	1,103	1,362
Pleasants.....	714	560
Wood.....	2,454	2,439
Wirt.....	895	793
Total.....	5,166	5,154

PROMINENT MEN OF

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	P. C. Eastham.	Wm. Woodyard.	George Leonard.
Mason.....	2,069	2,150	87
Jackson....	1,774	1,698	38
Roane.....	1,186	1,263	5
Total.....	5,029	5,111	120

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	E. M. McCallister.	A. Workman.	P. E. Love.
Putnam.....	973	1,132	.....
Cabell	1,808	1,445	5
Wayne.....	1,593	1,204	.....
Total.....	4,374	3,781	5

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	B. H. Oxley.	J. D. Payne.	John Vaughn.
Lincoln	1,019	.....	165
Boone	614	.....	.....
Logan	1,388	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	540	.....	.....
McDowell	306	.....	.....
Mercer.....	941	.....	.....
Raleigh.....	811	132	.....
Total.....	5,619	132	165

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	M. Vanpelt.	J. W. Davis.
Greenbrier	1,492	844
Pocahontas... ..	614	407
Monroe.....	1,045	949
Summers....	1,026	935
Fayette	1,594	1 673
Total.	5,771	4 808

NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. E. Chilton.	R. S. Carr.
Kanawha.....	2,676	4,023
Clay.....	354	381
Nicholas	926	560
Braxton	1,480	915
Webster	561	203
Total.....	5,997	6 082

TENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	R. E. Hudkins.	A. C. Minear.
Lewis.....	1,553	1,391
Randolph.....	1,120	551
Upshur.....	805	1,335
Barbour.....	1,235	1,266
Taylor.....	1,026	1,418
Tucker.....	416	395
Total.....	6,155	6,356

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	James E. Dent.	Jos. Snyder.	J. R. Fleming.
Preston.....	1,169	2,440	.....
Monongalia.....	1,112	1,972	37
Total.....	2,281	4,412	37

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Geo. E. Price.	Geo. Harmon.	J. Z. Bane.
Hampshire.....	1,534	396	25
Hardy.....	1,021	296	.....
Grant.....	311	841	4
Mineral.....	863	1,054	51
Pendleton.....	842	675	.....
Total.....	4,571	3,262	80

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. H. Gettinger.	Dail Getzendaver
Berkeley.....	1,694	1,872
Morgan.....	500	795
Jefferson.....	1,996	947
Total.....	4,190	3,614

SENATORIAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1888.**FIRST DISTRICT.**

COUNTIES.	John R. Donehoo.	B. J. Smith.	David C. Pogue.	G. W. Beaumont.
Brooke.....	804	792	7	.....
Hancock.....	470	682	.....	33
Ohio.....	4,861	4,754	88	.....
Total.....	6,135	6,228	95	33

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. W. Yeater.	A. T. Morris.	David C. Bonar.
Marion.....	2,278	2 232	49
Marshall.....	1,851	2,662	90
Wetzel.....	2,313	1,386	.....
Total.....	6,442	6,280	139

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	P. W. Morris.	J. P. Strickler.	C. B. Rule.	John Rubl.
Calhoun.....	617	936	.....	9
Doddridge.....	1,402	1,161	1	.....
Gilmer.....	832	1 182	7	.....
Harrison.....	2,643	2,178	96	.....
Ritchie.....	1,947	1,495	.....	.....
Total.....	7 441	6,952	104	9

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	H. C. Henderson.	M. R. Lowther.	W. R. Neal.
Pleasants.....	826	680	1
Tyler.....	1,149	1,562	.....
Wirt.....	1,043	955	.....
Wood.....	2,923	3 213	.....
Total.....	5 931	6,410	1

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Geo. B. Crow	A. R. Campbell.	Geo. Tofen.
Jackson.....	1,967	2,223	.....
Mason.....	2,364	2,636	1
Roane.....	1,656	1,431	.....
Total.....	5 983	6,290	1

SIXTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	B. J. Prichard.	J. R. K. Workman.	W. J. Smith, Jr.
Cabell.....	2,429	1,939	10
Putnam.....	1,402	1,558	.....
Wayne.....	2,050	1,334	38
Total.....	5,881	4 831	48

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	J. W. McCreary.	W. P. Payne.	W. S. Dunbar.	Sampson Estep.
Boone.....	758	210	75	.....
Lincoln	1 230	701	239	.....
Logan	1,330	369	52	.....
McDowell... ..	207	479	102	16
Mercer.....	1,346	1,139	.....	.....
Raleigh	1,007	28	563	.....
Wyoming	530	197	190	.....
Total.....	6,408	3,123	1,221	16

NOTE C. P. Stover received 1 vote in Raleigh county.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John W. Arbuckle.	Edgar P. Rucker.	W. H. Williams.	B. J. Fisher.
Fayette... ..	1,965	2,617	1	1
Greenbrier.	2,091	1,385	.....	.....
Monroe	1,351	1,224	.....	.....
Pocahontas.	898	588	.....	.....
Summers	1,360	1,277	.....	.....
Total.....	7,665	7,091	1	1

NINTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	B. J. Fisher.	J. W. Morrison.	W. F. Williams.	Amos Gorrell.
Braxton	1,621	1,108	.....	.....
Clay.....	405	469	6	.....
Kanawha	3 038	4,601	.....	83
Nicholas	940	869	.....	10
Webster	590	342	562	.....
Total.....	6,594	7,389	568	93

TENTH DISTRICT

COUNTIES.	T. J. Farnsworth.	Thos. E. Davis.	Thos. E. Dana.	C. B. Rule.
Barbour	1,488	1,495	.....	.....
Lewis.....	1,643	1,533	.....	3
Randolph.....	1,426	774	1	.....
Taylor.....	1,184	1 631	.....	.....
Tucker.....	623	630	.....	.....
Upshur.....	865	1,685	.....	.....
Total.....	7,229	7,748	1	3

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	W. E. Worley.	Wm. J. Lovelle.	N. P. McCormick.
Monongalia.....	2,216	1,345	.....
Preston.....	2,973	1,427	2
Total	5,189	2,772	2

PROMINENT MEN OF

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	S. L. Flournoy.	S. G. Pownall.	W. R. Neal.
Grant.....	379	1,024	.....
Hampshire.....	1,828	528	.....
Hardy.....	1,147	437	.....
Mineral.....	1,214	1,260	1
Pendleton.....	1,010	779	.....
Total	5,578	4,028	1

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Chas. H. Knott.	S. H. Hig- ginbotham.	C. Mason Pendleton.	J. R. Malay.
Berkeley.....	1 997	2,183	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2,209	1,179	2	1
Morgan	543	880	5	.....
Total	4,749	4 242	7	1



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

RESTRICTING AMENDMENT.

The amendment to the State Constitution known as the Test Oath Restriction was as follows:

"No person who, since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given, or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election held therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom."

In the House of Delegates, February 9th, 1866, as House Joint Resolution, No. 14, for its adoption

THE YEAS WERE:

PINNELL, D. S., Speaker,	Physician.
Ballard, Jno. C.	Millwright.
Bee, Ephraim	Farmer.
Beeson, Jacob B.	Merchant.
Bell, Joseph	Manufacturer.
Bristor, Jacob H.	Teacher.
Brown, Alfred W.	Farmer.
Carroll, Jno. S. P.	Farmer.
Cassady, James S.	Farmer.
Combs, Henry S.	Ironmaster.
Cunningham, David	Tanner.
Curtis, Wm. B.	Merchant.
Dolly, Abijah	Farmer.
Dyche, Lewis	Laborer.
Fleming, Sol. S.	Merchant.
Goff, Nathan	Banker.

Hagans, Harrison	.	.	.	Merchant.
Higgins, James H.	.	.	.	Wheelwright.
Hinchman, Ulysses	.	.	.	Physician.
Hooker, George	.	.	.	Farmer.
Hornbrook, Jacob	.	.	.	Merchant.
Koonce, George	.	.	.	Merchant.
Little, Thomas	.	.	.	Farmer.
Lockhart, M. L.	.	.	.	Clerk.
Mairs, William	.	.	.	Physician.
McCoy, Joseph E.	.	.	.	Merchant.
McQuilken, A. R.	.	.	.	Merchant.
McWhorter, H. C.	.	.	.	Lawyer.
Ridd, Eli	.	.	.	Farmer.
Smith, Buckner J.	.	.	.	Brickmaker.
Smith, William	.	.	.	Farmer.
Spencer, Samuel S.	.	.	.	Farmer.
Stidger, Samuel B.	.	.	.	Physician.
Trainer, Thomas H.	.	.	.	Minister.
Williamson, James W.	.	.	.	Farmer.
Witcher, John S.	.	.	.	Merchant.
Workman, William	.	.	.	Farmer.
Zinn, Wm. B.	.	.	.	Farmer.

Total yeas, 38.

Anthony Rader, Physician, absent, or not voting.

THE NAYS WERE:

Bennett, John	.	.	.	Minister.
Camden, Richard P.	.	.	.	Banker.
Cook, Mitchell	.	.	.	Tanner.
Cooper, Samuel	.	.	.	Merchant.
Darnell, Peter	.	.	.	Wheelwright.
Davis, Henry G.	.	.	.	Merchant.
Given, James T.	.	.	.	Blacksmith.
Hinkle, Abram	.	.	.	Merchant.
Johnson, Daniel D	.	.	.	Farmer.
Kellar, John	.	.	.	Farmer.
Kyle, Edmund	.	.	.	Farmer.
Maxwell, Rufus	.	.	.	Farmer.
McCurdy, Charles H.	.	.	.	Farmer.

Total nays, 13.

In Senate adopted February 18, 1866.

THE YEAS WERE:

STEVENSON, W. E., President,	Farmer,
Burley, James	Farmer.
Chambers, Wm. F.	Farmer.
Chapline Joseph A.	Lawyer.
Corley, James M.	Farmer.
Dix, D. H. K.	Minister.
Duval, I. H.	Merchant.
Hawkins, Aaron	Farmer.
Hagar, Robert	Minister.
Mahon, E. S.	Farmer.
Maxwell, Edwin	Lawyer.
Kitchen, B. M.	Farmer.
Price, William	Farmer.
Wright, E. D.	Farmer.
Total yeas, 14.	

THE NAYS WERE:

Burdette, John S.	Merchant.
Haymond, Daniel.	Farmer.
O'Brien, Emmett J.	Merchant.
Peck, Daniel	Lawyer.
Total nays, 4.	

THE FLICK AMENDMENT.

(Proposed in Legislature February 28, 1870.)

The amendment to the State Constitution known, from its authorship, as the Flick Amendment, proposed, and by vote of the people adopted, as a substitute for Sec. 1. Art. 3, is worded as follows:

"The male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the election district in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year and of the county in which he offers to vote for thirty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues."

In the Senate, January 21, 1871, on adoption as Senate Joint Resolution, No. 2, the vote was :

THE YEAS WERE :

BAKER, LEWIS, President,	.	.	Editor.
Alexander, W. A.	.	.	Farmer.
Applegate, Lewis	.	.	Farmer.
Boreman, Wm. I.	.	.	Lawyer.
Brown, John R.	.	.	Farmer.
Carper Wm. C.	.	.	Lawyer.
Cather, James	.	.	Farmer.
Cook, Mitchell	.	.	Farmer.
Crane, William B.	.	.	Farmer.
Davis, Henry G.	.	.	Merchant.
Dayton, Spencer.	.	.	Lawyer.
Gold, Samuel	.	.	Farmer.
Harman, George	.	.	Farmer.
Humphreys, A. R.	.	.	Farmer and Graz'r.
Ice, William B.	.	.	Farmer.
Johnson, Okey	.	.	Lawyer.
Kline, Thomas B.	.	.	Lawyer.
Koonce, George	.	.	Merchant.
Patrick, Spicer	.	.	Physician.
Price, William	.	.	Farmer.
Scott, Charles F.	.	.	Lawyer.
Scott, James	.	.	Farmer.

Total yeas, 21.

Patrick, Spicer, on leave, January 23.

NAYS, none.

In the House, January 27, 1871, upon Senate Joint Resolution, No. 2, agreeing to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State,

THE YEAS WERE :

Ballard, B. F.	.	.	Lawyer.
Bishop, C. M.	.	.	Merchant.
Boggs, John	.	.	Farmer.
Brannon, Henry	.	.	Lawyer.
Brown, Hamilton P.	.	.	Farmer.
Chenoweth, Lemuel	.	.	Carriage maker.
Clark, A. B.	.	.	Merch't and Editor.
Donahoo, Daniel	.	.	Lawyer.

Ferguson, James H.	Lawyer.
Flanagan, Richard A.	Farmer.
Garrett, John	Farmer.
Griffin, Isaac H.	Farmer.
Hussler, Ferdinand R.	Civil Engineer.
Hervey, James	Lawyer.
Hovermale, John H.	Mechanic.
Jackson, James M.	Lawyer.
Jones, John P.	Merchant.
Keever, Wesley C.	Physician.
Lough, John B.	Farmer.
Love, Byron	Farmer.
Lynch, William	Farmer.
Martin, Lewis A.	Lawyer.
McGraw, John	Farmer.
McGinnis Benjamin	Farmer.
McLean, James L.	Lawyer.
Nelson, James L.	Dentist.
Rollyson, William D.	Merchant.
Shannon, William	Farmer.
Sheppard, Samuel	Farmer.
Simmons, David	Farmer.
Smith, Anthony	Farmer.
Stedley, John A.	Physician.
Stephenson, Benjamin L.	Farmer.
Stubbs, C. E.	Attorney.
Sturgiss, George C.	Attorney.
Upton, Sylvester	Farmer.
Webster, William H.	Manufacturer.
Wyatt, Benjamin F.	Farmer.

Total yeas, 38.

THE NAYS WERE:

CRACRAFT, E. G., Speaker,	Lawyer.
Bart, R. G.	Lawyer.
Davisson, Reuben	Farmer.
Faris, John	Farmer.
Heiskell, Francis W.	Farmer.
Horner Charles	Farmer.
Keys, Jno W.	Plasterer.
Langfitt, Valentine	Farmer.

Lewis, Charles S.	Lawyer.
McDonald, William R.	Engineer.
Morrow, James, Jr.	Lawyer.
Nadenbousch, M. C.	Farmer.
Newman, Lewis, S.	Farmer.
Prichard, Alpheus	Lumber Merch'nt.
Smith, A. W.	Merchant.
West, Thomas J.	Farmer.
Wilson, E. Willis	Lawyer.
Total nays, 17.	

**VOTE ON THE FLICK AMENDMENT.
ELECTION APRIL 27, 1871.**

COUNTIES.	For Ratifi- cation.	For Rejec- tion.	COUNTIES.	For Ratifi- cation.	For Rejec- tion.
Barbour.....	483	220	Mineral.....	248	35
Berkeley.....	975	28	Monongalia.....	756	186
Boone.....	209	17	Monroe.....	618	1
Braxton.....	524	3	Morgan.....	189	76
Brooke.....	320	38	Nicholas.....	362	26
Cabell.....	431	9	Ohio.....	434	368
Calhoun.....	266	10	Pendleton.....	324	161
Clay.....	127	3	Pleasants.....	211	73
Doddridge.....	218	231	Pocahontas.....	349	57
Fayette.....	316	18	Preston.....	863	138
Gilmer.....	303	2	Putnam.....	380	48
Grant.....	304	329	Raleigh.....	166	59
Greenbrier.....	1,044	108	Randolph.....	380	30
Hampshire.....	521	61	Ritchie.....	626	98
Hancock.....	181	77	Roane.....	505	33
Hardy.....	58	336	Summers.....	255	10
Harrison.....	485	790	Taylor.....	364	349
Jackson.....	570	144	Tucker.....	133	9
Jefferson.....	438	215	Tyler.....	330	160
Kanawha.....	1,164	24	Upshur.....	327	318
Lewis.....	713	79	Wayne.....	608	1
Lincoln.....	459	15	Webster.....	124	.....
Logan*	.....	.....	Wetzel.....	386	94
McDowell*	.....	.....	Wirt.....	381	13
Marion.....	1,114	177	Wood.....	1,494	167
Marshall.....	385	587	Wyoming.....	110	8
Mason.....	702	281			
Mercer.....	313	3			
			Maj. for Ratifica'n...	23,546	6,323
					17,223

*No returns.

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE ON DIVISION OF STATE.

ELECTION HELD MAY 23, 1861.

COUNTIES.	FOR	AG'NST.	COUNTIES.	FOR	AG'NST.
Barbour.....	311	7	Preston.....	1,764	9
Braxton.....	22	.....	Putnam.....	209	.....
Boone.....	68	.....	Pleasants.....	198	14
Brooke.....	357	154	Raleigh.....	32	.....
Clay.....	76	.....	Randolph.....	171	2
Cabell.....	209	5	Roane.....	131	8
Calhoun.....	.....	.....	Ritchie.....	603	10
Doddridge.....	497	10	Taylor.....	498	.....
Fayette.....	.....	.....	Tucker.....	65	.....
Gilmer.....	108	.....	Tyler.....	699	15
Harrison.....	1 148	12	Upshur.....	614	.....
Hancock.....	263	67	Wayne.....	296	10
Hardy.....	150	.....	Webster.....	.....	.....
Hampshire.....	195	18	Wetzel.....	664	50
Jackson.....	225	16	Wirt.....	367	11
Kanawha.....	1,039	1	Wood.....	1,104	48
Logan.....	.....	.....	Wyoming.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	464	3	3d Reg't Va. Vol's, stationed at Beverly	273	.....
Monongalia.....	1,610	18	Total.....	18,408	781
Marion.....	663	35		781	.....
Marshall.....	1,371	37			.....
Mason.....	804	83			.....
Nicholas.....	.....	.....			.....
Ohio.....	1,140	139	Maj. for new State..	17,627	.....

"WHITE" AS QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE.

The following table shows the number of votes cast, at an election held August 22, 1872, for a clause in the State Constitution making "white" a qualification for holding office. The whole number of votes cast was 83,121; a majority being necessary for ratification, the measure was lost:

COUNTIES.		COUNTIES.		COUNTIES.	
Barbour.....	918	Kanawha.....	2,129	Putnam.....	917
Berkeley.....	207	Lewis.....	695	Raleigh.....	490
Boone.....	347	Lincoln.....	125	Randolph.....	614
Braxton.....	799	Logan.....	791	Ritchie.....	283
Brooke.....	33	McDowell.....	174	Roane.....	598
Cabell.....	500	Marion.....	1,428	Summers.....	305
Calhoun.....	153	Marshall.....	149	Taylor.....	855
Clay.....	220	Mason.....	14	Tucker.....	221
Doddridge.....	237	Mercer.....	373	Tyler.....	545
Fayette.....	647	Mineral.....	259	Upshur.....	65
Gilmer.....	591	Monongalia.....	141	Wayne.....	20
Grant.....	137	Monroe.....	314	Webster.....	311
Greenbrier.....	1,435	Morgan.....	353	Wetzel.....	1,175
Hampshire.....	1,044	Nicholas.....	490	Wirt.....	253
Hancock.....	172	Ohio.....	247	Wood.....	403
Hardy.....	734	Pendleton.....	590	Wyoming.....	126
Harrison.....	1,528	Pleasants.....	132		
Jackson.....	949	Pocahontas.....	496	Total....	28,333
Jefferson.....	1,188	Preston.....	413		

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

COUNTIES.	Sec. 13, Art. 3.		PROHIBITION. Sec. 46, Art. 6.		Sec. 22, Art. 6.	
	Ratifica'n	Reject'n.	Ratifica'n	Reject'n	Ratifica'n	Reject'n.
Barbour.....	610	1,714	457	1,919	379	1,369
Berkeley.....	2,006	1,038	975	2,030	317	2,880
Boone.....	332	306	.....	.....	349	358
Braxton.....	822	1,280	1,032	1,240	306	1 817
Brooke... ..	814	353	628	691	543	640
Cabell.....	1,250	1,757	1,398	1,877	978	1,938
Calhoun.....	267	939	411	720	181	949
Clay.....	373	300	406	296	240	410
Doddridge.. ..	407	1,444	547	1,431	183	1,663
Fayette... ..	2,350	523	1,332	1,850	2,293	543
Gilmer.....	380	1,061	535	1,007	175	1,327
Grant.....	322	698	352	790	208	800
Greenbrier	1,576	1,114	811	1,999	595	1,886
Hampshire	510	1,593	163	1,960	123	1,970
Hancock.....	495	247	527	321	369	375
Hardy	690	628	247	1,154	515	802
Harrison	487	2 526	1,500	2,329	412	3 070
Jackson	960	1 689	1,069	1,842	370	2,589
Jefferson	982	1,526	1,026	1,939	603	1,891
Kanawha.....	4,187	1,667	2,729	3,350	3,985	1 865
Lewis	1,003	1,213	1,075	1 271	569	1,691
Lincoln... ..	114	930	225	1,062	273	1,023
Logan.....	158	164	101	266	123	196
McDowell* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	1,517	1 878	1,427	2,319	1,109	2,350
Marshall	1,602	1,872	1 504	2,279	1,221	2,288
Mason.....	1,224	2,198	1,297	2,367	1,065	2,287
Mercer.....	380	713	425	780	331	744
Mineral	826	713	610	1,071	738	763
Monongalia.....	1,391	1,237	1,046	1,732	439	2 161
Monroe... ..	658	882	713	1,047	276	1,289
Morgan.....	319	780	394	800	345	768
Nicholas.....	1,079	397	1,030	537	210	1,316
Ohio	3,527	4,377	1,620	6,951	1,691	6,207
Pendleton.....	661	808	253	1,332	627	841
Pleasants.....	434	622	413	742	262	837
Pocahontas	382	601	330	813	214	797
Preston.....	1,306	2,359	1,321	2,538	937	2,737
Putnam.....	1,014	1,037	970	1,246	508	1,470
Raleigh* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	409	1,462	254	1,661	222	1,676
Ritchie.. ..	595	2,053	1,366	1,543	330	2,429
Roane... ..	914	1 057	852	1,315	1,083	753
Summers	842	827	492	1,301	279	1,325
Taylor.....	594	1 586	684	1,631	373	1,893
Tucker	386	448	385	527	293	432
Tyler.....	897	1,216	773	1,435	552	1,519
Upshur.....	609	1,478	1,084	1,108	303	1,831
Wayne.....	767	1,346	835	1,416	670	1,368
Webster.....	239	220	230	524	118	552
Wetzel	1,154	2,020	958	2 267	716	2,437
Wirt	610	911	578	1,015	325	1 114
Wood	1,650	2,249	2,057	2,528	974	2,998
Wyoming.....	322	386	222	386	145	396
Total.....	47,763	62,443	41,668	76 555	30,445	79,631

*No returns.

STATE CAPITOLS.

The Linsly Institute building, situated on the corner of Eoff and Fifteenth streets, in the city of Wheeling, was the first State Capitol of West Virginia. Just seventy-five years ago, Noah Linsly, an educator of distinguished attainments, came to West Virginia and settled in Wheeling. He procured a lot, erected a building thereon and established a classical academy for the preparation of boys for college. For many years it has been used for that ennobling purpose. In 1863 the State of West Virginia was formed, and the present Institute building was occupied as the Capitol up to 1870, when the seat of government was removed to Charleston. In 1875 the Capitol was re-located at



TEMPORARY STATE HOUSE AT CHARLESTON.

Wheeling, and the Linsly Institute building was again made the State House from September 30 of that year to December 4, 1876, when the new Capitol, erected by the City of Wheeling, was completed and the archives were transferred to it. The Linsly building is three stories high, is constructed of brick, and its many appointments made it a convenient and comfortable State House.

In May, 1870, the capital archives were taken to Charleston, Kanawha county, where the Legislature had decided, at its 1869 session, the State Capital should be located. A few of the public-spirited citizens of that city furnished the necessary

means, and at a cost of \$75,000, a handsome and elegant temporary Capitol was erected. The State archives remained in this building until September 30, 1875, when they were again taken to Wheeling in obedience to an edict of the Legislature re-locating the seat of government for the period of ten years in that city.

When the question of Capital removal was being agitated by the Legislature, an offer was made on the part of the City of Wheeling to the effect that if the Legislature would send the Capital back to that city for the period of ten years, a large and commodious building would be erected and presented free



TEMPORARY STATE HOUSE AT WHEELING.

of cost to the State for the ten years—or as long as the Capital was allowed to remain there. In the session of 1874–5, an act was passed transferring the State archives to Wheeling for the term of ten years. In accordance with the promise made by Wheeling representatives, a commodious State House was erected on Chapline street, occupying all the space from Fifteenth to Sixteenth streets. It cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000. During the session of the Legislature of 1877, an act was passed February 21st, submitting the question to the people of the State, at a special election to be held the first Tuesday in August, of that year, to permanently locate the State Capital in the year 1885. Three places were voted for, viz: Charleston, Clarksburg and Martinsburg. Said election

resulted in the choice of Charleston by a majority of 3,255 over both Clarksburg and Martinsburg combined. As a matter of historical reference we give the detailed vote by counties :

COUNTIES.	Clarks- burg.	Martins- burg.	Charles- ton.	COUNTIES.	Clarks- burg.	Martins- burg.	Charles- ton.
Barbour	1,415	4	4	Mineral..	561	160	155
Berkeley.....	48	3,569	1	Monongalia..	1,188	4	628
Boone.....	.....	.....	960	Monroe.....	8	7	1,404
Braxton	293	11	951	Morgan.	40	573	5
Brooke	656	40	34	Nicholas	15	.....	965
Cabell.....	6	.....	1,832	Ohio.....	2,615	1,193	218
Calhoun	160	2	587	Pendleton ...	189	146	280
Clay .....	.....	.....	479	Pleasants.	446	8	93
Doddridge..	1,587	2	39	Pocahontas ..	259	.....	241
Fayette.....	.....	.....	1,760	Preston.....	1,798	32	42
Gilmer	653	1	225	Putnam.....	5	.....	1,654
Grant.	310	87	116	Raleigh.....	2	.....	1,034
Greenbrier..	5	.....	1 902	Randolph.. ..	859	3	31
Hampshire	160	149	573	Ritchie... ..	1,572	2	145
Hancock. ...	414	8	95	Roane	2	.....	1,995
Hardy.....	226	187	594	Summers.....	3	1	1,410
Harrison. ...	3,875	.....	13	Taylor.	1,086	172	141
Jackson.....	88	1	2 169	Tucker..	363	1	6
Jefferson. ...	41	1 340	328	*Tyler... .....	.....	.....	.....
Kanawha ...	42	2	6 140	Upshur.	8 3	60	163
Lewis	1,426	29	261	Wayne	2	1	2,011
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	1,167	Webster	79	.....	362
Logan.....	1	1	885	Wetzel	1 226	2	51
McDowell...	.....	.....	308	Wirt	238	24	612
Marion	2 431	12	140	Wood	1,253	186	1 302
Marshall.....	1 473	23	206	Wyoming.....	2	.....	566
Mason.	18	3	3,004				
Mercer.. .....	.....	.....	1 017	Total.....	29,942	8,046	41,243

(*) No return.

After the people had permanently located the seat of government at Charleston, the Legislature, at its next session, made an appropriation for the construction of a new capitol, and soon thereafter let the contract and began work on the building. Notwithstanding incident delays necessary to so extensive an undertaking, the magnificent edifice was completed by the spring of 1885, at a cost to the State of about \$350,000; and in accordance with the provisions of the law of permanent location, the archives were removed back to Charleston, where they may be regarded as a fixture for all time to come. Reference is made to our frontispiece for a correct cut of the new Charleston capitol.



HON. ARTHUR I. BOREMAN.

ARTHUR INGRAHAM BOREMAN.

AMONG the distinguished men of this State who were leaders in the period from 1860 to 1870, the subject of this sketch stands at the head and front. The qualities that command the largest measure of success are a clearness of understanding that brings into view from the beginning the definite end and the most available process by which it is to be reached, together with that force of will which is tireless in its persistence and that quickness of decision which utilizes instantly the commanding points in every crisis, that never leaves an enterprise waiting upon doubts until the tide that might have borne it on to fortune has receded and left the nascent victory a helpless wreck. Men with such qualities become the founders or saviors of States and systems and policies; and they are the leaders of men—not from the intrigues of craft and cunning, or the power of wealth or rank or the traditions of a family, but from an innate and rightful sovereignty in human nature.

When the war cloud gathered in 1861, and the pulse of the Nation beat at fever heat, there were others in Western Virginia the equal in reputation and learning of Arthur I. Boreman, yet there were none, seemingly, who possessed that untiring energy, sleepless industry and indomitable will, peculiar to him, and which were in that crisis essential to safe and successful leadership. He had the grit that men admire. His backbone was as stiff as Bunkerhill monument. He believed he was right in standing by the flag. His position was the Unity of the Nation; and there he stood as firmly as the eternal rocks that based the hills around him. The people saw that there were in his make-up those essentials that mark the leadership of men, so they called him to the front and placed him upon the pedestal of commanding position.

Governor Boreman was a man of positive convictions, and was, as a natural consequence, a devoted partisan. He had no faith in that philosophy of government imputed to Louis Napoleon when President of France, which led him to suppose that he could dominate all parties by taking ministers for his Cabi-

net that represented none. He did not believe that the security or permanent peace of the country could be obtained without enacting and enforcing measures of legislation that, if properly observed, should make the liberties we then enjoyed as great a beneficence as without such protection they would be to the poor and downcast a mockery and a snare. So believing and so acting, he was consistently conspicuous in his devotion to the ends he had in view.

Viewing Governor Boreman as a partisan leader in "those times that tried men's souls" even his opponents in after years conceded that he possessed many high and generous qualities of both head and heart. If he struck hard blows, he did not shrink from receiving hard blows in return; and when the strife was ended he was ever ready to extend a hand, and to sink, if not forget the past. And while he never gave up a partisan advantage, he was ever ready to perform a personal act of kindness and friendship to a political adversary as well as to a political friend; and the admiration, love and affection of those who stood nearest to him in those dark days of the past could then as now attest the warmth and strength of his own affections. His record is before the people of the State. From it no fair-meaning man would blot out a single page. It is easily understood—bold, fearless, direct, distinct. There is no evasion or darkness in the definitions of his principles or policies. As the bold, fearless, loyal President of the Wheeling Convention that reorganized the Government of Virginia, and as the first Governor of the new State of West Virginia, his heroic, manly conduct gave him a place in the affections of the Union people of the State that will not soon be forgotten.

Arthur I. Boreman was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1823. In his childhood he came to Tyler county, this State, where, after receiving a common school education, he engaged in the study of law with his brother and brother-in-law at Middlebourne. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1843. In November following he commenced the practice of his profession in Parkersburg, Wood county, soon attaining a high reputation as a jurist and an able advocate. He has ever since continued the practice of his profession in that city. In 1855 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates from Wood county and was successively re-elected until 1860. He was a

member of the Virginia Legislature which, amid the intense popular excitement of the hour, held an extra session, in 1861, to discuss the propriety of seceding, and his efforts against that movement were very conspicuous. During the same year he presided over the Convention assembled at Wheeling to reorganize the State Government; and, in the ensuing October, was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, exercising the functions of that office until his unanimous election in 1863 as first Governor of the new State. He was re-elected in 1864 and 1866, and wielded the executive power with a rare conception of the urgent needs of that trying period. In 1868 he declined to be a candidate for the same high office, and was then honored in the Legislature by an election to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 4th, 1869. He served with great efficiency on the committees on Manufactures, Territories and Political Disabilities, and, during the Forty-third Congress was chairman of the Committee on Territories, as well as a member of the Committee on Claims.

When his six years term as Senator had ended, the State having become Democratic, he resumed the practice of law in the city of Parkersburg, and was not long in building up a large and lucrative practice. He applied himself to his profession with a zeal that surpassed a young man just starting out in business. His explanation was that twelve years of public life and absence from his law office, threw him out of the line of the later decisions, and unless he became familiar with the decisions and the newest methods of practice, he could not command that position at the bar of the State to which his abilities and reputation entitled him.

Without solicitation, or even intimation on his part, the distinguished ex-Senator was nominated and elected by his party admirers as Judge of the judicial circuit over which he had presided, with dignity, ability and fairness, nearly thirty years before. In this capacity he is now acceptably serving the term to which he was elected, being eight years from January 1, 1889.

Ex-Governor Boreman has for many years been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was honored by the West Virginia Conference, in 1888, by an election as a lay-delegate to the General Conference which held its quadrennial session in New York that year.

He was married November 30, 1864, to Mrs. Laurane Bullock, widow, daughter of the late Dr. James Tanner, long a physician of high standing in the city of Wheeling, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and of Irish descent.

Judge Boreman is a clear and incisive speaker, with a rare power of analysis, which is often exercised in debate. He is an industrious worker, a strict adherent to principle, and a man of liberal sentiment. He enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.





HON. WAITMAN T. WILLEY, LL. D.

WAITMAN T. WILLEY.

HONOR and truth are not mere idle abstractions. They are the living and practical realities upon which men and women found their best reliance for personal happiness, and that constitute the real bulwarks of a Nation's welfare and safety, without which written constitutions are mockeries and laws mere pitfalls. In the life of the modest, manly man, whose personal history I am now briefly writing, these qualities were constantly exemplified, and from our contemplation of them and their exercise we cannot do otherwise than pay them due respect, and at the same time call for their recognition and practice in the intercourse of men and women everywhere.

A citizen of the State is a citizen of the United States. Like single drops of water in the mighty stream of population every one may freely run and mingle in the great flow of human life which pours in unbroken flood throughout the Union. In the makeup of a model citizen, to honor and truthfulness should be added culture and refinement. Indeed, it may be truly said that the fate of a nation depends largely upon the education of its citizens. The voyage of life begins with enthusiasm. Its bark floats by banks covered with flowers, arched by the calm, blue sky, and fanned by the balmy breath of spring that warms everything into beautiful activity. But as the voyage hastens shadows gather and warn one of coming dangers. Hence the necessity of training in early life which prepares men to become true citizens and be able to preserve the liberties in a Republic like ours that may be committed to their charge. For a full half century the subject of this sketch stood forth in Western Virginia not only as a leader of men, but in all respects, both in public and in home life, a cultured, honorable, model citizen. It can rarely be said of any one that everybody who knows him has confidence in and respect for him; but of Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia, all this and more can be truthfully written.

Mr. Willey was born on Buffalo creek, Monongalia county (now Marion county), October 18, 1811. He was reared on a farm until he reached his seventeenth year, when he entered Madison College (now Allegheny College), Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in June, 1831. Commenced the study of law at Wellsburg, Va., under the distinguished Philip Doddridge, in the spring of 1832, and was admitted to the bar in

September, 1833. He immediately settled at Morgantown, in his native county, where he has ever since resided. In 1834 he married Miss Elizabeth Ray, daughter of Patrick Ray, of Wheeling, with whom he lived in happy wedlock until her death, which occurred a few years ago; was an elector on the Harrison and Tyler ticket in 1840; was clerk of both county and circuit courts of law and chancery of Monongalia county from 1841 to 1852; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1850-51; was the Whig candidate from his district for Congress in 1852, and was defeated; was the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia in 1859, and was defeated. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Bell and Everett for President and Vice-President; was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1861, and voted against the ordinance of secession; was elected by the Legislature of what was called the "Restored Government of Virginia at Wheeling" to a seat in the Senate of the United States to take the place of James M. Mason, who seceded with the mother State; was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Wheeling which framed the first constitution for West Virginia, but being at the same time a United States Senator he did not take an active part in the proceedings of the Convention; was a member of the second Constitutional Convention at Charleston in 1872, that framed the present constitution of the State; was elected one of the first United States Senators from West Virginia in 1863, and drew the short term of two years. At the expiration of the term he was re-elected to the same position for the full term of six years, which expired March 4, 1871.

For more than half a century Senator Willey has been a conspicuous member of the M. E. Church. In 1872 he was elected the first lay-delegate from the West Virginia Conference to the General Conference of that denomination, but owing to pressure of business declined to serve. In 1880 he was again elected to that responsible position and took an active part in the proceedings of the General Conference; was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. In November, 1882, he was appointed clerk of the county court of Monongalia county to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the then incumbent. In October, 1884, he was elected by

the people to said office for the term of six years, which office he is now efficiently filling.

Madison College, from which Mr. Willey graduated, was merged into Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and the latter conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Some years later the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Augusta College. While Mr. Willey was a Senator in Congress, Allegheny College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. A few years ago the West Virginia University conferred upon him the same degree.

It is impossible in the limited space at my command to more than allude to the life work of such a man as ex-Senator Willey. For a quarter of a century before the late civil war, he and the late George W. Summers, of Kanawha county, were universally regarded as the Whig wheel-horses of Western Virginia. In a majority of the counties that now compose West Virginia, Mr. Willey, during his entire public career, was the acknowledged champion of his party. He was a man of great industry. But few public men delivered a greater number of addresses and lectures on subjects of general interest. Besides, he wrote much for newspapers and periodicals on both political and religious subjects. He was for a half century almost constantly "on the go." He was a great orator. The writer has heard him in his prime when the sweep of his power was utterly irresistible. Rising to the magnitude of his subject, the electric current could almost be seen to scintillate from the ends of his long, bony fingers, as his high genius illumined his kindling eyes. His great oratorical triumphs on the platform, in the halls of Congress, and at the bar are scattered over a period of more than fifty years, and alone would furnish material for a large and interesting volume. At his home in Morgantown, the seat of the West Virginia University, and now nearly eighty years old, he is kindly spoken of as "the old-man-eloquent," and all classes admire him with that degree of esteem that reaches absolute reverence.

But better than a reputation for oratory, statesmanship and legal attainments is a character for honesty, sobriety and sterling integrity. Mr. Willey's reputation for probity in public and private life is as spotless as a maiden's and as unsullied as a ray of light. Through his church relations his name has become fa-

miliar to thousands of the homes of the land as the synonym for purity and exalted Christian character. His memory will be perpetuated signally and with lasting certainty through the influence of a lofty example, in which are exhibited all the noble qualities that enter into the composition of a character which combines a just pride without ostentation, candor without dissimulation, humility without affectation, learning without vanity, generosity without selfishness, truth without fear. All of these elements are the environments of Mr. Willey's daily existence and are the leading lessons of his blameless life.



PETER GOODWIN VAN WINKLE.

IN early manhood the writer of this sketch looked upon the kindly face of a father's friend, and as those who knew him best ever did, revered the warm glow of benevolence therein portrayed. He was born in New York City, September 7, 1808, and died in Parkersburg, West Virginia, April 15, 1872, honored for his integrity, public spirit and political candor, and revered for his superb qualities of head and heart. His education was academic.

At Paramus, Bergen county, New York, September 21, 1831, he wedded Juliette, daughter of William P. and Martha Rathbone, with whom he lived so happily till her death, February 10, 1844, that he never afterwards married.

He studied law, and began practice in Wood county, Virginia, where he spent his subsequent life. He was law partner for a short time with the late General John J. Jackson, and then continued alone in the profession until 1852, when he became engaged principally with other pursuits. Was for the first seven years president of the Little Kanawha Bridge Company; secretary of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company—now merged into the Baltimore and Ohio line from Grafton to the Ohio river—from its organization in April, 1851, to February, 1857, when he was elected president, and so continued till the company was re-organized in 1865, and then became president of the re-organized company, and remained in that position till his resignation in 1870. Served as Mayor, Recorder and Councilman of Parkersburg upon different occasions. Was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850, and took important part in the exciting debates, between the western and eastern counties, on the question of white or mixed basis for the elective franchise. He was a delegate to the Wheeling Convention of June, 1861, to re-organize the State government of Virginia, and gave wise and energizing counsel therein; delegate to the convention to frame a constitution for the proposed new State of West Virginia, and a member of the first House of Delegates in 1863, largely shaping its legislation. In August of that year he was elected, as a Union man, one of the first United States Senators from the new State, serving till the end of his term, March 3, 1869, and was chairman of the Senate committee on Pensions, and mem-

ber of those on Finance, and Postoffices and Post-roads. In the famous impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, he was one of the eight Republican Senators who voted for acquittal. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalists' Convention at Philadelphia. He was a prominent member of the benevolent fraternity of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having filled its many chairs, and was at the time of his death, the Senior Past Noble Grand of Parkersburg Lodge. His only daughter, Mrs. Mary Blackford, survives him, and now resides with her children in her beautiful home overlooking the placid Ohio, while the remains of her father, almost within sight, repose in Riverview Cemetery.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HARRISON.

WAS born in the ancient town of Dumfries, Prince William county, Virginia, August 27, 1795. His education was peculiar to the schools of the day in that country. At an early age he began the study of the law and was admitted to the Winchester, Virginia, bar about the time he reached his majority. In 1819 he moved to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, and in 1821 located permanently in Clarksburg, where he spent the greater portion of his life. For several years, beginning with 1823, he was United States Assistant District Attorney. He was an earnest Union man during the years of the civil war. In 1861 he was elected Circuit Judge to take the place of Judge G. D. Camden, who vacated his office by going South when the State seceded, and in 1863 he was chosen one of the three Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. He resigned the position, September 1st, 1868, on account of failing health, and died, December 31st, 1870, at his home in Clarksburg. His practice, during a long life, was one of immense labor, requiring great research and profound investigation. In the course of his practice he appeared before seven Federal Judges, fifteen Circuit Judges, and twelve different Judges of the Court of Appeals of Virginia.



JUDGE JOHN J. JACKSON.

JOHN JAY JACKSON.

It is justly claimed that there are times and opportunities, if properly utilized, that make men renowned. This is true. It is also true that some men are made to fit times when a crisis arises, and when a strong, firm will is essential to meet the pressing emergencies of the hour. In 1861, when the Nation was trembling in the balance, the subject of this sketch, although at that time a man of note, became generally known all over the State as a newly appointed United States Judge, and before whom many questions of grave importance came for consideration and adjudication. It was truly a trying hour; but the youthful jurist, whose every fiber was permeated with intense loyalty to his country's flag, met the issues squarely and faced the opposition to the Government with a courage that at times bordered on heroism. No man of that period had clearer apprehension of the magnitude of the rebellion on whose verge we stood, and the tremendous issues it involved. He had an instinctive sense of the awful forces that are unleashed by war. During its four years of continuance Judge Jackson did as much as any other West Virginian to maintain the unity of the Government, and the honor and integrity of the flag. And when the cloud of war had passed away and peace returned, he with others, refused to waste his energies in reviving ended conflicts, or to encourage his fellow-citizens to forsake practical duties in order to engage in the fruitless discussion of past grievances, whether real or imaginary. With a heart truly American, and with the energy of will of which the march of American progress is the truest and most vivid illustration, he urged the people to restore and build up waning industries, to renew hope in despairing hearts, and to open up new fields of enterprise in the boundless resources of the country. His nature, though intensely positive, yet his ear was ever ready to listen to the pleas of truth and mercy. No man can truthfully say that he ever persecuted any one, either in open field or in secret inquisition. He always openly denounced what he conceived to be wrong wherever it appeared, in friend or foe. His nature was above that mean level where men sometimes consent to serve a cause, they even conceive to be just, in the dark and devious ways of fraud and conspiracy. On the contrary, he was an open, bold, outspoken citizen, and

because of these manly characteristics, those who often differed from him, learned to admire and respect him.

One must know Judge Jackson well to fully appreciate his good qualities. Men often became offended at him because of their lack of knowledge of his natural traits of character. It must be admitted that in addition to a naturally positive will, he is also the possessor of strong convictions. But these peculiarities were often magnified by the observer's failure to appreciate and feel the generous heart and kindly disposition that were always uppermost in his nature. Like all positive men, Judge Jackson is strong and emphatic in his likes and dislikes. He utterly despises the mean, fondling, sniveling sneak who bends the suppliant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning. No man like that could even for a moment gain access to his mind or heart. His quick perception enables him to instantly detect the difference between the gold and the dross. His long and varied associations with men give him a vast knowledge of human nature. He is rarely deceived by any one. He maturely considers all sides of every question that comes up before him. He never jumps at conclusions, but earnestly strives to get at the truth and the right, and never wavers in the discharge of duty. When his mind is once made up, one might as well try to stop the circling of the sun as to essay to change him. This trait of firmness he inherited from his father.

The subject of this sketch, in his continuous service on the bench of the United States Courts in West Virginia, has had to consider and decide some of the most important legal questions that have ever been presented in our courts. He has had great experience in the decision of suits involving titles to land, abstruse and difficult, that give rise to litigation. His decisions in bankrupt causes, admiralty causes, corporation cases, real estate causes, and criminal prosecutions, wherever they have been removed to the Supreme Court have generally been affirmed. It is on Judge Jackson's wide and solid experience as a jurist that his fame will finally rest. No judge has shown his ability to dispatch business, with greater ease and satisfaction than Judge Jackson.

Some judges delight to apply the penalties of the law. Judge Jackson is different. The writer has frequently seen him in

his private room lamenting the necessity that had been forced upon him in the line of duty to the majesty of the law by imposing punishment on some violator. Many times I have known him to wish sincerely that this duty was that of others, and not his, of separating family ties by incarcerating criminals, which action pained him more than it did the violators of the law who were simply receiving their just deserts. The presence of a woman or child in court, as a party to a criminal case, invariably touched his tenderest sensibilities. It was once his duty to sentence to jail a mother who carried in her arms a helpless infant. Said he to the marshal of his court: "Incarcerate the erring mother, but under no circumstances shall the child be allowed to go behind the prison bars." His order, to my personal knowledge, was strictly obeyed.

At one of the protracted terms of Judge Jackson's court, when eighteen men had been convicted for the offense of making and passing counterfeit coin, and when the time for sentence upon them had arrived, the court-room was almost filled with the wives and children of the counterfeiters. They were seated in close proximity to the convicts—beside, behind, and even in front of them. When the Judge came in and took his seat upon the bench he seemed greatly surprised to see such an array of females present. At once his countenance was seen to change. An expression of sorrow was depicted upon his face. I was standing near. He motioned me to approach the bench. I seated myself in a chair alongside of him. Said he: "This is terrible." I said, "What do you mean, Judge?" (although I knew perfectly well what was annoying him). "I mean," said he, "the presence of these women and children. Do you know it pains me to have to sentence these men to the penitentiary? Think of it—having to separate husbands and fathers from their helpless wives and children; but I am compelled to do it. It pains me greatly. These are trying moments in the life of a judge. I wish I could transfer this responsibility to some other hands. I mean to give all of them a good, round sentence notwithstanding the presence of these women and children." And he did it. He required the eighteen men to stand up. He has an excellent voice. Indeed, he is a natural orator, and is especially effective when he is delivering a sentence to some violator of the law. He opened upon the

eighteen convicts in a most vigorous manner. It wasn't long until the men hung their heads, and the women began to weep. From the severity of his opening remarks the Judge dropped to the pathetic. Many of the by-standers joined in the crying. The Judge himself filled up, as he seemed to labor to prevent any one from finding out that he too, felt the gravity and solemnity of the occasion. He was equal to the emergency. One by one the prisoners received their doom. None received fewer than two years—some four and eight. When the work was finished—and it was a tremendous task—there was an apparent feeling or sigh of relief all 'round the court-room. Silence was supreme. Being near by, I quietly remarked, "Judge, the women and babies were too much for you; had they kept away, you would have driven the wedge deeper." He promptly denied my accusation; but frankly admitted that he would cheerfully have given a half-year's salary to have been relieved of so grave a responsibility.

Some time subsequently, I learned that it was a preconceived arrangement of the attorneys for the prisoners to fill the court-room with the wives and children of the convicts on the day they were to be sentenced. They knew Judge Jackson's sympathetic nature, and were satisfied that the sobs of the women and the children would reach him when their appeals for mercy would doubtless pass unheeded.

Another strongly defined characteristic of Judge Jackson is his close and firm adherence to his friends. Like General Grant, he never turned his back upon a friend. With him, when a friendship was once gained, no power could shake it from its moorings. A true friend he would grasp with hooks of steel, and no tongue of vituperation or whisper of slander could prevail against him. A man like that will always be respected.

John Jay Jackson, eldest son of General John Jay Jackson, was born at Parkersburg, Virginia, August 4th, 1824; graduated from Princeton College in 1845; studied law under his father and the Hon. John J. Allen, president of the Supreme Court of Virginia; was admitted to the bar the following year; was elected the first Prosecuting Attorney of Wirt county in 1848, and the same year was appointed to the same office in Ritchie county; was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature.

from Wood county, in 1852, for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1853. While there he took an active part in the discussion relating to internal improvements and the questions growing out of the basis of representation. During these discussions he acquired a high reputation as a speaker and debater. He was an elector on the Whig tickets in 1852, '56 and '60. In the political campaigns in which he took part he was justly distinguished as one of the finest speakers on the hustings; and by his efforts in the region of the State where he lived, contributed greatly to the success of the Bell and Everett ticket in carrying Virginia in 1860. It was stated in the *Richmond Whig*, of that day, the organ of the party in Virginia, that the success of the ticket was largely due to him. In August, 1861, he was appointed United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, afterwards re-appointed as Judge for the District of West Virginia, which office he now holds. It can be truthfully said of him that he is an industrious, upright judge, and an honest man. It has often been remarked that "President Lincoln made no mistake when he appointed Judge Jackson."





HON. WILLIAM E. STEVENSON.

WILLIAM ERSKINE STEVENSON.

[N no State of our honored Republic could the Executive chair have been filled more conscientiously or with a nobler manhood than in West Virginia during the difficult period from March 4, 1869, to 3d March, 1871. In the simplicity of his character, the sincerity of his purpose, the kindness of his heart-impulses and an unflinching integrity and fearlessness, there was deep similarity with the immortal Lincoln. Through the door of suffering and discipline, beyond the reach of praise or censure, both have gone from mortal duty, and left as the heritage of their fellow men, sincere respect, honored memories, examples worth imitation to the end of time.

He was born in Warren, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1820, of Scotch-Irish parentage, the next eldest of nine children. In 1829 he removed to Pittsburgh, and was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, which he thoroughly mastered, as he did everything he attempted, and was soon reputed to be one of the best and most skillful workmen in that city. In 1842 he wedded Sarah Clotworthy, a native of Philadelphia. He was a member of all the local debating clubs, and his talents therein displayed first drew to him public attention. In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature and took part in that memorable session which resulted in the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States, at a time when the Democrats had a majority of one on joint ballot. Before the expiration of his legislative term, in the Spring of 1857, he removed to Valley Mills, Wood county, Virginia, where he purchased a small but beautiful farm and there resided until 1880, when for convenience in business affairs he moved into Parkersburg.

During his residence in Pittsburgh he took an active and prominent part in the politics of the city and State, and was frequently made the recipient of honors by his party. He was also prominent in working circles there, zealously defending the interests of the workingmen, and at the same time exerting his influence in behalf of moderation and good order. During his entire career, on the stump, in the halls of legislation and as journalist, the workingman never had a more faithful friend or an abler or more eloquent advocate. When honors had come to him he did not forget his former associations and would frequently refer to his early life and the struggles that surrounded it. Whether in the

shop, on the farm or in the Executive chair, Governor Stevenson was a worker and possessed a nature so constituted that the glittering honors of the entire world could not cause him to falsify any act, record or vocation of his past career.

Soon after he located in this State the stirring scenes that preceded the war began. His temperament would not permit him to remain an idle spectator, and he took an active and prominent part in the politics of the State. At that time distrust and suspicion hovered over every house. Union men hardly knew who were friends and who were not. But about Governor Stevenson there was no uncertainty; his voice sounded for the Union with no ambiguous tone. At that time every Northern man was treated with suspicion; the editor of the *New York Tribune* had just been indicted at Clarksburg, and subscribers of that paper were compelled to go stealthily across the Ohio river to receive their papers, and had to conceal them even from their own neighbors to prevent being indicted. About this time the charge was made against the Governor that he was circulating an incendiary document, "Helper's Impending Crisis," a copy of which he had in his library and had loaned to neighbors by request. The charge was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury and he was indicted in the County Court at Parkersburg. The excitement was intense. His life was threatened and he was advised to leave the State until the excitement abated. But the Governor did not know fear. His only question was "Is it right?" He promptly went to Parkersburg, accompanied by a large crowd of his neighbors, many of whom were opposed to him politically, but were prompted by the ties of strong friendship, and demanded a trial. Amid the confusion that attended such excitements the trial was postponed, and it remains postponed to this day.

In the canvass of 1860, upon the question of secession, the Governor took an active part, speaking in Wood and surrounding counties, and laboring with untiring zeal for the Union cause. There are three men whose eloquence and ceaseless labors contributed largely to the vote which that section of the State gave against secession; two of them are now gone and one remains, Governors Stevenson and Boreman, and the late General John Jay Jackson.

In the formation of the new State he took an active and con-

spicuous part, being a member of the Convention of November 26, 1861, to frame a constitution for the then proposed State. This body, sitting under the shadow of Virginia's historic name and by her restored existence, held its sessions within the echo of war's din and the clash of not distant arms. Delegate Stevenson, by his excellent sense and sagacious judgment contributed materially to the success of that Convention and afterwards to the ratification of the Constitution by the people. He was next elected a member of the State Senate, serving therein from July, 1863, to the close of 1868. During the last three years of his legislative term he was President of the Senate.

In 1868 he was elected Governor of the State for the term beginning March 4, 1869, and occupied that position upon the first removal of the Capital to Charleston, serving half his term in Wheeling and half in Charleston. He was renominated in 1870, but was defeated in the election by the Hon. John J. Jacob. He was the third and the last Republican Governor of the State, being preceded by Governors Boreman and Farnsworth. In June, 1871, he became associated with O. G. Scofield in the publication of the *State Journal*, at Parkersburg, and continued in that connection until its sale to its present proprietors in January, 1882.

He was made Receiver of the West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Company in 1881, and held the position until twelve days before his death, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and ability.

In the local politics of his county the Governor was always sought after, and spent his time in some representative position, called by his fellow citizens and generally much against his wishes. He took an active part in political affairs and was considered one of the most effective and eloquent political speakers in the State. He was always in demand, abroad as well as at home, and has frequently declined well paid invitations from Maine, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States, in the interest of his own State, which he loved with a patriotism sincere, unselfish and devoted.

The prominent characteristics of the Governor were a strong will, unerring judgment, a large fund of humor, keen knowledge of human nature, rigid devotion to what he believed to be right, and an integrity of character that riches dared not attempt to bribe and power could not corrupt. In all our intercourse

with men we have never met with a character more beautiful in simplicity and gentleness and more thoroughly honest than his. It can be said of him, what can be included in the obituary of few persons, no living man can bring against him the charge of a dishonest business transaction in his whole career. Byron's panegyric upon Sheridan, with a slight variation, is applicable here :

" Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the dye—in moulding Stevenson."

In the hot political excitement of those days in our section, aggravated by the fearful conflict of internecine strife, the Governor was frequently charged with being a bitter partisan. Nothing is farther from the truth. He was not a partisan in the common acceptation of that term, which implies bigotry and perverseness. He was earnest and sincere in promulgating his opinions, but bigotry was as foreign to his nature as it could be to any man who knew no such sentiment as hate. Very few men who have attained prominence had more liberal and enlarged views on all subjects than Governor Stevenson, and very few men were more considerate of the opinions of others than he. His mind was a peculiar one; unburnished by a classical finish, but founded in a thorough academic course, it had a deep understanding, broad comprehension and a tenacity that would never let go until the subject of its study was thoroughly mastered. It was a mind that was slow but was laborious, and it only ceased its action upon a theme or subject when it was thoroughly mastered and perfectly understood. He was one of the best informed men on all subjects the writer ever met. Whether upon the best mode of farming, the principles of law and government or upon the abstruse principles of science, literature and art, he was always at home and entirely familiar with his theme. He acquired these traits by a thorough and systematic course of reading, aided by a strong and retentive memory. As a writer he was forcible, truthful, systematic, humorous, sure of his points and never wandered from his theme. His fund of humor was largely developed, and he seldom made a speech on any subject without unfolding the humorous side of his topic.

Governor Stevenson knew no such sentiment as hate; it was foreign to his nature. In all the long years of our intercourse with

him, and some of them covered political strifes that were noted for their acrimony and malignity, I never heard him, with a single exception, utter an unkind word against any man. That exception was when he had been attacked in a paper with uncommon severity; as he read it he exclaimed: "what a villain," but immediately checked himself and retracted the words.

The Governor was not a member of any evangelic church, but the religious element in his nature was strong and fervent. He was reared in the Calvinistic faith, his parents being members of the old Scotch Covenanters. He had an encouraging word and an open purse for all denominations, and was an unyielding advocate of the primal tenets of Christianity. He was a Sunday School worker all his life, and for twenty years was Superintendent of the Sabbath School in his neighborhood, supporting it with faithful services and liberal donations. No taint ever rested upon his private life; so pure was it the whisper of scandal was never raised against it. He possessed the confidence, esteem and love of all who knew him, and outside of the influence of political strife I do not believe that Governor Stevenson had an enemy in the world.

Some fifteen months before death he was attacked by a disease that defied the skill of physicians and resisted all treatment. It finally developed into a cancerous affection that terminated his life on Thanksgiving day, November 29th, 1883. His last days were days of great suffering, but no murmur escaped him. His mind was clear, and he arranged the preliminaries of his funeral obsequies with the same calm, methodical system that characterized his life.

Nine days before, November 30, 1883, he commissioned a personal friend to read at his funeral a carefully prepared statement of his religious convictions. This synopsis of his Christian faith not only does his intellect and heart credit, but shows the mainspring of his life, so devoted to the uplifting of his fellow men. He left a widow, who since followed him through the impenetrable veil, and a son, Orlando, who was his private secretary in Executive days, and who is in mercantile life at Parkersburg. On his monument, in Riverview Cemetery, where his ashes now repose, might appropriately be inscribed: he loved the masses, and they revere his memory.

JOHN J. JACOB.

THE first Democratic Governor of the State, succeeding William E. Stevenson, the latest Republican Executive, was from the North Branch of the Potomac in Hampshire county, where he was born December 9, 1829.

His father, a Methodist minister, was a native of Maryland, an officer, first Lieutenant, then Captain, in the Sixth regiment of the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary war, probably the best regiment in the service. Reference is made to it and its fine personnel and bright uniforms, in the term "Maccaroni" in the never-to-be-forgotten and unique words of Yankee Doodle. In those days maccaroni meant dandy, or as modern nomenclature lisps it, dude. The term was so applied because it was the best equipped and neatest dressed regiment in the army. He afterwards preached in the section in which he lived, although he did not travel around as preachers generally did, nor did he have the position of a pastor with regular salary, but was widely known and esteemed for his intelligence and probity. He was a member of the county court of Hampshire, then—as the oldest magistrate under the old regime by priority—became high-sheriff. He was a candidate for Congress once, but not elected. His first wife was the widow of the famous Captain Cresap. His second, the mother of the distinguished subject of this sketch, was Susan McDavitt, who died in 1880. After the father's death in 1839, the mother removed to Romney, where the youthful John J. went to school at the Academy, then in the Classical Institute, and last was sent to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, entering Dickinson College, whence he graduated in 1859. He studied law and taught school for a short time in his native county. In the Fall of 1853 he was elected one of the Professors of the University of Missouri, filling the chair until 1860, when the spirit of approaching sectional agitation paralyzed nearly every pursuit and profession in the Border States. For the next four years he continued law studies along with such practice as offered, and returning to his old home in Romney, in the Summer of 1865, resumed law practice in connection with Colonel Robert White, as partner. He was elected to the House of Delegates, session of 1869, as a Democrat, and therein was brought into such general notice and popularity over the State that, in 1870, he was nominated and elected to fill the Executive chair from March 4, 1871, to 3d March, 1873.



HON. JOHN J. JACOB.

During his administration a Constitutional Convention was called, a new and in many respects different fundamental law enacted, the entire membership of Circuit and Supreme courts changed, and the party to which he belonged, from its heavy majority and the envious desire of leaders, was threatened with dissensions. The convention of the party in 1872 nominated Hon. Johnson N. Camden for his successor. Many of the prominent leaders deemed that the excellent administration of Governor Jacob entitled him, and the situation demanded for him, a second term, and accordingly an independent movement was put in action, his candidacy announced, his acceptance given and the two Democratic aspirants for leadership were in the field. The Republicans endorsed the Independent one, and in the election he was successful, and March 4, 1873, was inaugurated for an extended term of four years more. During this term the Capital removal bill was passed, and the seat of Government was temporarily transferred for ten years from Charleston to Wheeling, and the attendant processes of Injunction were exciting the State. The remainder of his term was passed in Wheeling, and upon its expiration, March 4, 1877, he located there, resuming the practice of law. He was elected to the House of Delegates from Ohio county, session of 1879, and in 1881, Governor Jackson appointed him Judge of the First Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Thayer Melvin, and in 1882 he was elected and filled the office to the end of the term, December 31, 1888, when he again returned to the practice of law. He is a reliable and successful lawyer, was an able and just jurist, and a firm, faithful State Executive.

HENRY G. DAVIS.

SOME men make their careers; many are made by them; but the men are few to whom a career is at once training and achievement. Yet this is success in its full flower, when greatness grows by what it feeds upon. It is true of such men, be their place what it may, in camp or hall, in business or manufacture, enacting the laws or controlling the daily labors of men, that their abilities rise with their achievements; that their career educates them, and the prizes of life become the visible signs of aptitude in the great school where men set their own tasks, and rise as their efforts are equalled by their triumphs. These truisms, written by a friend, so well fit the man of whom I am going to write, that I set them here as a compass by which to guide the course of the lines that are to follow.

Henry G. Davis is pre-eminently a self-made man. He was trained in hard work and economy, under the influence of a Christian mother, who combined strength of character with parental devotion. His career is marked with continuous successes, and he has won and retained the regard of all who knew him. A man of large means, he avoids display, but is liberal and generous. How could one fail of success, when from the beginning his life-work was adjusted to the following rules, to which he has always strictly adhered:

1. The strictest integrity in everything. His word is his bond. The matter is a sentiment with him, and he is as stubborn in requiring it in others as he is careful to practice the quality himself.

2. Industry; willingness to work, whether others work or not.

3. Attention to details; a passion with him which is as characteristic of him to-day as it was when he was a young man.

4. Economy and keeping out of debt—always paying cash.

5. Being thoroughly alive to opportunities within his observation.

6. Never allowing his physical vigor to be impaired by excesses of any kind.

Mr. Davis began early. His father, Caleb Davis, was a Welshman by descent, who at one time was a prosperous merchant in Baltimore, but engaged in railroad building and was not successful. He built the little town of Woodstock, in Maryland. Henry G. Davis, the second of his five children, was



HON. H. G. DAVIS.

born November 16, 1823. A few years later the father died. The mother, whose maiden name ~~was~~ Louisa Brown, was a sister of the mother of Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland. She was left with the care, support and government of her children. She had the will of her race and gave them an excellent training. Circumstances compelled them to be industrious and economical, and they were trained to the strictest integrity. The necessity for work in the family ~~was~~ greater than the opportunity for study. When a mere boy Henry went to work on the farm of Andrew Dorsey, which formerly belonged to his family, and afterwards on that of ex-Governor Howard at Waverly. Here he managed to add something to the rudiments of his meagre English education. The boy was willing, smart and active, and became a sort of superintendent on the farm. He made friends, and when he had reached the age of nineteen, one of these friends, Dr. Woodside, the first superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, then running from Baltimore to Cumberland, gave him a place as brakeman of a freight train on that road.

Railroading was then in its infancy. There were no telegraph lines to aid it, and no means of communicating with the train after it had started for its destination. It was thought impossible to run a train during the night. Delays were frequent and accidents numerous. It took practical skill, nerve and energy to surmount the difficulties which daily confronted the trainmen. Young Davis liked his work, and went into it with an honest and ambitious desire to justify the recommendation of his employer and friend, Dr. Woodside. In the first place he attended strictly to business and neglected nothing that would promote the interests of his road, no matter whether it put him to extra trouble or not. This attention, even to small details, and willingness to take trouble, have been marked and leading traits of Mr. Davis all his life.

His willingness to work was what made him a conductor on the road. There had been a wreck; the road had to be cleared up; there was a great deal to do. He rallied the men and went at it with energy and zeal. It was while thus engaged that he was noticed by the President of the road, who had come to the scene of the disaster, and who presently remarked to him: "We have use for you in more important work." He was made a freight

conductor and subsequently a passenger conductor. Each new call found him ready. As his energy and willing disposition became known to the company he was promoted steadily.

Mr. Davis was always strictly temperate in his habits, and he had the kindred virtue of economy both impressed upon him by the excellent training of his mother. He saved all the money he could while assisting to support his mother and her family. At the age of 28 he married his present wife, a daughter of Judge Bantz, of Frederick, Maryland, with whom he has lived in happy wedlock for more than a generation.

From his earliest boyhood Mr. Davis has given evidence of his ability to rise to the requirements of any position to which he might be called. He was always diffident, even backward at times, to a degree that often hampered his advancement; but when an emergency forced him into self-assertion he never failed to respond. He needed just such training as railroad life gave to fit him for the path in life he selected at the parting of the ways. In those early days, when railroads were new and accidents numerous, there were frequent occasions when practical skill, great nerve and indomitable energy were all important factors in surmounting difficulties and avoiding dangers, and he very soon gave ample evidence of the possession of these qualities in a superior degree. Each new duty brought fresh responsibilities and a wider contact with mankind, calling out the latent qualities of the man, that were always handicapped by the meagre opportunities of his youth and his retiring disposition. It was not long after his promotion that he became one of the most popular employees of the road. He was regarded as reliable by the corporation he served, as well as by the public, and was carefully attentive to his passengers. The traditions of Captain Davis' service as conductor are still fresh along the line, among the people who traveled on the trains of which he was in charge.

In those days he took little interest in politics, but his conservative disposition naturally inclined him to the Whig party, and he cast his first vote for Henry Clay, the same year he made his first material rise in railroading. Afterwards he became acquainted with Mr. Clay, General Sam. Houston, and other great national characters who figured in those days. They frequently traveled on his train as far as Cumberland, and then took the stage over the mountains, or left that primitive vehicle for his

train when going east to Washington. In 1847, so well had he performed the duties assigned him by President Swan of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company a few years before, that he was made Supervisor, a position that gave him direction of all the trains on the road.

In 1854, at his own request, he was made agent of the Company at Piedmont, Virginia, at a larger salary than was paid to any other officer of the same grade on the line. A few years service in this position gave careful business training to his natural talent for management of affairs.

Piedmont, when Mr. Davis was sent there, was, as it still is, an important place: The centre of the Cumberland bituminous coal region, and the point at which the road begins to ascend the mountains; there were many important duties for the agent to perform. It was a sort of central station on the road; a relay for all the heavy locomotives that run up the mountain, as well as for the light engines that drew freight from the East thus far. He was 31 years of age when he first settled in the little village and assumed his new duties, living in a car until a house could be built for him. The present great coal interests of the section were then practically undeveloped, and he began with the pioneers of that industry. His keen foresight early grasped the advantages of the place for traffic, and he persuaded his brother, William R. Davis, to leave his Maryland home and he established him in business as shipper of coal and lumber for the producers. The town grew rapidly, and the occupations in which the brothers engaged slowly but surely increased. A year passed, when Thomas B. Davis joined his fortunes with his two brothers. In 1858 the little business, started four years before, had done so well that Henry G. resigned his position on the railroad, joined the two brothers, and became the head of the now widely known firm of H. G. Davis & Brother. The same year he resigned from the railroad he added banking to the list of his business cares. He organized the Piedmont Savings Bank, and was elected its president. No single feature of his career illustrates his substantial advancement in all the walks of life more strikingly than the contrast between that small beginning in money dealing, with the present Davis National Bank of Piedmont, with its hundreds of thousands of dollars of business yearly, that has taken its place, and of which Mr. Davis is

the master spirit. The possessions and interests of the Davis brothers were then insignificant indeed, in contrast with their vast belongings of to-day. What was then but a start has grown to the proportions of a great fortune. To-day they count their capital by millions, and their landed estate by more than a hundred thousand acres. William R. died in 1879. The two surviving brothers, who more than a quarter of a century ago began life together by putting into the little business at Piedmont their energy, toil and the small amount of money they had saved from the fruit of their industry, by close economy, have held everything in common to this day.

The war came on and brought its changes to the Davis brothers, as it did to all others living along the border. While it hindered the increase of their business in one direction, it opened up new avenues of trade in another. All three of them voted against the secession of Virginia, their adopted State, remained true to the Union and lived under its authority during all the years of the war. The Confederates once destroyed \$60,000 worth of their property. Large investments in coal and timber lands, that rapidly appreciated in value, swelled their profits, and when the war closed they found themselves in position to extend their operations considerably. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with which Mr. Davis had retained friendly relations, at the close of the war stood badly in need of repair. Lumber, bridge timber, cross-ties and other supplies were needed, and the need gave employment and opportunity to the Davis brothers. Mr. Davis owned the forest tract at Deer Park, on the summit of the Alleghenies, and the standing trees were converted into railroad supplies by means of portable saw-mills. About this time, also, he entered largely into the business of coal mining, and several mercantile establishments were added to his list of enterprises. Everything he undertook seemed to prosper, and in 1870 he was rated as a man of large wealth, with a reputation for business sagacity already well established.

It would be impossible in a work of this character to trace in detail the yearly additions to the enterprises of which Mr. Davis is the head. Certainly, every year something new was created by his industry. There is a phase of his business life that ever seemed to me singular. There has not been a day, for

years past, when he could not have employed his splendid business talents and large capital to far greater profit in any of the large cities of the Union than he has done in his own State. Yet he has steadily invested the profits of his business in some new venture which looked to the development of the State where he began when he ceased to tread the winepress of life alone. Perhaps in doing this he has simply heeded the lessons he learned in early boyhood and been content to reap the steady reward of careful industry; but I have ever set it down as an ambition to so contribute to the material welfare and advancement of West Virginia, that the result of his efforts would stand as a more enduring monument to his memory than any service he could render the State in the arena of politics. Whether this judgment of his motives be correct or not, this will certainly be the verdict of the people who will estimate his character and acts in all the time to come.

At the close of the war Mr. Davis went into politics. His sympathies were with the Republicans, and he might have acted in full accord with that party had it not been that some Republican opponents defeated him for the Legislature by getting his name stricken from the registry lists, and an unregistered voter could not hold office. This incident determined his career as a Democrat. In 1866 he was elected as a Union-Conservative candidate to the lower branch of the West Virginia Legislature. He took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate.

He occupied even a higher place in the business of the upper house than he had in that of the lower. His contest for a second election to the State Senate was a memorable one. His opponent was the Hon. W. H. H. Flick, then of Pendleton county, one of the ablest and most popular Republicans in the State. The contest was exciting and close, and Mr. Davis was elected, though the district at that time was largely Republican. This success opened the way to still higher advancement. When the Legislature of 1870 met and inducted into power the party with which he had affiliated, he was made chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and in other ways was recognized as the leader of his party in that body.

When the duty of electing a United States Senator to succeed Hon. Waitman T. Willey devolved upon the Legislature, Mr.

Davis was chosen by an almost unanimous voice. The representatives of both parties voted for him, over such distinguished men as Hon. Daniel Lamb and Col. B. H. Smith, who were candidates. He was also elected a second time, and his twelve years of service in the highest branch of the National Legislature expired March 4, 1883. It has been remarked of him that he has never held a public office except by the votes of opposing political parties, and that this rule has held good throughout his political life.

It is a safe rule to estimate a man by the impression he makes upon his associates. It is an axiom in our system of government that the popular verdict shall be law. It is but fair to apply this test to Mr. Davis, and I have no doubt that he is willing to be judged by it. When he succeeded Mr. Willey, a man of ability and ripe experience, who had cut a large figure in public affairs, he found a seat on the Democratic side of the Senate, and that party in the minority. He took his position and performed the duties to which he was assigned with the same becoming modesty which has been a conspicuous feature of his conduct in every walk of life. Gradually he became known to his colleagues, and it was not long before he occupied a position among them equal to the best. Although a new member and in a minority party, he was very soon on the best committees of the Senate.

The salient points of the political career of Mr. Davis, down to the time of his retirement from the United States Senate in 1883, have been: his advocacy of the assumption by West Virginia of a fair proportion of the debt of Virginia existing at the time the new State was created, whenever such proportion could be equitably ascertained; his leadership as chairman of the Senate Committee of Appropriations during two of his twelve years' service in the United States Senate; his practical work as a member of the Special Committee on transportation routes to the seaboard. He is what may be termed a "Tariff Democrat," favoring incidental protection. He also favored and urged the resumption of specie payments. His best and by far the most of his work in the Senate was done during the sessions of his committees, where his thorough investigation, sound judgment, discretion and force were readily recognized.

Naturally, the duties and inquiries of the Transportation

Committee were entirely congenial to him, because it brought him to the practical consideration of a grave national problem with which his active career before he entered upon politics had made him familiar. In the long series of inquiries made by that committee, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities, he had a leading part, and he impressed the merchants, financiers and railroad men of the nation with the fact that he was entirely aware of the gravity of the subject with which he was dealing. Indeed, by common consent of the members of the committee and the public, he was placed second to none charged with this important investigation, in the efficiency of the service rendered. The report on the files of the Senate shows, in its conclusions, the marks of his work, although he did not write it. The sound judgment and practical knowledge of Mr. Davis had much to do in leading the committee to its conclusions, and it is therefore natural that these are based upon no favoritism to any sectional or especial business interest, but upon the best attainable improvement of the means of transportation for the good of the whole people.

Senator Davis never posed as a public speaker. Possessed of a large amount of common sense, good judgment, wise discretion, and a fair English education, he never lacked for words to express his thoughts upon all important questions. He dealt always in practical ideas instead of theoretical principles. The speeches he has made have been valuable for the fund of information they contained, and for their clear statement of the matters at issue. This fact has given him a hearing and gained him an influence that a man who deals with mere words could never have attained.

His speech on agriculture, in the Senate, delivered January 4, 1879, was perhaps the most interesting of all his efforts. Reared at the plow, and diverted from farm labor to railroading while yet a lad, he seems ever to have turned to the powers and possibilities of the soil and the treasures hidden beneath with more pleasure than to anything else. Almost his first move after obtaining a foothold in the world was to purchase a farm, and for fifteen years his agricultural operations have grown gradually, until he is to-day, no doubt, the most extensive land owner and tiller in the State. His speech of May 3, 1881, on the debt question between the two Virginias, was also a very strong

and equitable presentation of the issue in which the two Commonwealths have such vital interests at stake. The attack upon the book-keeping of the United States Treasury was one of the most significant acts of his public career. He charged that changes and alterations had been made in the books of the department to such an extent that they did not present a correct view of the public accounts, and especially that changes in the total of the public debt had been made after the books had been balanced for many years. His first speech in making the charge provoked very general comment throughout the nation, and as an effort showing a careful study of the subject, resulting in a comprehensive and luminous statement, was remarkable. He made no charge of defalcation or criminal wrong-doing of any kind on the part of the Treasury officials, but asserted that the balances had been altered to suit the idiosyncrasy of some officer, after having stood unquestioned for a number of years. He was made chairman of a special committee to investigate the subject, and the finding of the committee not only sustained his assertions in relation to the changes in the Treasury balances, but made valuable recommendations to the conduct of the work of that department, some of which have become laws. His service as chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations during the entire time his party was in control of the body is familiar history. The great importance of the work done by this committee make it virtually the leading one of the Senate, and Mr. Davis presided over it for two years with such conspicuous ability and firmness, that when the Republicans again obtained control they created a special committee, that he might retain the prestige and privileges of a chairmanship. They also named him as the first Democrat on the Appropriation Committee, which position he continued to hold to the end of his term.

The political position of ex-Senator Davis has been as eminent as his success in business and social life. He always held a leading place in the councils of his party. He declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate for a third term in the Senate, as the following letter shows :

PIEDMONT, W. VA., November 18, 1882.

I have recently received a number of letters and personal inquiries from members of the Legislature-elect, candidates for the United States Senate, and other friends, asking me if I would be a candidate for re-election, and expressing their preference for me, if such was my intention. To all such inquiries my general answer has been that for the past two or three years I have often said, in public and private, that I would not be a candidate for re-election. Business is more agreeable to me than politics, and I am now engaged in lumbering, mining, banking and farming, and in connection with some friends who are capitalists, living both in and out of the State, am constructing a railroad, running north and south through an undeveloped region, rich in mineral, timber and agricultural wealth, and intended, when completed, to connect the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. My ambition is to make a success of these enterprises, especially the building of the railroad. These and other private matters are reasons which forbid my being a candidate for re-election.

In the many trusts heretofore confided to my keeping, I have always endeavored to do my full duty; and I thank the people of the State, and especially my friends, for the political honors that have been conferred upon me.

Very Respectfully,

H. G. DAVIS.

To Mr. Davis, perhaps, more than to any other man, West Virginia owes her progressive material development. He has for more than thirty years been a leader in every movement that had for its object the opening up of her vast forests and mines. His greatest enterprise is the West Virginia Central Railway, of which he is the projector and President. It is a colossal work, and is being rapidly pushed. The road begins at Cumberland, Md., where it connects with the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio systems, and is now completed and in operation to the new town of Elkins, on the Tygart's Valley river, in Randolph county, one hundred and fifteen miles southwest of Cumberland. It will be a north and south line through the central part of the State, developing immense coal, timber and iron ore districts, and is intended to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio road somewhere in the Kanawha Valley. It is claimed that the section of country being opened by the West Virginia Central Railway is the richest in timber and mineral resources to be found on the continent. Mr. Davis has

thus far proved himself master of this great improvement. Many of his old political and business associates, including Blaine, Windom, Gorman, Bayard, Whyte, Camden, Barnum, Chaffee and Schell, (the last three now deceased), have taken stock and bonds of this railroad, which may be considered an earnest of their confidence in both his honesty and business sagacity.

Senator Davis' large business interests in the vicinity of Piedmont have aided greatly to develop the town where he still votes and has his residence. He is now engaged in the erection of the "Davis Free School" there, at a cost of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, which is nearing completion, and will be a gift to the town.

Keyser, five miles east of Piedmont, was mainly born of Mr. Davis' energy. In 1865 he bought the farm of Col. E. M. Armstrong, at what was then called New Creek, and laid out a town, which was made the county-seat of Mineral, when Hampshire county was divided, and now has a population of two or three thousand. It is an important point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The next enterprise in "town-building" was Deer Park. In 1867, as before stated, he bought several thousand acres of timber land at this now widely celebrated mountain resort, which was then but a forest, and began lumbering on a large scale, transporting his product to the railroad by means of a tram-road several miles in length. This employed a large number of men, who, of course, required homes. A town was laid out and houses built for them. The village now has about three hundred people. When the land next the railroad had been sufficiently improved and cleared to reveal its natural beauty, the late John W. Garrett, then President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of Mr. Davis' intimate friends, paid him a visit here, the result of which was the erection of the Deer Park Hotel in 1873.

Senator Davis is still building towns. When the West Virginia Central Railway opened the Elk Garden coal field, lying south from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Piedmont, and from which about 1,500 tons of coal are shipped daily, the preliminary measures were repeated and Elk Garden is now a thrifty and growing mining town of about one thousand inhabitants.

Then following the line of the railroad, a large tract of land was purchased at the junction of the Beaver and Blackwater rivers, in Tucker county, some ten miles southwest of "Fairfax Stone," and there, in the midst of an immense hemlock forest, "Davis" was born. A very large tannery and steam saw mill give impetus to its growth, and the population is now about one thousand.

But he did not stop here. Within the last year or two the road has been extended from Thomas, near the Cheat-Potomac divide, some thirty miles in a southwesterly direction, tapping the rich and beautiful Tygart's Valley. Mr. Davis and Mr. Elkins, anticipating the construction of the road, found on the Tygart's Valley river, six miles east of Beverly, an excellent town site, which nature has seemingly prepared for the purpose. This is called "Elkins," in honor of his son-in-law. Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, who married his eldest daughter, is vice-president of the railroad and has a large business interest with him and his brother. Mr. Elkins is now building a handsome and costly residence on a hill overlooking the prospective city which bears his name, where he expects to make his home, and the present town bids fair to become a thriving railroad centre.

Senator Davis is public-spirited and finds time to keep pace with the affairs of his State and the Nation. He has represented West Virginia in every Democratic National Convention since 1868, and is generally made a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He served about a year on the National Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the State of Hon. Lewis Baker, and upon his declining re-election, was succeeded by Hon. W. M. Clements in 1888. With this exception, he has declined all political honors since his retirement from public life in 1883. It is generally known that when Mr. Cleveland was nominated in 1884, his friends had two names under consideration for the second place, namely: Thomas A. Hendricks and Henry G. Davis. It was thought Mr. Hendricks would not accept, and when Mr. Davis was approached he refused to be considered, and urged the selection of Mr. Hendricks. On the strength of this, the latter was nominated. Both before the appointment of Daniel Manning and after his resignation as Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Davis was strongly talked of, for this portfolio, and had it

gone to his section of the country he would probably have been the recipient. He visited President Cleveland at Albany before the formation of the Cabinet.

Pending the approach of the gubernatorial contest of 1888 public sentiment seemed to centre on Senator Davis as a suitable man to head the Democratic ticket, and but for the following letter, it is generally conceded he would have been the nominee:

“PIEDMONT, W. VA., Aug. 1, 1888.

“*Mr. J. B. Taney, Manager Wheeling Register:*

“MY DEAR SIR:—I have had many personal requests and a large number of letters, asking me to allow my name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial nomination, at the approaching State Democratic Convention, to be held August 16th.

“To all such inquiries my general reply has been and is that my business affairs are in such condition that they demand all of my time and attention, and without neglecting them and without great personal inconvenience and loss, I could not consent to be a candidate.

“The people of West Virginia have been kind to me, and I owe them a debt of gratitude. They have always nominated and elected me whenever I have been a candidate. I would like to serve them in any way I consistently can, but cannot at the coming election be a candidate for Governor.

“I deem it fair to my friends and party associates that I should make this public expression, so that they may be advised of my decision in the premises.

“It is known that among other things I am engaged with others in building a north and south line of railroad through the State, which is regarded, in a measure, as a public advantage, as it will largely develop the resources of the State, and add to its wealth and prosperity. It is feared by my associates and myself that my candidacy would interfere with the proper care and prosecution of this enterprise.

“I hope and believe that the convention will select and elect a worthy, sound and progressive man, identified with West Virginia and its development, who will work for the advancement of the people and the progress of the State.

“Very Respectfully,

“H. G. DAVIS.”

On October 9, 1886, by invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Wheeling, he made the opening speech of the campaign there, and subsequently spoke at several other points in the State. He “produced the figures,” which seemed to form a sort of text for the democracy during the campaign.

In February, 1885, he was interviewed at Wheeling on "The Resources and Development of West Virginia;" and on February 29, 1888, he spoke there with Mr. Elkins and others on the same subject, before a convention of the business men of the State, which resulted in the formation of a permanent Board of Immigration and Development. Senator Davis was chairman of the Committee on Organization.

Grant, Blaine, Cleveland and Harrison are among the Nation's distinguished men who have been guests at the Davis home. President Harrison, who served with Mr. Davis in the Senate for twelve years, and has been his regular annual guest at Deer Park for some years, is occupying a neighboring cottage with his family, this summer. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Harrison are very warm friends.

Five children were the result of Mr. Davis' marriage union: Hallie, who married Mr. Elkins, and is now the mother of four boys and a girl, ranging in age from sixteen to three; Kate, the second daughter, who in January, 1886, was led to the altar by Lt. R. M. G. Brown, of the United States Navy (the latter is now being honored by the people and press of the country for his heroic conduct in saving the lives of some 400 seamen in the disastrous hurricane at Samoa, from whence he has recently returned); Grace, the third daughter, an intelligent and fine-looking girl of twenty summers, has lately returned from a year's tour through Europe and the Holy Land and made her debut in society. The two youngest are boys, Harry and John, aged eighteen and fifteen respectively.

Mrs. Davis is a loving wife, a devoted mother and a model house-keeper. She is intelligent and agreeable in conversation, possessing marked simplicity of manners. The Davis home bears throughout the impress of her nature.

Thomas B. Davis remains a bachelor, and now resides with the only sister, Mrs. Eliza A. Buxton, at Keyser. The death of William R., the youngest of the family, has been mentioned. John B. Davis, the eldest of the five children, was an extensive farmer and banker, of Richmond, Va., and died February 11, 1889.

As we close this sketch, it is announced that Senator Davis has accepted from the President a commission as one of the ten delegates on the part of the United States to the Interna-

tional American Congress, consisting of representatives as well from the nations of Central and South America, Hayti and San Domingo, to assemble at Washington in October, 1889, and consider measures looking to the mutual improvement of commercial and political relations.

Mr. Davis is solidly built, but with an angular and sinewy rather than rotund figure, a little above medium height, with a slight stoop in heavy shoulders that suggests days and nights of hard work; a long and narrow head, well covered with hair originally dark, but now beginning to show the frosts of age, and a resolute face generally illuminated with a smile. His gray eyes have a kindly but shrewd twinkle that speak of abundant good humor and confidence in his own ability, and the nose is prominent enough to have entitled its owner to a Marshalate under the first Napoleon. The capacious mouth, although curving upward at the corners, closes squarely in repose, and the lower part of the face, half concealed by a trim, gray beard, slopes off into well-defined jaws that indicate tenacity and determination. Any physiologist would set the owner of these features down as a man who combined good social qualities with business push and enterprise, who might well own the millions with which Mr. Davis is credited, and who might reasonably expect the success to which he has attained in everything which has engaged his attention.

He is a man of vast resources and enjoys, next to an unerring judgment, great business foresight, iron nerve, and a never ceasing industry. He is often stubborn as well as exacting, but he is always just, and he means more than he says. Socially a pleasant companion, in every other relation of life he adheres to inflexible business rules. His hand is ever ready to help a deserving man, and his purse open to aid charities.



HON. J. N. CAMDEN.

JOHNSON NEWLON CAMDEN.

ONE of the most successful men our State has ever produced is the subject of this sketch. He was born at Collins Settlement, Lewis county, Virginia, March 6, 1828. His grandfather emigrated from Maryland to that county about the beginning of the present century, and there reared his family, which included four sons, all of whom have made their mark upon the history of the State. One of them, John S. Camden, the father of Johnson N. Camden, inter-married with the Newlon family of Lewis county, and moved to Sutton, the seat of justice of Braxton county, in the spring of 1838.

Young Johnson N. Camden, one of the children of this marriage, spent his early boyhood in Braxton county. He had the benefit of the limited schooling which that section then afforded. There were no railroad facilities then available. The people who lived along the Elk river depended upon canoe transportation for many of the necessities as well as luxuries of life, and many of them relied upon the rifle and fishing rod to help out their larders. In these employments unusual skill was developed. The canoemen frequently propelled their trim crafts up the stream at the rate of thirty miles a day, and handled the rifle and rod with equal dexterity. Contests of skill in these directions were frequent, and as a boy young Camden excelled in all of them. As a marksman he had more than local reputation, his canoe was among the swiftest and his rod among the most expert. In all the sports of field and river he found never ending delight and his fondness for the scenes where he laid the foundations of a rugged manhood continues in his maturer years. His recollections of them now are among his most pleasant memories, and referring to them long after the cares of business and public life had removed him from their neighborhood he remarked to a friend, "The Elk is the most beautiful river I ever saw; its waters are the clearest and its wood-skirted banks the loveliest in the world."

In 1842, at the age of fourteen, he went to Weston and entered the office of the county clerk of Lewis county as an assistant, remaining there a year or two. Returning to school, he spent two years at the North Western Academy at Clarksburg and returned to Braxton, serving a year as deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of that county under his uncle, Col. William

Newlon. At the age of eighteen he received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, and after two years' study there resigned his cadetship and taking up a course of legal study was admitted to the bar in 1851. He served as Commonwealth Attorney of Braxton, and subsequently for Nicholas county, became interested in surveying and secured possession of several tracts of wild lands in these counties, and in 1853 went to Weston, in Lewis county, and accepted a position in the bank there, holding it for the next four years. A feeling that he needed more active employment and a wider field induced him to quit the bank in 1857, and soon after becoming convinced that his abilities lay in the direction of promoting new enterprises and industries rather than in the practice of law he gave up that profession as a means of a livelihood.

Up to this time his change of employment had doubtless been regarded as a misfortune by his friends, but his varied experience in a limited field fitted him admirably for the wider sphere that awaited him.

In 1859 he turned his attention to the West Virginia oil field, which was just beginning to attract notice at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha river. Petroleum had long disturbed the working of the salt wells at that point and those who operated them, referring to its injurious effect upon the salt, called it "devil's grease." There was but one oil well at the point which has since become famous in the history of West Virginia petroleum interests, when Mr. Camden organized a working company, leased a piece of land and began boring for oil with the rude appliances then in vogue. The oil lay near the surface. Within a few weeks a stream of crude petroleum poured out so rapidly that no provision could be made to control or store it, and as a temporary measure it was run through troughs into an old flat-boat in the Little Kanawha, a few rods distant. Fortunately two thousand oil barrels had been forwarded a few days previously from New York to Gen. Karnes, the owner of the only other well in that section. His well was not then producing. The barrels were turned over to Mr. Camden, filled by hand from the flat-boat and shipped to Parkersburg, and the result of this first week's work to the company which he controlled was about \$23,000. This success induced a speculative fever, of which Mr. Camden was quick to take advantage. The

property was rapidly being taken up or leased when he effected an arrangement to purchase one-half of the Rathbone tract from its owner, Mr. Rathbone, for \$100,000 and to work it thenceforth in connection with that gentleman.

The would-be purchaser had scarcely a tenth of the sum required, but investors having faith in his sagacity came forward with offers for an interest with him, and he was able to sell three-fourths of his contract for \$100,000 and secure a fourth as his profit on the transaction. What the result of this enterprise would have been, if the proposed arrangement for developing the tract had been carried out, cannot be told. The civil war came on soon after the transfer of the property was made, the absence of many of the parties interested and who went South with the Confederacy, interfered with the payment of the consideration agreed upon and the contract was finally cancelled by mutual consent. The West Virginia oil field being part of the debatable ground of the two armies and subject to hostile raids, soon became comparatively deserted. Nevertheless Mr. Camden did a profitable business there during the next three years. He arranged a partnership with John and J. C. Rathbone, the original owners of a most profitable oil tract, and developed that and other property in the West Virginia oil belt. Their business increased so that banking facilities were needed, and in the early part of 1862 the First National Bank of Parkersburg, one of the most successful banking institutions of the State, was organized with Mr. Camden as its President. During these years it is safe to say that he owned an interest, with one exception, in every oil-producing territory in the State of West Virginia, and the history of its oil producing interests would be lacking its central figure if the part he took in its development were left unwritten.

In 1864 Mr. Camden made another change in his business, and perhaps no single act of his life better proved his keen foresight and accurate judgment in business matters at that time. During the early years of the war the Pennsylvania oil region began to take the lead in petroleum interests. The Pennsylvania oil tract was larger than that of West Virginia, and its wells were more enduring and reliable. The capital necessary for development was more readily concentrated there than in the new State, and Mr. Camden rightly judged that it was des-

tinged to take precedence as the oil-producing territory of the country. With these points settled he only waited an opportunity to transfer his capital and energy to another branch of the business. This opportunity came in 1866. In that year he and his partners sold their property on the Little Kanawha to parties in New York for \$410,000, and abandoning almost entirely the business of producing petroleum, began the work of refining the oil products of West Virginia and neighboring territory. He and his associates built ample storage tanks at Parkersburg and erected an extensive refinery at that point, which soon built up an extensive and profitable business. The diminution of the West Virginia oil field which had been anticipated, followed later, and the refinery at Parkersburg was frequently embarrassed for want of crude oil sufficient to run its stills, and while considering ways and means of obviating this difficulty, Mr. Camden came in contact with the Standard Oil Company, which was then just beginning its commercial career, and recognizing the futility of continuing independent action in the limited field which he had hitherto occupied, he formed the alliance with the Standard, known as the Camden Consolidated Oil Company, which was intended to embrace a friendly union of all refining interests in West Virginia. With this combination began Mr. Camden's wonderful financial career, which thenceforth and until this time has been one of unbroken prosperity. The Standard Oil Company, quick to recognize his executive ability, made him one of its directors, and gave him personal control of its West Virginia and Maryland combinations. The Parkersburg refinery became one of the great sources of supply for the South and West, and so continued until the necessities of trade and commerce required the transfer of a portion of its business to the seacoast. During its best years more than 300,000 barrels of refined oil were turned out annually, and upwards of 15,000,000 of staves were used each year in the manufacture of the barrels in which the oil was transported to market. When the export business of the combination necessitated the removal of the refining interest to the seaboard, Mr. Camden brought about the union of the oil refineries of Baltimore under the single management of the Baltimore United Oil Company, an organization with \$1,000,000 capital, of which he was elected President.

No portion of Mr. Camden's history more fully demonstrates his business capacity than the successful establishment of these and other enterprises in connection with the Standard Company, and more fully measures his share in building up the matchless commercial success of that organization. Some one has said that the growth of that corporation is "the romance of commerce." It stands without a rival among the corporate bodies in the trade of the world. From small beginnings it has expanded until it controls the oil trade of the globe. Its success is the result of invincible energy, shrewd organization and patient fidelity to the details of a great enterprise, and creative genius, which rank among the most conspicuous traits of Mr. Camden's character, are the elements which have made it powerful.

In an article contributed by Mr. Camden to the *North American Review* of February, 1882, the work accomplished by it is referred to, and as in most of it he has borne some part, a portion of the article then furnished would seem to belong to this biography.

After reviewing the history of petroleum since the opening of the first oil well in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1859, down to the year 1882, and admitting that to our national characteristics is to be largely attributed the unprecedented development of the American petroleum industry, he refers to the agencies through which it was wrought. "The specific agency through which this development has been mainly effected," he wrote, "is the organization known as the Standard Oil Company, which may be defined to be an association of business houses united under one management in such a manner as to insure harmony of interests and a consolidation of capital adequate to any possible business emergency, yet each retaining its individuality and even competing sharply with the others.

"In order to appreciate what the Standard Oil Company has achieved, it is first necessary to glance at the condition of the oil industry at the time when this company entered it. All the circumstances surrounding the first production of petroleum tended to make it an unbusiness-like enterprise. The novelty of the article, the romance of the search for it in the wilderness, the sudden and fabulous wealth that rewarded success, all these attracted especially the unsettled and adventurous elements

of the community and made the oil regions in 1865 almost the counterpart of California fifteen years before. * * * In such a condition of affairs the state of the oil industry was of course deplorable from a business standpoint. The universality of speculation, the utter disregard of the laws of supply and demand, aggravated by the haste of each land owner to multiply his wells and get as large a share as possible of the underlying oil pool which his neighbors were sucking up; the lack of handling facilities resulting in prodigal waste, the apparent instability of the whole business which was hourly expected to vanish and in many instances did vanish as suddenly as it had appeared—all this conspired to make the oil regions a pandemonium of excitement and confusion, and the simple statement of a man's connection with oil was a severe blow to his credit. The refining of oil at this early period was on a basis but little better than its production. Processes were extremely crude and their product would be to-day unmerchantable for illuminating purposes. Still the demand for it was great and growing and refineries multiplied. The competent and incompetent rushed into the business in shoals, until the refining capacity of the country was more than three times that for consumption. Reaction, failures and demoralization were the inevitable consequences.

“The refiners recognized the dangerous and demoralized condition into which their excessive capacity had brought them. The world would take only so much refined oil as it needed for immediate consumption and no more, and the manufactured article, unlike the crude, could not be stored for any length of time. Various efforts were made to correct the evil of over-production, through pools and running arrangements, restricting capacity, but pools were broken and agreements were ineffectual until the lowest ebb in the oil business was reached. By this time bankruptcy had overtaken a large portion of the refining interest and was threatening all. Such in general was the situation out of which was developed the Standard Oil Company as a necessity to arrest the conditions which were driving all connected with the business to bankruptcy and ruin. To limit production was impossible. The extent of the oil field was a matter of conjecture while the number of persons who would engage in boring wells and in

prospecting for new territory was without limit. Leaving production, therefore, to take care of itself, the labors of the Standard Company were concentrated upon the refining interest with the object of stopping the disastrous over-production of the manufactured products. Without entering into the details of their progress, how the principal refining interests were first united under the management of the Standard Company, and how others gradually came into co-operation, while those less hopeful of the future of the business were bought out for money; how ineligibly located or poorly equipped refineries were dismantled and others better adapted to their purposes were improved—it is only necessary to state that their success was such as to vindicate the wisdom of their broad plans and to establish the superiority of their business methods. It did more than this. It demonstrated that under such firm and intelligent control the oil business had possibilities which the doubting ones and the public generally had not seen, and this demonstration was followed by an antagonism to the company such as all great and successful organizations have to meet. How those possibilities have been developed is indicated by the facts that a day's work of the Standard Company at this time involves among other things, the handling of more than 60,000 barrels of oil, the putting together of ninety tons of tank iron and the making of 100,000 tin cans, holding five gallons of refined oil each, and 25,000 oak barrels, to hoop which requires 150 tons of iron.

“But while a commanding position in refining was thus being won, the Standard managers were equally active in the mechanical and chemical departments of the business. Under their direction the process of refining was improved more rapidly than ever before. Oils grew better, cheaper and more uniform, and as the problems of distribution were grasped and solved, the markets for these products widened continually. In a word the phenomenal genius for organization which all concede to the Standard, produced its natural results throughout the entire business, and from being one of the most irregular and unprofitable of American industries, oil refining and selling became thoroughly systematized and in the train of system followed economy and success.

“The question of oil transportation and storage early engaged

the attention of the Standard corporation. At the outset the methods of carrying oil were as primitive as might be expected. Imperfect barrels, carried upon wagons, were jolted to and fro upon the corduroy roads which connected with the streams, where rafts and flat-boats received them for further laborious transportation. With such methods as these and a universal craze for well boring, it is small wonder that a large proportion of the oil brought to the surface had to soak back into the earth or float off through the water courses of the vicinity.

“This condition of things, however, did not last long. Railroads were built, tank cars invented and finally, in 1865, iron pipes began to be laid to bring oil from the wells. During the ten years following a number of pipe line companies were organized for running and storing the crude liquid. Each company covered certain territory and producers availed themselves of the pipe line facilities. Each producer received a certificate of deposit for his oil, redeemable in oil at any time on payment of storage charges. These certificates, which were not negotiable, were influenced somewhat in value by the pecuniary standing of the company, but more particularly affected by the nature of the territory the pipe line covered. It was like old State Bank currency. Outside of its particular territory a pipe line certificate was at a discount. In 1877 the Standard Oil Company consolidated these various organizations under its own control as the United Pipe Lines. The result is that to-day an oil certificate, like a greenback, is as good in one part of country as another and can be negotiated at any of our commercial centres.

“These brief statements, however, give only an outline of what the Standard Oil Company has accomplished. It has been the instrument if not the cause of almost the whole development of the oil industry, production excepted, during the last decade; of vastly improving and bringing to uniformity all oil manufactures; of cheapening these latter to an unprecedented degree and pushing the introduction of American petroleum to the remotest parts of the earth; of furnishing employment to a host of men equal in number to the standing army of the United States and of giving an impulse of prosperity to every locality in which its operations are conducted. It has probably had less trouble with its enormous laboring force than any other corporation of comparable importance in the world.”

One phase of Mr. Camden's career which has commended him to the admiration and affection of West Virginians has been his constant attention to the development of his native State. At home or abroad, whether engaged in enterprises which required the world for a field of action, or those which were limited to his own immediate neighborhood, he has never lost faith in the promise of the State as a mining, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural centre, nor ceased his efforts to bring out its magnificent possibilities. When he began his work in the valley of the Little Kanawha the various sections of the State were unconnected by any satisfactory or reliable means of communication. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad connected the Northern and Eastern Panhandles, but the Northern and Southern portions of the State were practically disconnected during a considerable portion of the year, and water transportation between them was at all times limited and unreliable, while the interior of the State still lay remote from the paths of progress and development. The improvement of the Little Kanawha river and the establishment of slackwater navigation from Parkersburg was the first public enterprise in which Mr. Camden bore a part, in connection with General Jackson and other enterprising citizens of the Little Kanawha valley, and the work still stands as the pioneer of the splendid system of river and harbor improvements now in progress on other streams of the Commonwealth. By the time this improvement was established he had made his earliest successful ventures in developing the oil interests of the State, and it is characteristic of the man that with the first fruits of his enterprise he undertook to open up the section in which his boyhood days were spent and around which his fondest associations clustered.

He joined in the project of a narrow-gauge railroad between Clarksburg and Weston, and with his accustomed vigor pushed it through to successful completion. Once established, its successful management demonstrated the availability of the narrow gauge system as a means of developing other portions of the interior of the State, and the result was its extension to Buckhannon, in Upshur county, and the incorporation of the narrow gauge roads which are reaching out to the county seats of Braxton, Gilmer, Jackson and other counties of the State hitherto inaccessible by railroad transit.

Still later he joined with ex-Senator Henry G. Davis and others in the construction of the West Virginia Central Railroad now running from Piedmont, in Mineral county, through the Elk Garden coal section beyond Fairfax stone, and which is likely in the near future to have connections with tidewater at Alexandria and the coal sections of the Kanawha valley. Of the Ohio River Railroad, now opened between Wheeling and Huntington, it may be said that its existence is mainly due to Mr. Camden's zeal and energy. Begun as the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston Railroad, and having as its primary object the bringing of Charleston, the State Capital, into closer connection with other important sections of the State, the completion of the Kanawha and Ohio, from Point Pleasant, on the Ohio, to Charleston, required only the construction of the present Ohio River Railroad, a distance of only 171 miles along the lowlands of the Ohio valley from Wheeling to Point Pleasant, to bring the two extremities of the State into close communion. This work has been successfully accomplished. In its construction Mr. Camden not only has the largest money interest, but he may be said to have furnished the means for its construction, the great bulk of the investment having been subscribed by his business friends and associates, who pinned their faith upon his judgment of the enterprise. More than this, he has given his personal care and attention to the details of the work, pushing it through seasons of apathy and disaster as earnestly as in seasons of enthusiasm and success, and whatever may be its future he can point to the work accomplished as an earnest of his patient, resolute endeavor to succeed.

A glance at the map shows the present and prospective value to the State of the railroad enterprises which Mr. Camden has been largely instrumental in securing. As before stated, the Ohio River Railroad follows the Ohio river from Wheeling to Huntington, and at Point Pleasant connects with the Kanawha and Ohio, furnishing a through route from Wheeling to Charleston, the State capital, and the coal fields of the Upper Kanawha.

The Monongahela River Railroad from Fairmont to Clarksburg develops one of the finest coal fields in the State, it being a continuation of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville veins into West Virginia. In connection with this road Mr. Camden also organized a Coal and Coke Company, in which he is largely inter-

ested, with a capital of two million dollars, for the development of the coal and the erection of coke ovens along the line of the road. This company has purchased a large amount of coal, and has five hundred coke ovens about completed. It is believed that this coal field, that remained neglected so long, is destined to make West Virginia the rival of the Pennsylvania fields of the same veins of coal, both for fuel and coke. This enterprise of itself is sufficient to entitle Mr. Camden to the highest consideration of the people of West Virginia, as it will also likely prove the most important of all his undertakings.

The Clarksburg, Weston and Midland Road connects with the Monongahela River Railroad at Clarksburg, and forms a continuation of the same line to Weston, and thence to Braxton C. H. on Elk river. These roads also form a direct line from Elk river by way of the Monongahela valley and Morgantown to Pittsburgh. The road from Weston to Buckhannon, and thence up the Buckhannon river in the direction of Webster C. H. opens up a vast territory of country rich in timber, minerals and good lands, which would have remained practically inaccessible except for railroad facilities. These, with other roads projected by Mr. Camden, will probably leave him without a rival in substantial improvements to his State.

A former biographer has noted one phase of Mr. Camden's career which is worthy of remark and emulation. He has never been a dickerer or speculator. He never organized a company into which he did not put his own money and energy, and in all his creations and operations he has been governed by broad business principles.

Mr. Camden's political life has been marked by the same boldness and vigor which appear so prominently in his business history. He came to the front in 1867 as a leader of the movement to enfranchise citizens of the State who had been denied the right of suffrage for their adherence to the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy. The Conservative party, as those who supported this movement were termed, nominated him for Governor a year later, and he made an aggressive and well-organized campaign, but the operation of the disfranchising statutes reduced his support to the extent that he was defeated by 2,500 majority.

During the two years following an amendment was sub-

mitted to repeal the disfranchising clause of the State Constitution and modify other clauses of it not in harmony with amendments to the Federal Constitution already adopted. Mr. Camden endorsed the proposed amendment throughout, and thereby prevented his re-nomination by the Democratic party of the State in 1870, but in 1872 the Democrats of the State again made him their standard-bearer, with the exception of those who united with the Republicans to defeat the new Constitution of the State, adopted in that year. This combination again deferred Mr. Camden's success, but rendered him none the less prominent among the leaders of his party. He had a large and devoted support in the Senatorial contest of 1874, and in 1880 was almost the unanimous choice of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator and was promptly elected by the Legislature of that year. At the expiration of his six years' term of service in the Senate, he was again the nominee of his party caucus for a second term, but by means of a disaffection in his party ranks—the majority on joint ballot being small—he was not re-elected, although he had the power to name and elect the gentleman who succeeded him March 4, 1887.

As a Senator, Mr. Camden was a worker rather than a talker, although he has the faculty of expressing his views clearly and forcefully when the necessity arises. His business experience, added to the professional training of his younger years enabled him to take hold intelligently of the varied questions presented for the consideration of the Senate, and close attention to the duties of his position and courteous bearing toward his associates gave him a position and influence in that body which enabled him to represent the State ably and efficiently.

After retiring from the Senate, Mr. Camden was urged by his party friends to allow his name to be used in connection with a nomination for the Gubernatorial office. He refused, declaring his intention of retiring from politics, and at the same time stating that by giving his entire time and energies to the development of the great natural resources of his native State, he hoped to be able to prove himself, to some extent, a benefactor of his fellow-citizens. This was a wise determination, for with his vast means and wide acquaintance with wealthy and influential men in other States, by the carrying out of the vast public enterprises in which he is now engaged, he will

rear for himself a monument that party dissenters cannot tear down, and which will cause his name to be remembered for generations to come.

Mr. Camden's personal appearance is a very fair index of his mental characteristics. Heavily framed, his tall stout figure still suggests the military training of his early days although time has rounded out its ample outlines. A good gray head and beard likewise whitened with "the snow that never melts," show the advance of age, but there is no suggestion of antiquity in his firm movement, and his whole appearance indicates a vigorous and well-sustained physical organization. Keen grey eyes, a prominent nose, and lips that close firmly under a clipped moustache give his countenance a firm look in repose, but the features lighten up with animation in conversation, and the general expression is pleasant and kindly. Ordinarily slow of speech and guarded in his statements, choosing his words with deliberation and evidently weighing his remarks well before giving them utterance, his manner as well as his matter inspires confidence in business conversation and conveys the impression of a modest and careful, but self-contained and resolute character, cautious in forming conclusions but ready to act upon them when formed. In social intercourse there are few men more entertaining and attractive. A good liver, hospitable and generous, true to his friends and singularly free from continued resentments, with the ability to separate himself entirely from business cares in social circles, and a mind cultivated by reading, travel and observation, he can adapt himself readily to any surroundings and there are few people thrown into social communication with him who do not become his admiring friends.

In his domestic life he has been as fortunate as in his business and political career. In 1858 he was married to Miss Anna Thompson, daughter of the late Judge George W. Thompson, of Wheeling. Two children of this marriage, a son and daughter, are still living, and with their mother make up a home circle of marked cultivation and refinement.

JOHN S. CARLILE.

HON. JOHN S. CARLILE was born at Winchester, Virginia, December 16, 1817. He was educated by his mother, who was a woman of high culture, until he was fourteen years of age. He then entered a dry goods store as salesman and clerk, remaining till his seventeenth year, when he commenced business for himself. At an early age, having a decided taste for the profession, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, settled at Beverly, Randolph county, and began practice. He was elected to the Senate of Virginia in 1847, and served until 1851. His associates were not long in finding in Mr. Carlile a man of untiring energy, a close student, a diligent legislator, and a ready and forceful debater. He took a leading rank in the Senate, which was filled with the ablest men of Virginia. In 1850 he was elected a delegate from Randolph county to the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State. In this body of learned and distinguished Virginians, Mr. Carlile's splendid natural abilities added to his experience of four years in the Senate made him influential, and placed him along side of the ablest men in that body. The people by this time recognized Mr. Carlile's commanding abilities, and in 1855, nominated him as a candidate for Congress and elected him in one of the most spirited campaigns, peculiar to that day. He served one term and returned to the practice of his profession, which had become large and lucrative.

To secure better opportunities for the display of his superior legal attainments, Mr. Carlile removed his residence to Clarksburg, Harrison county. He was employed in all the important cases in litigation in County, Circuit, Federal and Supreme Courts in that portion of the State, and accordingly achieved great distinction as a member of the bar. At the breaking out of the war he was an avowed Unionist, and threw all of his great powers on the side of the Government. He was a member of the Wheeling Convention that established the Restored Government of Virginia, and was one of the leading spirits in all of its councils. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the Wheeling District in 1861, and remained a member until his promotion to the Senate of the United States, the latter part of that year, from the Restored Government of

Virginia. While in the Senate he served as a member of the Committee on Public Lands and Territories. His Senatorial term expired in 1865, when he retired to private life at Clarksburg and resumed the practice of his profession.

As an orator, Mr. Carlile had but few, if any, superiors in Virginia. He died at his home in Clarkburg in 1878.

JOHN G. JACKSON.

THE subject of this brief sketch was one of the very prominent men of Western Virginia for a great many years before the division of the State. He was born in Harrison county in 1774, and died at his residence in Clarksburg in 1828. He married a Miss Payne, at the "White House," a sister of President James Madison's wife. His second wife was the daughter of General Meigs, the first Governor of the Territory of Ohio. At the time of his second marriage, Mr. Jackson was the Government Surveyor under Governor Meigs. He was a Representative in Congress from the Wheeling District from 1795 to 1797, and from 1799 to 1810, and again from 1813 to 1817. He was appointed United States Judge for the Western District of Virginia in 1822, and held the office till the time of his death, in 1828. Judge Jackson was a man of unusual force, and wielded a powerful political and social influence in his day.



JOSEPH JOHNSON.

A SELF-MADE man often excels the college student, the man of letters, in mental vigor and other qualities requisite to make the man, as much as the hard-muscle mechanic excels him physically. The former, often without pecuniary means and special guidance, learns of necessity, at an early age, to rely upon himself and is forced to become familiar with men and things, without a knowledge of which literary acquirements are mere ornaments.

The value in early life of a college education, however, is incalculable. It has enabled men to become distinguished citizens, who, without it, would never have attracted attention. An old adage, which is as true as it is old, says "the mind makes the man." If there be no mind to begin with, learning will never develop manhood. The mental powers of men are as diversified as the soils of the earth. Upon some, one may pour a continual stream from the fountain of knowledge, but it will be as barren of fruit as the desert waste. Others will improve and produce some fruit, while another class will yield a rich harvest from any seed that may fall in their way. Some men, if brought under the rays of educational light, the germ of genius will spring up and bloom in beauty and splendor. Such was the order of mind possessed by the subject of this sketch.

Many of the distinguished men in the early days of Virginia—men whose memories are enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen—did not come from college halls to enter public life, nor gain the esteem of the people by a classical diploma. A clear head, strong common sense, an investigating and discriminating mind, added to energy, perseverance and incorruptible honesty, are the qualifications for great usefulness, and are the essentials to gain for one the love and confidence of his fellow men. Such a character was Joseph Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was born December 10, 1785, in Orange county, New York. His father had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At his father's death, Joseph was but five years of age. In 1791, his mother removed with her family to Sussex county, New Jersey, and in 1801 they came to Bridgeport, Harrison county, Virginia. Joseph promptly engaged to live with an old farmer of the neighborhood. His dutiful conduct won

the respect and confidence of farmer Smith, who soon afterward died. About the time Mr. Johnson arrived at his majority he married Mr. Smith's daughter. This proved a fortunate and happy marriage. Four years subsequently to his marriage he purchased the interests of the other heirs in the farm of his late father-in-law, moved upon it, and made it his home as long as he lived. Here he brought up his family and resided continuously for more than seventy years.

Harrison county, at the time of Mr. Johnson's removal to it, was, with the exception of an occasional "clearing," covered with its primitive forests. Facilities for acquiring an education were limited at best, and as every hour of his time during the day belonged to another, young Johnson was only able to acquire the simple rudiments of an English education, such as a determined boy could pick up by studying at night and odd moments. He was persevering, and a hard student the most of his life. He organized a debating society in his neighborhood, which was kept up for years. This society became famous for the ability and number of its members who, in after years, filled political and other public stations. In this society young Johnson found a place and opportunity for the gratification and cultivation of his tastes and talents, while putting to practical use the information he was culling from books. His special talents very soon attracted attention. His keen discerning powers, his logic and his eloquence were rapidly developed and acknowledged by all who heard him. This particular training was equipping him for the positions he afterwards filled so well.

His first public service was as captain of a military company in the war with England in 1812. He and his company were on duty from 1814 until the close of the war in 1815. Now commenced that long and useful political career for which his talents, decision of character and unsullied integrity so eminently fitted him. In 1815 he was elected to the State Legislature, defeating the famous John Prunty, who had represented Harrison county for twenty-two consecutive years in that capacity. He continued a member of the Legislature for four years, and declined a re-election. At the urgent request of Judge John G. Jackson, of Clarksburg, in 1823, Mr. Johnson became a candidate for Congress, his principal competitor being the distinguished Philip Doddridge, of Brooke county. Mr.

Doddridge was Mr. Johnson's senior, was an eminent lawyer, an eloquent and forcible speaker and possessed a mind that compared favorably with any other of his day. When he and Mr. Johnson met upon the hustings, it was Greek meeting Greek. Mr. Doddridge's experience and wonderful powers as a public speaker, were met by Mr. Johnson's seeming intuitive knowledge of human nature, his quick, keen discriminating mind, capable of close logical reasoning, and an eloquence the gift only of a creative power, which was magnetic in its influence, and always equal to any emergency. Mr. Doddridge was the abler, but Mr. Johnson was the readier and more practical, and generally won the greater applause from the large crowds that always assembled when it was announced that these giants were to have a joint debate on the political issues of the day.

This heated and exciting canvass ended in a victory for Mr. Johnson, who was the candidate of the Democratic party. Henry Clay was elected Speaker of that House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson was elected President by the members of the House, and Mr. Johnson was the only representative from Virginia who voted for him. In 1825 he was again elected to Congress, defeating Mr. Doddridge a second time. In the spring of 1827, Mr. Johnson returned to his home and was succeeded in Congress by a Mr. Lefler, who represented the district for two years, and was succeeded by Mr. Doddridge, who continued in Congress till his death in 1832. After Mr. Doddridge's death an effort was made to get Mr. Johnson to become a candidate to take Mr. Doddridge's place, but he declined in favor of Judge John J. Allen, an able lawyer, who was elected and in Congress separated himself from his party upon the question of a United States Bank. In 1835 Mr. Johnson became his party's candidate again for the purpose of redeeming the district. Judge Allen was his opponent. They both lived in the same county. The campaign was exciting and their debates masterful. Mr. Johnson was elected by a majority of eighty-five votes. He continued in Congress for six consecutive years, retiring in 1841. He declined a renomination, and gave his support to the Hon. Samuel L. Hays, who was elected; but in 1843, he was defeated by the Hon. George W. Summers, of Kanawha county, the candidate of the Whig party. In 1845 Mr. Johnson was forced to the front again as his party's candidate for the pur-

pose of redeeming the district. Judge Summers declined to run again, and Mr. Johnson was elected over the Hon. Gideon D. Camden, also of Harrison county. At the close of the Twenty-ninth Congress (1847) he issued a public address to his constituents in which he thanked them for the honors they had conferred upon him, declined to be a candidate for re-election, and expressed a wish and purpose to retire to the shades of his private home during the remainder of his life.

His county had been captured by the Whigs in the election of 1845, and on his return to his home, the spring of 1847, his old party friends applied to him to become a candidate for the State Legislature in opposition to John S. Duncan, a young man of fine talents, who had no opponent, and whom it was believed, no one could vanquish. Again Mr. Johnson yielded to the demands of his party, went into the canvass with all the ability and earnestness he possessed, and defeated Mr. Duncan overwhelmingly. Against his wishes, in 1850, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia. While a member of this Convention he was elected Governor of Virginia by the Legislature. He assumed the duties of the office in December, 1851. The new constitution required the Governor to be elected by the people. Mr. Johnson was therefore made the nominee of the Democratic party for the office he was then filling. His opponent was Judge George W. Summers, of Kanawha, one of the greatest orators Virginia ever produced. This was a wonderful campaign. When the two candidates met on the hustings, it was truly a battle of giants. Each was the idol of his party, and neither had ever been defeated in an election before the people. Mr. Johnson was elected by nine thousand majority. This was his last public office, except that of a Presidential elector in 1860. He was perhaps the only man in Virginia, who had been before the people almost continuously for forty years, that was never defeated in any of his aspirations for public favor.

In the private walks of life, Governor Johnson was a model of human excellence. He was proverbially punctual in all things, and his morals were pure and lofty. He was below the medium height, well formed for endurance, dark complexion, with a bright black eye that flashed as if on fire when animated in debate. His countenance was attractive, intelligent and ex-

pressive of a strong mind. In conversation he was agreeable and instructive, enlivening the social circle with aphorisms and pungent anecdotes. In all he was modest, chaste and discreet, an honorable opponent, never underrating his adversary nor overrating himself. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for almost a-half century. His death occurred February 27, 1877 at his home in Bridgeport, in the 92d year of his age. In many respects, he was one of the wonderful men of Virginia.

THOMAS A. MORRIS,

LATE a Bishop of the M. E. Church, was born at Brownstown, Kanawha county, Virginia, April 28, 1794. He was almost entirely a self-educated man: never attended school but a few months in his life; was licensed to preach in 1814; was admitted into the Ohio Conference, which at that time embraced the Great Kanawha valley, in 1816; was transferred to Kentucky Conference; elected a delegate to General Conference in 1824; returned to Ohio Conference and stationed in Cincinnati; served as presiding elder; was elected editor of *The Western Christian Advocate* in 1834, and made a Bishop in 1836. He was one of the very great men of Methodism in the United States. He died September 2, 1874, having served 37 years a Bishop in his church. A large number of his relatives now reside in the Kanawha valley.



GEORGE WILLIAM SUMMERS.

ONE of the truly great men of Virginia, when both Virginias were one, was George William Summers of Kanawha county. "A man with noble ancestry," says Pauline, in Bulwer's *Lady of Lyons*, "is like a representative of the past." But like the supposed prince to whom this analogy was applied, Judge Summers, though the possessor of an honorable ancestry, was not "a pensioner upon the dead." He was himself. He hewed his own way through life. He depended upon his own energies and his own resources, and won an enviable fame.

There is much less of success in life really dependent upon accident, or what is usually denominated *luck*, than is generally imagined. Much more depends upon the objects that one proposes to himself; what accomplishments or attainments he aims at; what constitutes the circle of his vision and thoughts; what he chooses *not to be educated for*, but *to educate himself for*; whether he looks beyond the present hour to the end and aim of the whole of life; or whether he listens to the appeals of indolence or vulgar pleasure, or to the stirring voice in his own soul, urging his ambition on to the higher and nobler objects of life. *Pluck* is better than *luck*, and energy is greater than genius. He rises highest that depends most upon courage and perseverance. Judge Summers, in early life, satisfied himself that the way to success did not pass over beds of roses, and that great men did not grow up on parlor carpets any more than trees develop in "hot-beds." He saw that men of commanding powers were made by constantly cultivating mind, body and soul. He also saw opportunities and availed himself of them. It is, therefore, no wonder that his was a successful life. When in his commanding presence, I have often thought that he was a striking example of the influence of republican institutions, in assigning to genius and talent their proper station and reward. He towered above the average man, as the stalwart oak rises above the shrubbery on the hill-side. He was a true type of the genuine American orator, lawyer and statesman.

Mr. Summers was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, March 4, 1807. His parents removing with him to Kanawha county, while he was yet an infant; and in what is now perhaps the richest portion of West Virginia, he grew up to manhood. In person, he was of medium height, stoutly built, with strongly

marked features. He had a deliberate, though firm and uncompromising expression of countenance, that at once gave assurance of the make-up of the man. He was courteous and affable in demeanor, but frank in manners and expression. Possessing enlarged and liberal views, he formed readily his own opinions, and exhibited a uniform habit of devoting himself earnestly and efficiently to the discharge of his public and private duties.

In 1819, he matriculated as a student in the classical course at the Ohio University, at Athens, and graduated from that institution in 1826, taking the Master's degree three years later. Immediately after graduation from college, he commenced the study of the law under the tutorage of his brother, Judge Lewis Summers, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates in the Legislature of Virginia, from Kanawha county, in the year 1830, and was several times re-elected to the same position. In the spring of 1841, he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1843, serving throughout the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth Congresses. While in Congress he commanded the respect of his political adversaries as well as his own partisans; and when he spoke, he was given that consideration by his associates that his splendid abilities merited at their hands. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, and occupied a leading position in framing the State Constitution of that year. In that noted Convention, he delivered a speech on the Basis of Representation, that was pronounced masterful both in matter and manner. This speech was generally regarded by the Judge's friends as the greatest effort of his life. He was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia in the campaign of 1851. Prior to that time, the office of Governor was bestowed by the Legislature; but in 1851 it was made elective by the people. In this memorable contest Mr. Summers was defeated by the Hon. Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, the Democratic nominee. The contest was exciting and close, and was one of the most interesting gubernatorial campaigns ever conducted in the Old Commonwealth. In May 1852, Mr. Summers was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Virginia; and after serving six years in that capacity, he resigned his office July 1st, 1858, there being two years unexpired of the term to which he had been elected.

The "Peace Conference," held at Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1861, was one of the most important gatherings of public men ever held on the continent. Judge Summers was a member of that conference, and took an active and leading part in defence of the Union. While he was in attendance upon this conference he was elected by his fellow-citizens in Kanawha, a delegate to the Richmond convention that passed the ordinance of secession. "These were times that tried men's souls." Judge Summers, great speech in defense of the Union, delivered in this convention, was perhaps the ablest and most forceful argument delivered for or against secession by any member of that great body of statesmen. It was published in the Richmond *Whig*, and occupied over one-half of that large newspaper.

After the breaking out of the war in 1861, Judge Summers retired to private life upon his farm at the western limit of Charleston, and ever afterwards persistently refused to accept any office tendered him by his fellow-citizens. He, however, in his retirement from public life, kept up the practice of his profession, which was always large and lucrative. As a lawyer, he was sagacious and able, and always in his arguments expressed himself with plainness and force. During the thirty years of his active practice of the law at the Kanawha bar, he was universally regarded as its ablest advocate. Indeed, as an orator he had but few equals, and, in the opinion of many competent to decide, he had no superior in Virginia. His voice was rich and resonant; his rhetoric was faultless; his language was full, flowing and forceful; and he was

"So rich, so gay, so poignant in his wit,
Time vanished before him as he spoke."

It was said of Judge Summers, when in his prime, that he could make a jury believe everything he told them. Like all great advocates, he always depended upon his natural gifts as an orator to force his way out of a bad case; and he rarely failed in accomplishing his desires. He was an irresistible power in a court trial, hence his success in the legal profession, and, in fact, in everything he undertook.

Judge Summers was a worthy citizen, a great lawyer, an able jurist, a distinguished statesman, and an humble Christian. He wielded an influence in Western Virginia second to no other man that lived before or after him, and his death, which occur-

red in September, 1868, was mourned by thousands of his countrymen. He was buried beside his wife and brother at Walnut Grove, on the Great Kanawha river, where his ashes lie in dreamless sleep forever.

JOHN WILLIAM MOSS.

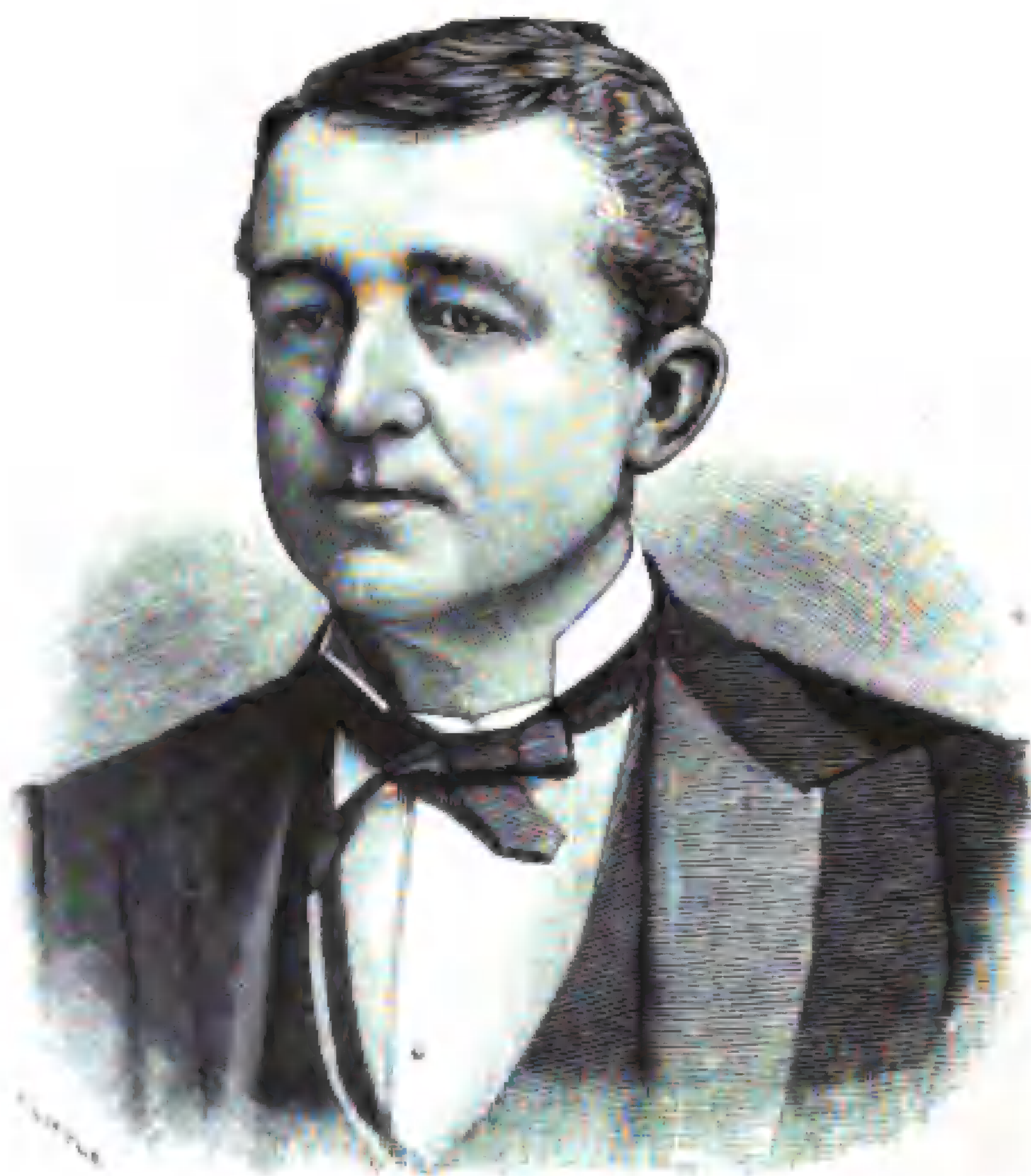
IN the annals of the civil war of 1861 to 1865, will be found the name of the excellent physician who served the Republic as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Virginia Infantry. He was born October 4, 1816, in Fairfax county, of the Old Dominion, and died of heart disease, while in the United States Volunteer service, January 2d, 1864.

His education was a liberal one in the select schools of *ante-bellum* days. He studied medicine and attended lectures in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in the year 1839, and then in 1840 transferred his residence from the East to the shores of the Ohio river, and located in Wood county.

In 1842 he married Margaret Arthur Sterrett, daughter of James Sterrett, of Shenandoah county, Virginia, who, as his widow, still survives and has a home in Parkersburg.

At the opening of the war he was appointed Colonel of the above named regiment, which did active and honorable service in the Nation's hour of peril. He was a faithful soldier, an excellent physician, and was endowed with courage and a high sense of honor.

Politically he was a Whig, and was prominent and influential as one of the leaders of his party in the western section of the State. With many others of the Clay school in the South, while loving his native State none the less, he held that the claims and authority of the General Government upon each citizen were paramount, and when the State seceded he declared for the Union, and took an active part in the re-organization of the government of Virginia, and was made president of the first convention, which met at Wheeling, May 13, 1861, to inaugurate the movement. He was also a member of the Legislature which convened, in Virginia's name, and under her constitution, at Wheeling in June, 1861, to legislate in that hour of great emergencies. Whether enacting laws or commanding a regiment, he was ever cool, thoughtful and vigilant for the public welfare.



GENERAL NATHAN GOFF, LL. D.

NATHAN GOFF.

THE personal life of a distinguished citizen is always interesting, not only to the philosopher who delights to follow the gradually expanding mind, from the weakness of youth, to the full maturity of manhood, and to mark the effect of even trifling causes, in ennobling or debasing the mind, and in forming character; but also, in a degree, to all whose interest in mankind is not entirely lost in self.

Materials for the biography of a public man are to be found in the history of the events in which he was an actor. In our own country this is particularly true. It is perhaps hardly to be regretted that the private lives of our distinguished men are in some measure sacred from the offensive notoriety that is the lot and penalty of eminence in other countries. The numerous dependents upon the periodical press of Great Britain, for instance, deem themselves privileged to annoy men of reputation, by what they term sketches of their lives. They pick up garbled and inaccurate stories, invent a few leading incidents, and to complete the biography, fasten upon its unfortunate subject a few of the most popular anecdotes that have been current for generations. These accounts circulate for the truth, and a man is often obliged to see himself the hero of battles that he never fought, and an actor on boards that he never trod. We are glad this is rarely resorted to in America. Correct biography lies alone in detailing one's acts in the shaping of events during the time in which he lived. Although still by no means an old man, the subject of this sketch has been prominent for many years as a citizen of his native State.

Nathan Goff, son of Waldo P. Goff, was born at Clarksburg, Virginia, February 9, 1842. His father came from New York to Harrison county, Virginia, in the early part of the present century, and became a merchant. He lived to be eighty-six years of age, and died at his Clarksburg home, having spent a long and useful life in his adopted Mountain State. Nathan, like his father before him, has a perfect physique, and seems to be constructed to live a hundred years. He is of medium height, compactly built, well formed, and weighs about one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He is deliberate and calculating, and is the personification of modesty and suavity. His family are all long-lived. At the age of seventy his father

was as vigorous and sprightly as he was at forty. His uncles all lived to a ripe old age. One of them—Nathan Goff, Sr.—who was a prominent citizen of Harrison county, both in business and politics, for more than half a century, recently died at the age of ninety. At forty-seven, and in perfect health, we may expect the hero of this sketch also to pass his ninetieth mile stone.

Young Goff received his education in the Northwestern Academy, at Clarksburg, and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. The war coming on in 1861, when he was a student at Georgetown, and a boy of only nineteen, fired with that loyalty to our institutions peculiar to the stock from which he sprung, he closed his books a short time before graduation and shouldered a musket as a private soldier in company G, Third Virginia Infantry. He was, however, a private soldier only a few days. His comrades, seeing something above the average in the face of the young collegian, took him up, and made him a lieutenant of the company. The rule demonstrated in the late civil war, that college young men made the best of soldiers, was more than sustained in the military career of young Nathan Goff. From the very beginning, his company and regiment were ushered into active service. The duties he rendered his country in the hour of her peril, were not perfunctory. They were on the contrary, severe and trying. He participated in the battles of McDowell, Port Republic, Winchester, Droop Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Rocky Gap, Cross Keys, Rappahannock Station and other minor engagements. For bravery on the field, and for tact in the manipulation of men, Lieutenant Goff was promoted to Major of his regiment. During the latter part of the war, Major Goff served with General W. W. Averill's command; and was taken prisoner at Moorefield, West Virginia, January 20, 1864. He was immediately sent to Richmond and was confined four months in the noted "Libby Prison." He was held as a hostage for Major Armsey, a prominent Confederate officer, who was likewise incarcerated in a United States prison within the Federal lines. Major Goff endured his prison confinement at Libby with that same degree of courage which characterized his engagements in open battle with the enemy. Of the final results he seemed to not entertain the slightest fear. He abso-

lutely appeared to have no sort of care whether he lived or died—whether he was to be starved or shot and be buried in some lone spot, unhonored and unknown, if by such tragic end his country might live on, and her constitution and laws be respected by every citizen beneath the flag.

“ Let the world go 'round and 'round.
And the sun sink into the sea !
For whether I'm on or under the ground,
Oh, what will it matter to me ?”

This imprisonment tended to bring out his strongest traits of character; he never flinched nor murmured, but waited upon his fate like a strong man. He was a great favorite among the prisoners before his solitary confinement began, and his selection as a hostage for Major Armsey caused great feeling among them, as well as at his home, where he was so well known and a general favorite. As soon as the Federal Government had been notified that he would be shot if Armsey was executed, naturally his powerful friends made great effort to save his life. For weeks the decision hung in the balance a feather's weight would have turned, and he and his comrades were suffering not only the tortures of half-fed, closely confined prisoners of war, but a terrible uncertainty as to their fate, that was even worse than prison treatment. It was while being thus tried, as in a crucible, that he gave evidence of a strength of character as unexpected as it is rare in man. In a letter to President Lincoln in relation to his confinement, now on file in the war office, the following striking passage occurs, which may well find place in history, among the annals of great men, and of itself a warrant to honorable fame :

“ If Major Armsey is guilty he should be executed, regardless of its consequences to me. The life of a single soldier, no matter who he may be, should not stand in the way of adherence to a great principle.”

When Major Goff was released from Libby Prison and returned within the Federal lines, he was immediately sent for by Secretary Stanton, the great war secretary, who accompanied him to President Lincoln. Both of these eminent men requested the young Major to give them a detailed statement of his sufferings and the general condition of the Federal prisoners of war in Libby Prison. He cheerfully complied. For quite awhile there had been a suspension of the exchange

of prisoners. Major Goff's statements made such a marked impression upon the minds of the President and his Secretary of War that in a very short time a general exchange of prisoners was announced.

But a little time had elapsed after his return to his regiment when Major Armsey, for whom he had been held as hostage and exchanged, was again captured by the Union forces and was under guard at Clarksburg. The news had no sooner become known among the people and the soldiers of the town, that the one for whom Major Goff had so greatly suffered was in their power, than his life was in danger. Just at this time Major Goff happened to come down from Grafton to his home, and he at once stayed the fury of the citizens by saying to the angry crowd: "Let no friend of mine lay a hand upon this man; he is entitled to our protection, as a prisoner of war." The act and these words, beyond all question, saved the life of Major Armsey, as the latter has many times testified. This incident in the life of the young soldier shows the inherent principles of justice that imbued his character while he was yet a boy; and he used, as he had need, all of his great personal popularity among his townsmen to save the prisoner's life. It is needless to give more evidence of his soldierly character than this, from the beginning to its end, it attests at once the bravery and generosity of the man; the two elements of character that make the perfect soldier.

At the close of hostilities, Major Goff was made a Brevet Brigadier General for gallantry on the field of battle, and was among the youngest generals in the Union army—being only twenty-three years of age when he received his commission. In March, 1865, General Goff was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. He promptly entered the University of New York, and in two years graduated as a Bachelor of Laws. He immediately began the practice of law in the courts of West Virginia at his old home in Clarksburg.

His first office was a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, to which he was elected from Harrison county in 1867, and re-elected in 1868. The writer during the session of 1867 made the acquaintance of the young soldier for the first time. He was closely shaven then as now, was neatly dressed, and had an elegant declamatory style of speech. He

frequently took part in the debates of the House and always made a favorable impression.

His next position of trust was that of U. S. District Attorney for the District of West Virginia, to which he was appointed by President Grant in August, 1869. He was at that time a mere novice in the law. Indeed, he had never tried an important case in court. Somehow—he can scarcely account for it himself—he filled the office from the very first with great acceptability. He met the ablest lawyers in the State in important cases, and never made a failure in the management of a cause. For thirteen years he filled this important trust, and left a record as a government solicitor equal to the very best of his brother District Attorneys.

January 6, 1880, General Goff was nominated by President Hayes, to the Senate of the United States to be Secretary of the Navy, and was immediately confirmed as such, in Executive Session, by that august body, January 7. He accepted the portfolio, and continued in President Hayes' Cabinet until the close of his administration.

General Goff has been many times before the people of West Virginia for official position, but it can be truthfully said that with but one exception, he was nominated not from his own seeking, but by the demands of the people. The exception referred to was in 1870, when he was nominated for Congress, and in that contest was defeated. In 1872, he was again nominated for the same position, and again was defeated. In 1876 the Republican State Convention nominated him for Governor by acclamation after he had absolutely declined to accept, if nominated. He was literally forced into making the contest. The history of that political campaign is one of the most noticeable in the record of American politics. For three months General Goff traveled over the entire State, often walking miles over the mountains to speak to a handful of people; frequently driving an hundred and more miles into the mountain fastnesses to keep his engagements and to carry out the programme he had made to meet the people of every county in the State. His speeches were brilliant efforts, and drew the people around him to such an extent that he ran ahead of his ticket in every county, notwithstanding the proverbial prejudices of the people toward the party he represented, and

especially against a man who bore a musket in opposition to the Southern Confederacy. In that campaign, General Goff made for himself a national reputation as a debater and stump speaker.

In 1882, again against his will, General Goff was the nominee of the Republican party for Congress in the First District. His campaign was conducted in the most systematic manner, and notwithstanding the district had gone Democratic by a large majority at the preceding election, he was elected by a majority of 1,867. In 1884 he was again his party's candidate for the same position, and again he begged that another should bear the flag as nominee. Once more he was victorious, but by the small majority of 204. In 1886 he was drafted into the service another time, and increased his majority above eight hundred. This gave him six full years in Congress; years that he used to the advantage of his country, his party and himself. His high order of talent, coupled with his vast knowledge of measures and men, gave him a prominent position in the House of Representatives. As a parliamentary orator, as a debater on an issue squarely joined, when the position had been chosen and the ground laid out, General Goff must be assigned a very high rank. There never was a time in his public life that he did not fully measure up to his party's expectations. He never fell short of fully satisfying his admirers and friends. In the House of Representatives as at the bar and on the hustings, he never failed to acquit himself with fresh laurels. Of such a Representative, well may the people be justly proud.

In 1888, the Republican State Convention held at Charleston, again nominated General Goff as its Gubernatorial standard-bearer. Bravely he insisted that he was no candidate, and did not want position, but coming to him by acclamation as this nomination came, when almost every county in the State was represented in the Convention, he felt that he dare not refuse. He entered upon an extended canvass which encompassed the State, meeting the ablest men in the Democratic party in joint debate, and making by odds the greatest canvass ever carried out in West Virginia. For weeks after the election, it was not known whether he or his opponent was successful, because of closeness of the contest. The final official announcement was given out that Nathan Goff's apparent plurality over A. B.

Fleming, his Democratic opponent, was one hundred and ten. This was deeply gratifying to the gallant General's personal friends, because the same official announcement that gave him a small plurality, showed that the remainder of the Republican ticket was defeated in the State by an average majority of about five hundred.

The charge of illegal voting was made against the Republican party, and notice of contest by Judge Fleming was promptly served on General Goff. The Legislature, which under the law is the body before which a gubernatorial contest must be settled, convened in January, 1889. The Democrats had one of a majority on joint ballot. Party lines were closely drawn. The Speaker of the House of Delegates refused to open and publish the returns of the election for Governor, claiming that it was not his duty to make such publication while a contest was pending. The Legislature, after sitting its statutory forty-five days, adjourned. The 4th of March came—the day upon which the law requires the Governor to begin his term of office. General Goff, claiming that he had been duly elected by a majority of one hundred and ten votes, took the oath of office in the State House at Charleston and demanded of Governor Wilson that the Governor's office should be delivered over to him. Governor Wilson refused to recognize General Goff as the legal Governor of the State, claiming that he himself should retain possession of the office until the Legislature decided which had been elected by the people—Goff or Fleming.

Hon. Robert S. Carr, President of the State Senate, who by virtue of his office is the *de facto* Lieutenant Governor of the State, set up a claim to the Governor's chair, maintaining that Governor Wilson's term of four years having expired at noon, March 4, he could therefore no longer claim to be Governor; and that inasmuch as the Speaker of the House, in the presence of a majority of both branches of the Legislature, had failed and refused to open and publish the returns for Governor, as required by the plain provisions of the Constitution, therefore General Goff could not, because of such disability, legally take possession of the office, consequently he as the *ex-officio* Governor should act as Governor *de facto* until the Legislature settled the pending contest between Goff and Fleming.

All three of the claimants of the Governor's office amicably

agreed, in order to avoid bloodshed, to submit their cases to the Supreme Court of Appeals for adjudication. Each claimant appeared by counsel before the Court, and ably argued every feature of the law involved, and the Court in a very few days, decided that Governor Wilson should continue in office until the Goff-Fleming contest was settled by the Legislature.

Before adjournment, the Legislature appointed a committee of five members—three from the House and two from the Senate—with instructions to examine with care all the evidences of fraud in the election of 1888, which might be presented to them by both Goff and Fleming; and it was understood that an extra session of the Legislature is to be called by the Governor when said committee is ready to report. The Legislature will then pass upon the committee's report, and the contest will be formally and legally decided.

In 1884 General Goff was elected chairman of the National Republican Congressional Executive Committee, and managed its affairs so successfully and satisfactorily that in 1888 he was unanimously re-elected to that responsible position. For ten or fifteen years past he has taken part in National campaigns, speaking in every portion of the country. He is almost constantly in demand to deliver addresses before clubs and associations in many of the States of the Union.

General Goff has long been the idol of the Republican party in West Virginia. No man so fully represents its fighting forces as he. Besides he is one of the brainiest men of his years in the entire country. He is to the manor born—a Virginian in whom there is no guile. No man in all my acquaintance knows better or as well the peculiar idiosyncracies of the people, and how best to place an audience, however large, under his complete control. In the argument of a case before a jury, he possesses the peculiar faculty of reading the mind of each juror and knowing in advance how he will decide. This is a rare faculty, and has assisted him greatly in the practice of his profession. While he is well up in all branches of the law, he is *per se* a jury lawyer. His success in that line of practice has been phenomenal.

He is a man of much magnetism, and possesses stability of character, strong convictions, and is unswerving in the path of duty. His mind has received the training and discipline of a

quarter of a century of active toil, and the invigoration of countless collisions in intellectual gladiatorship, both in temples of justice and upon the hustings—ever wielding the cimeter of argument with manliness and dignity. In all his public discussions he has been conservative, appealing always to the pure and elevated judgment, and not to the passions or prejudices of the people. He is naturally good humored, and is one of the most genial of companions.

At the last session of the West Virginia Legislature, General Goff was the nominee of the Republican caucus for Senator of the United States, and for upwards of one hundred times his partisan friends cast their solid vote for him; but the *one* of a Democratic majority on joint ballot secured the election of another to that responsible position.

In 1867, General Goff married Miss Laura Despard, of Clarksburg, a lady of worth and beauty and of wealthy parentage. This union was blessed with two sons—one a law student at Yale University, and the other a student at Washington, D. C.

Concerning his qualities as a man, it is not necessary to speak in detail. He could not have made the record he has without superior attributes. His political acts speak with more eloquence than could mere words, and testify to the strong qualities of mind that have made him noted and respected by all classes, at home and abroad. His mental traits and genial manners have made him the associate, and gained for him the friendship, of the leading men of the Nation.

General Goff is a man of destiny—albeit he himself hews the stepping-stones by which one alone can ascend the temple of fame. The world has need of such men, and the future undoubtedly holds greater honors in store for him.

The Columbian University at Washington, D. C., in 1888, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor, all will concede, worthily bestowed.



HON. HENRY M. MATHEWS, A. M.

HENRY MASON MATHEWS.

THE Mathews family of Virginia is of Welch descent. As far back as 1681, Thomas Mathews, a Welchman was a naval officer in the British service, and distinguished himself at Capeu Passaro, under Admiral Bing, in 1718. For valiant services in that and other engagements, he reached the rank of Admiral. His death occurred in 1751. His son, Captain John Mathews, emigrated to America in 1730, located in Augusta county, Virginia, and with an issue of eight sons founded the Mathews family in this country. One of the sons, born in 1739, became Captain George Mathews, who distinguished himself in command of a company of United States "regulars" at the battle of Point Pleasant, Mason county, that resulted in the defeat of the Indians, during the Revolutionary war. At the expiration of his army service he removed to Georgia, and was twice elected Governor of that State, in 1780 and 1794. He died in 1812. His nephew, Joseph Mathews, who was the grandfather of Henry Mason Mathews, located in Greenbrier county at an early period of that county's existence. He was a man highly esteemed and was called to fill many responsible public positions of trust. From him descended Mason Mathews, the father of the subject of this sketch. In addition to being elected to numerous subordinate county positions, Mason Mathews was an efficient representative of Greenbrier county in the Legislature of Virginia. His many virtues and deserving qualities as a man both in public and private life caused him to be held in high esteem by his fellow citizens up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878, at the ripe old age of three-score and fourteen years. His home during his entire life time was Lewisburg, the seat of justice of Greenbrier county.

Henry M. Mathews was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia, in 1834. He prepared himself for college at the Lewisburg Academy, chiefly under the charge of the Rev. P. M. Custer, a relation of the late General George Custer, and a Presbyterian minister of considerable eminence. Young Mathews became a student at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated in the classical course of study and received the B. A. degree, which was followed in due time by the honorary degree of M. A. For a time he studied law at the University of Virginia, and subsequently attended the Law School of the famous Judge

John W. Brockenbrough at Lexington, Rockbridge county, from which he graduated as a Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of 1857, he opened an office in Lewisburg, and began the practice of his profession. Soon thereafter he was tendered a professor's chair in Allegheny College, Blue Sulphur Springs, which he accepted under the expressed condition of also being permitted to conduct his legal practice in the courts. The chair assigned to him in the college was that of History, Modern Languages and Literature.

In 1861, when the civil war came on, Mr. Mathews entered the Confederate army as a volunteer, and soon reached the rank of Major of Artillery. He remained three years in the service, and participated in many hotly contested battles. At the close of hostilities, he returned to his home in Greenbrier county, and endeavored to resume the practice of his profession, which he was prevented from doing because he could not take the required oath that "he had not aided or abetted the rebellion." He was elected to the West Virginia Senate by a very large vote, but was unable to take his seat in consequence of his inability to take the "Test Oath" above referred to. After the repeal of the Proscriptive measures, which were in 1866 made a part of our State Constitution, Major Mathews was nominated by the Democratic party, in 1872, for the position of Attorney General of the State, was duly elected to the same, and served with great acceptability for the full term of four years. The same year he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed a new Constitution for the State. In 1876, he was his party's candidate for Governor of West Virginia, and was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate before or since that time. He served out his four years' term, leaving an enviable record for fairness, efficiency and force. His high scholarship, amiable disposition and splendid abilities equipped him, in an admirable manner, for the State's Chief Executive, and his administration was, in all respects, creditable to himself and his party.

Governor Mathews married Miss Lucy, daughter of Judge Joseph L. Fry—an eminent lawyer of Wheeling—in November, 1857. Joshua Fry, her paternal grandfather, was a professor in William and Mary College—the oldest educational institution in the South—and was subsequently Colonel of the First United

States Infantry regiment, of which General Washington was Lieutenant-Colonel, that served in Braddock's war.

In appearance Governor Mathews was of medium height, fair complexion, blue eyes, cheerful expression, slightly bald, heavy beard, and on the whole a handsome man. His generous, joyful, social nature rendered him a favorite wherever known. He was an excellent lawyer and an eloquent public speaker. He died at his home in Lewisburg, April 28, 1884, in the prime of life, and was mourned by thousands of admiring friends.

DANIEL POLSLEY.

DANIEL POLSLEY, Congressman, Judge, Lieutenant-Governor, was born at Palatine, Marion county, Virginia, November 3, 1803. His father was of German descent, and his mother a sister of the grandfather of Judge Alpheus F. Haymond. His early education was obtained while assisting in clearing and improving the farm. He studied law, and attended the lectures of Judge Tucker, in Winchester. After his father's death, he removed to Wellsburg, in Brooke county, and soon gained an enviable reputation at the Bar. In 1827, he wedded Eliza V. Brown, niece of the celebrated Philip Doddridge, and grand daughter of Captain Oliver Brown, an officer in the Revolutionary war. In connection with his profession, in 1833, he edited and published the *Western Transcript*, a Whig paper. This he continued until 1845, when he retired from law practice, sold out his printing office, and moved to a 1200-acre farm on the Ohio river, opposite Racine, engaging in agriculture, as more congenial to his unpretending nature. In the turbulent days of 1861, he was not allowed to longer remain in quiet life, and was elected a member from Mason county of the Wheeling Convention to restore the State Government. Upon its restoration, he was made Lieutenant-Governor. In 1862, he was chosen Judge of the Seventh Circuit of Virginia, and over the same counties in West Virginia afterwards, ably presiding until 1866, when he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Third District. At the end of his term, he located at Point Pleasant, where he died October 14, 1877. Unostentatious, yet able, honest, and active, he was a force in the early days of our Statehood.



HON. JACOB B. JACKSON, LL.D.

JACOB BEESON JACKSON.

FROM a family whose collateral branches extend into many States of the South, and whose name is not only historic but renowned and influential, destiny predetermined this personal boyhood friend of the writer to become one of the Executives of our State.

His immediate ancestry were noted, upon both maternal and paternal sides, among the pioneers of Wood county, and along the Ohio river, whose beautiful waves sweep noiselessly through Mississippi's currents to Gulf and farther sea. Upon his father's side are generals, jurists, statesmen; upon his mother's, who was a Beeson, and one of the oldest and most intelligent settlers of the section, was firmness, probity, amiability and mental and physical vigor. These combinations of character and constitution and innate worth manifest themselves in the career and public services of three brothers, John Jay, James Monroe, and Jacob Beeson, the youngest, imparting to each a wonderful similarity in appearance and action, yet an individual diversity which different events and connecting circumstances moulded into dissimilarity easily recognized.

The Sixth Governor of our Mountain State was born April 6th, 1828. His early educational facilities were the best obtainable in the days of select schools, when in Virginia, with exception of the recognized poor, every parent or guardian paid for the tuition of the young entrusted to his or her care. One of these excellent schools was under the management of Rev. Festus Hanks, whose every effort aimed to inspire in the boys oratorical tastes and a desire for education to fill the highest positions in the most creditable manner. Young Jacob always "spoke his piece" at the Friday afternoon exercises with force and effect, but never was credited with unusual industry or the eloquence which manifested itself so clearly in future days and political campaigns. He read law in the office of his distinguished father, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Departing from the county of his nativity and the assisting influences of home, he began practice in the adjacent county of Pleasants, at St. Marys. Genial and accommodating, he soon became popular among the voters, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney, which position he held acceptably eleven years.

In June, 1855, he married Maria, daughter of Benjamin Wil-

lard, of Pleasants county, an accomplished and amiable lady. Their only son, William Wirt, was, during his father's Executive term, his private secretary, and is now his law partner in Parkersburg, and bids fair to make an able and successful attorney.

In 1864 he removed to Wood county and opened his law office, securing a large and remunerative clientage. In 1870 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, holding the office six years. Near the close of this term he was elected to the House of Delegates, session of 1875, from the county of Wood, and was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1879 he was elected Mayor of the city of Parkersburg. As a legislator of comprehensive views and approachability, he formed a more extensive personal acquaintance with leaders of public opinion over the State, and in 1880 he was enthusiastically nominated as the standard bearer of the Democratic party, and elected Governor by a plurality of 16,136 votes, over Honorables George C. Sturgiss, Republican, with 44,838 votes, and Napoleon B. French, Greenbacker, with 13,027 votes. In this campaign, with a triangular candidacy, Mr. Jackson personally addressed the people in nearly every county, with telling effect, with inspiring enthusiasm, and with the disadvantage of having as competitor in the Republican nominee one of the most accomplished, logical and persuasive speakers ever upon the arena of discussion. His discharge of the important trust committed to him by the will of the people was efficient, positive and eminently satisfactory to his political friends. One of the most important questions which required his consideration during his incumbency of the Executive Chair, was the assessment of personal property for taxation, and what property, under the Constitution, should be exempt from the burden of taxation. His celebrated Assessment Order provoked a wide discussion in the State, and a great diversity of opinion, but it is believed by many persons, in the light of subsequent events, and after the excitements of political debate are over, that it was a wise and proper order, and was entirely in consonance with the Constitution of the State. His action as Governor upon this question received the judicial sanction of the Supreme Court of the State, as fully appears by reference to the case of *The State, &c., vs. Buchanon*; 24 West Virginia Reports, page 362.

At the expiration of his Executive term, he again resumed law practice in Parkersburg, the home of Senators and Governors and Judges. He is one of the best and most reliable legal counsellors in either of the Virginias, and has been and is still employed in important cases in the State, Supreme and Federal Courts. His administration of the office of Governor, from 1881 to 1885, was forceful, clean and impressive, indicating that the honors were worthily bestowed in his nomination and election. He has added, by his official career, to the prestige of an already renowned and nationally historic name.

WILLIAM GUY BROWN.

THE ancestry of this branch of the Brown family were Scotch, from near Edinburg. James Brown, in 1790, came to Northwestern Virginia, and settled in Monongalia county. William Guy Brown, his fourth son, was born September 25, 1800. He studied law in 1822 with Oliver Phelps and Joseph H. Samuels, of Parkersburg; was admitted to the bar of Preston in 1823, and served as Prosecuting Attorney till 1832; supported Andrew Jackson for President three times; was elected to the General Assembly of Virginia, and served in 1832, 1840-1-2-3; was elected to Congress in 1845, and advocated the war with Mexico; re-elected in 1847; in 1850 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention; was a delegate to the convention of 1861 at Richmond, and opposed secession; was Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress from re-organized Virginia, and the first member of Congress from the Second West Virginia district in 1863. He was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution in 1872, and served in the Legislature of 1872-3. He died at Kingwood, leaving a widow and one son, William G., who practices law in his native town, and has held important public trusts.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE.

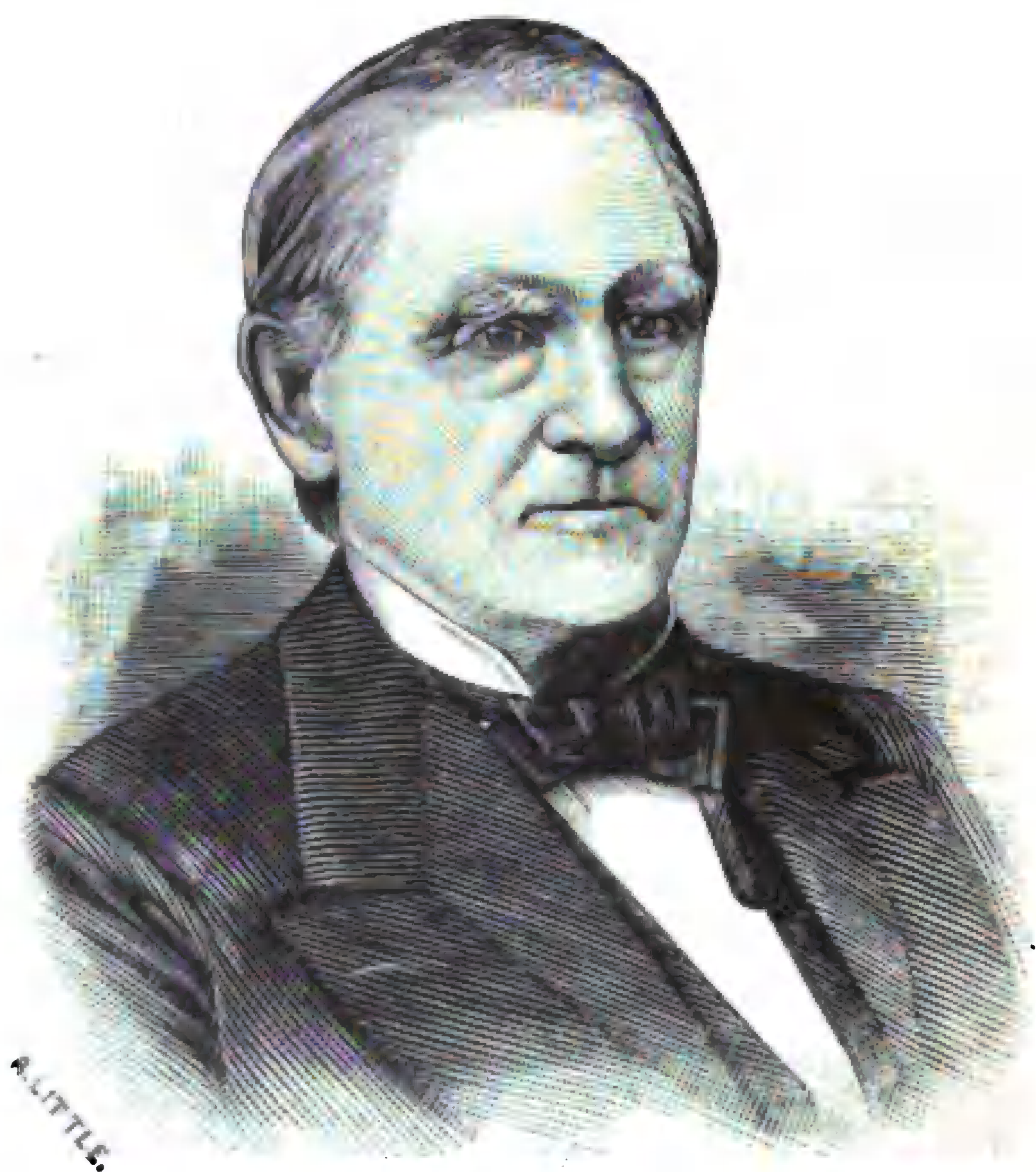
THIS great man was a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 17, 1772. When seventeen years of age he was placed in school at Wellsburg, Virginia, under the tuition of an educator by the name of Johnson. Here he remained for several years, devoting himself principally to the study of the Latin language. In those days educational facilities were very meager; but the determination of young Doddridge to become a scholar made up in a large degree for the lack of college advantages. It was said he was so apt that his vigorous mind drank in knowledge with the rapidity of thought, as a dry sponge absorbs water. It was a habit with him, while in school, as a memory exercise, to change the conversation around him into the idiom of his studies; and following his father in his morning and evening devotions, he soon learned to render his prayers into very good Latin, and to converse fluently with his teacher in that dead language. He never attended college, but he was nevertheless an educated man. The lack of a regular college training in early life made it all the more difficult in after years to reach a fair rank in scholarship; but close application all through life enabled him to sustain himself upon all occasions as a man of vast erudition. It is not claiming too much to say that he possessed great acquirements.

In the study of the law, he was his own teacher; and May 23, 1797, he was admitted to the bar at Wellsburg. He pursued practice with but little intermission until 1815; and by this time he was the acknowledged best lawyer in Northwestern Virginia. Those who knew him well say he probably was never excelled by any Virginia lawyer, if he has been equalled, in his discrimination in fathoming the depths of an intricate case, or in his powerful and logical reasoning in unfolding it.

The first important official position filled by Mr. Doddridge was that of a member of the Legislature of Virginia for the years 1815-16. It was at this session that he commenced his opposition to the arbitrary principles of the then existing Constitution of Virginia, which he never relaxed until the Convention of 1829-30 crowned his efforts in behalf of popular rights with partial success. He was again a member of the Legislature of 1822-3. During this session he manifested a lively interest in the promotion of education, both in the University of

Virginia and in the private schools. All through life he was the earnest friend of education. He was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention of 1829–30; and was perhaps the ablest debater in it. The great men of the Eastern part of the State found in him an adversary worthy of their steel. He was a candidate for Congress, from the Wheeling district, in 1823, and was defeated by the Hon. Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, the Democratic candidate. Again, in 1825, Mr. Johnson defeated him for the same position. In 1829, they were again competitors, and this time Mr. Doddridge was successful. His reputation had preceded him to Washington; and he at once occupied an intellectual rank equal to that of his eminent colleagues, and hardly second to any member of the House. Especially was this true, upon all matters involving the discussion of legal and constitutional questions. His faculty as a draughtsman was remarkable. He had a wonderful power of condensation. The appropriate words, like well drilled battalions, fell harmoniously into their proper places: and there were neither too many nor too few of them. Daniel Webster once said of Mr. Doddridge, that he would give all he possessed if it would secure him this talent in the same degree of perfection. He also stated on a public occasion that Philip Doddridge was the only man he really feared in debate.

Mr. Doddridge continued a member of Congress up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1832, in the maturity and full vigor of his wonderful intellect, just at the time when his eminent abilities and distinction in the chief council chamber of the Nation had so attracted and commanded the public attention as to presage for him a higher and still more illustrious career. He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D. C. Only one of his sons is now living—Major John Doddridge, of Wheeling, who is past 85 years of age.



HON. CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER.

THE misconceptions and perversions of the late civil conflict have given to certain events in the life of this eminent man an intense conspicuity which does injustice to his general, personal and political character.

Returning to his country, after indefatigable and successful services as its Minister to France, he encountered that period in the contest when the right of a citizen to be heard in his defense was denied by the Directory and abandoned by the people. He was immediately arrested, and not for any want of fidelity to his trust—not by the State Department, which takes cognizance of a Minister's misconduct—but by the war power, and as a hostage—a Virginian to equalize an imprisoned Pennsylvanian.

This is probably a new and interesting fact to many readers, but it is an old fact, nevertheless; and will yet, in good time, take its place in history.

A man believing himself wronged by governmental oppression must bide his time, and await his chance, and often maintain silence, lest he reduce his own stature by an undignified anxiety for his vindication. A public expression cannot be cudgeled out, and a high-minded man will not coax it. His friends can state the points of vindication, and leave them on record, as we do briefly in this sketch, which will not admit of a biography of Mr. Faulkner.

He was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he maintained his residence and influence for nearly half a century, having entered the House of Delegates in the year 1831, at the age of twenty-five. The war has changed neither his social, professional, pecuniary, nor public rank. As in 1832, he advocated gradual emancipation in the Virginia Legislature; so forty years later he was a leader in the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, and vindicated there the prescience and principles of his youth.

Up to 1852, Mr. Faulkner was a Whig, but during the candidacy of General Winfield Scott, in that year, he declined longer to give his support to a party that in his judgment had abandoned its principles, and accordingly joined his destinies with the Democratic organization, and gave his earnest efforts to the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency. For eight years

prior to the war he represented what is now the "Eastern Panhandle" in the Congress of the United States. It was perhaps the most exposed constituency in the South, occupying the salient angle at the outlet of the great Valley of Virginia, where the ebb and flow of fugitives and emissaries poured across the narrow skirt of Maryland soil, and constantly agitated those animosities which finally culminated in the John Brown rebellion at Harper's Ferry, and a little later in the Confederate States Government of America. He believed in the integrity of the Union, and in the full confidence of the country's repose under the stars and stripes; and prior to any outbreak on the part of the people of the South, he accepted the mission of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Cloud, where he remained until the change of administration, when in August, 1861, he returned to his native land and surrendered his trust.

Mr. Faulkner arrived in Paris, February 18th, and was presented to the Emperor, March 4, 1860. He at once entered upon the duties of his exalted station, and the work that he faithfully accumulated the first year of his stay in France is a monument of industry, zeal and efficiency. His dispatches to the State Department numbered about one hundred and twenty, or an average of one dispatch every third day. Some of them are of great length and involve such research as to evoke renewed admiration for their vigorous thought and pure diction. These dispatches make four huge folio volumes, and are now in the custody of the State Department at Washington. These records show Mr. Faulkner's sympathy to have been with the Union, for in one of them he stated that he had requested Napoleon to make no recognition of the Confederacy. I excerpt one paragraph from a letter written by Mr. Faulkner to the Secretary of State, after his return to the United States, which shows his views to have been the same as those of the Administration:

"I refer to my official correspondence as a proof of my fidelity to my trust. Not an act nor an opinion of mine was disapproved by any of your predecessors; but wherever they were alluded to at all, they were approved. No act, and but one opinion that I expressed, was disapproved by you. That was the private and *unofficial* opinion which I expressed to M. Thouvenel in reply to an inquiry addressed by him to me, to-wit:

That the United States Government did not contemplate resorting to coercion. This opinion was expressed on the 15th of April, 1861. In noticing that opinion on the 4th of May following, you say: 'The time when such questions had any plausibility has passed away.' Again, you say: 'The case is now altogether changed.' These qualifications in your disapproval of that opinion of mine were just both to me and to yourself as the exponent of the policy of the Administration. For in your own dispatches, up to the 15th of April, 1861, there is a clear enunciation of the policy of the Administration not to resort to coercion."

The writer is impressed with the belief that Mr. Faulkner has been unjustly censured by many of his fellow citizens both prior and subsequent to his return to the Government that he had ably and faithfully served during one of the most critical periods of its existence. He was not guilty of treason. That charge has never been proven. His education, candor and dignity placed him within the sphere of Napoleon's special consideration, and the records show that in all of his interviews with that master of diplomacy he always was loyal to the flag of the country he was sent abroad to represent.

Our diplomatic relations with France, from the beginning of the Republic, have been the most romantic and intimate of our history, and we have been served at that Court and Capital by a series of the most illustrious statesmen we have produced. The year of Mr. Faulkner's residence there was not prolific in great occurrences immediately affecting our own history; but it was a year requiring the more application, because France was then mature, formative, and well gathered up under a ruler fond of surprises, rather covetous of achievement and possessions in America, and able to do as he chose. The Palmerston alliance and the control of France over Spain led to a rumor of a tripartite attempt on Mexico, which Mr. Faulkner promptly protested against, and received the thanks of his Government for his prompt interference.

The social life at his residence, in the Avenue Montaigne, near the Champs Elysee, was meantime hospitable and graceful, and the Minister popular with all. When Mr. Faulkner was subsequently a prisoner at Fort Warren, he received marked attention from the most distinguished men of Boston, New York,

and Philadelphia, who had remembered his invariable courtesy, generous hospitality, and faithful devotion to his duties as Minister.

The crisis, however, was impending at home, and there were doubtless travelers of the McCracken character abroad in those days ready to distort, pervert, and write anonymous letters. Some of these may have desired the consideration of the new administration; others, with malice aforethought, already classed every Southerner as an enemy, and made a distinction in favor of none. Mr. Faulkner accordingly resolved to conclude his mission, so as to preserve at least his own self-respect—whatever might be the influence of misrepresentation.

Shortly after his return to this country, Mr. Faulkner was arrested by order of the Secretary of War as a hostage for Henry S. McGraw, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, who had been captured by the Confederates and taken to Richmond. Mr. Faulkner was detained a prisoner about one month at Washington, six weeks in Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, and six weeks at Fort Warren, near Boston. He was released on the 9th of December, 1861, when he returned to his home at Martinsburg, Virginia. While in prison he had an opportunity of learning the impression which his conduct as Minister had produced on the many able, patriotic individuals of this country who had visited Paris during his residence there as Minister. With not a single exception, their letters to him assured him of their unabated confidence in the honor of his character, and his fidelity to the Government whose commission he had held.

His arrest and incarceration had no bearing whatever upon his relations to the Government as its Minister to St. Cloud. He was held simply as a prominent Virginian as a hostage for a Pennsylvanian who was a prisoner in the South. President Lincoln did not approve of his arrest, but he did not like to interfere as the times were critical, and no one at that time knew what the result was going to be. Mr. Lincoln had a high personal regard for Mr. Faulkner, and considered his (Faulkner's) *ante bellum* speech on slavery a masterful effort, and from which he often quoted in his Illinois campaign speeches.

After his release from imprisonment as a hostage, Mr. Faulkner went South, within the lines of the Confederacy. He had not been there long before his shrewd observation and judgment

detected in his surroundings the seeds of disorganization and failure. He spent the greater part of three years and a half there in scholastic retirement at the abode of his daughter, Mrs. Boccock, in Appomattox county. The official battle reports of "Stonewall" Jackson, which have been admired on both sides of the Potomac, were the compositions of Mr. Faulkner, written out from the rough notes of that celebrated commander. Of these he wrote twenty-two, and all but the last were revised and signed by General Jackson. With this literary labor, which shows his grasp of great movements and faithfulness of detail, his active life in the Confederacy began and terminated.

After the war, Mr. Faulkner returned to his home in Berkeley county and resumed the practice of law, in which profession he had been eminent for years. Like his abilities and culture, his means were large and his influence great. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1872, that framed a second Constitution for the State, and was its temporary president. He was elected a delegate to Congress from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1877, and declined a re-election. This was his last public office.

It has been said that the Southern revolt produced many heroes, but few who survived it with heroism. Amongst these latter the subject of this sketch may be classed as probably the most notable example in the South. Reflective, studious, with a cheerful temperament and flexible faculties, yet blessed with a remarkable tenacity of purpose, he emerged from the war without self-accusation, and proceeded to redeem his affairs, resume the practice of his profession, and give aid and confidence to his neighborhood. He brought his large estate into excellent condition, and was President of the Berkeley County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and President of the Martinsburg and Potomac Railroad Company up to the time of his death. His practice was one of the largest in the South, and was pursued chiefly in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and the Courts of the Judicial Circuit where he resided.

Mr. Faulkner was upwards of seventy years of age at the time of his death, and was of an agreeable and courteous address and refined appearance. He had blue eyes, which were of clear and quiet expression, and features expressive of decision and

sensibility. His hair, formerly of a rich brown color, became quite grey, but it retained the luxuriance of uniform health. He had a large family of children, who have become connected by marriage with some of the most excellent households in the North and South. His death occurred at Martinsburg, November 1st, 1884.

ALPHEUS F. HAYMOND.

AL PHEUS F. HAYMOND, one of the ablest jurists of the State, was born December 15, 1823, on a farm near Fairmont. He is a son of Colonel Thomas S. and Harriet A. Haymond. Until the age of thirteen, he attended school near home, then went to Morgantown Academy for two years, then to William and Mary College, Virginia. He studied law with Edgar E. Wilson, of Morgantown, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842, when only nineteen years of age. In 1853 and 1857 he was a member of the Virginia Assembly from Marion county; was a delegate in the Richmond Convention of 1861, and opposed secession; but, after hostilities began, acquiesced, and entered the army of the South, in January, 1862. Upon the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox, in April, 1865, he was paroled. Returning to Fairmont, he resumed law practice. By an act of Congress, he was relieved from restraining disabilities. He was, in 1872, a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of West Virginia. At the election under that Constitution, he was placed upon the Supreme Court Bench, and in October, 1876, re-elected for a twelve years term. He resigned the position, so ably filled, and, January 1, 1883, retired from public duties, the Court, by entry upon its records, and in the West Virginia Reports of that year, acknowledging his judicial ability, his impartiality, and his high social qualities.



GENERAL JOHN JAY JACKSON.

JOHN JAY JACKSON.

WHEN from the biographies of our most valuable citizens shall, in the future, be written the history of the Virginia counties west of the Alleghenies, whether under the dominion of the old or new State, no more forceful character will be found impressing itself upon the laws, prosperity and political destiny of the masses of people than that of the late eminent citizen, patriot and statesman above named.

When boundless contiguity of wilderness shade covered the limits of our present prosperous and populated State, when the confederated tribes of Indians held undisturbed possession of our mountains, and Aaron Burr, upon Blennerhassett's willow-fringed island, was maturing schemes of Mexican conquest, in defiance of national peace and international comity, was born, February 13, 1800, in Wood county near these scenes, John Jay Jackson, known widely and honorably in after years as "the General."

His early years were spent chiefly in Parkersburg, with whose village growth and municipal prosperity in later times he was thoroughly identified, and in which identification in advanced age, he took especial delight and pride. There he began his primary education, under the tuition of the venerable Dr. David Creel, who subsequently resided in Chillicothe, Ohio.

To adopt, with needed variations, the precise language of a friend who knew him most intimately and admired his manly and superb qualities of head and heart: "Possessing quick perceptive faculties, and manifesting, even when very young, an aptitude for study and fondness for books, he was soon removed to Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison, and placed in a school of higher grade than any other institution of learning in this section of Virginia. This school was taught by Dr. Tower, a gentleman of culture, and one well qualified to train and develop the young mind under his guidance and control. Here, the subject of this notice so improved his advantages, and made such rapid progress, that at the early age of thirteen he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, with bright prospects of a successful career in that well-known school of letters. But his sojourn there was destined to be brief; for, after a year's course in that institution, he received from President James Monroe an appointment as a cadet to West Point, which school he en-

tered on the 8th of March, 1815. In less than four years, having successfully completed the course of study in that deservedly-renowned institution, he graduated on the 24th of July, 1818, being then only in the nineteenth year of his age. He was commissioned at once, as a second lieutenant in the Regular Army of the United States, and attached to the corps of artillery. Ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, he performed garrison service there until the latter part of the year 1819. About the 1st of December, 1819, he was detached from his old command, and transferred to the Fourth Infantry. During the year 1820, and part of 1821, he performed active service in Florida, in the Seminole war. While thus engaged, he was commissioned, in May, 1821, as adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, and transferred to regimental headquarters at Montpelier, Alabama. At this place, and at Pensacola, during the years 1821 and 1822, he performed staff duties, as a member of General Andrew Jackson's military family. In October, 1822, he visited Parkersburg on a furlough of six months; and resigned his commission in the army of the United States about the 1st of January, 1823. He now chose the Law as his profession, and with his accustomed zeal and energy, he at once set himself to master the principles of legal science, as a necessary prerequisite to success and eminence at the Bar. By the courtesy of the County Court, he was permitted to appear in cases pending before it almost as soon as he began to study. He found this privilege of such advantage to himself, that he was often heard to speak of this court with approbation as being an admirable school for the training and development of the young practitioner. He would never engage in the tirade against this part of our State judiciary, although the system in these latter days cannot be regarded as at all comparable with the County Courts in the earlier days of the Commonwealth. He looked upon it as an old friend, and, true to one of the loveliest traits of his character,—that of adhering to his friends in storm as well as in sunshine,—he continued a warm advocate of this court even to the end.

Having completed his preparatory course of study, he was, on the 28th of April, 1823, examined by the Hon. Judges Robert White, Dabney Carr, and Lewis Summers, and was duly licensed by them to practice law in the several courts of Virginia. By studious application and force of character, he soon

took position in the front ranks of his profession, and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State. And that position he successfully maintained to the end of his professional career.

In 1826, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of the County Court of Wood; and in 1830, he succeeded to the same office in the Circuit Superior Court of Wood county. This position he held until 1852, when the office became elective, and he retired from its duties. He was also prosecutor in the Circuit Superior Court of Ritchie county, from the year 1842 to 1852. With him, this office was no sinecure; for, while its emoluments were very small, he brought to its duties the same diligence and untiring energy which characterized him in all his other undertakings. He guarded the interests of the counties and State, whose official he was, with the utmost care, and became a terror to evil-doers, while he was the admired and loved of the upright. He sought not the praise of men, but labored to have an approving conscience, because this, after all, is the best reward for duties honestly and faithfully performed. He was elected by the people of Wood county, and served them in the capacity of their Representative in the House of Delegates of Virginia six several times, his first session being in 1825, and his last in 1844. Here, too, he displayed his accustomed energy, and showed himself to be a wise and discreet legislator. His fellow representatives soon found out his value, and acknowledged his worth. In a brief sketch, such as this is designed to be, it would be impossible to speak of his labors as a delegate with any degree of minuteness; but, happily, this is not necessary. Therefore, it will suffice to remark, that in each of the Legislatures to which he was returned, he filled a prominent position, and ably represented the claims and interests of his county and State to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

In 1842, he was elected, by the Legislature of which he was a member, and duly commissioned brigadier-general of the Twenty-third Brigade of the Militia of Virginia. This position he held until 1861, when the Constitutional Convention passed the ordinance of secession, and the peaceful avocations of the people were changed for the active duties of tent and field, in our late deplorable and fractricidal war.

In political sentiment, he belonged to the school of the dis-

tinguished patriots Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, believed in public improvements by the General Government, Protection to American Industries, and in a liberal construction of fundamental law for the welfare and benefit of the people, in whose capability for self-rule and wise legislation he ardently trusted. In the historic convention of 1861, which met at Richmond when clouds of war hovered darkly on the horizon, he was a member, sent with unanimous vote from the shores of the Ohio, to voice the loyalty and conservatism of his stalwart constituency. In that turbulent assembly he was noted for his eloquence, fervor and unfaltering devotion to "the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," almost risking his life in efforts to protect the interests of his people in Western Virginia, and stay the fury of secession. Upon his return home, the people with intense interest assembled to hear his clear and concise report of his efforts and the spirit which prevailed in the tidewater counties. He counselled firmness in the assertion of their rights under the constitution, but moderation and wisdom in the execution of their wishes. Here, with his public report to the people among whom he grew up and prospered, and whom he loved, practically ended his public career, and in subsequent years, while his gifted sons took position in the contentions and duties of the hour, he retired to the more pleasant occupation of private business and home quietude. Nevertheless, he lost not his interest in events rapidly forming national history, or in the welfare of his city, county and State. All that concerned the interest of either, found a welcome place in his heart; and he sought the good of his people, by setting them an example of frugality and industry. He had studied well the principles on which our complex system of government was based, and was ever ready to give his countrymen a reason for that line of policy which he felt it incumbent on him to pursue. Hence, during and after the war he made several speeches, in all of which he exhorted to mutual forbearance, reconciliation and love, and counselled all to stand by the Constitution, as that instrument was expounded by the fathers in the purest and best days of the Republic. While he would have no compromise with the fanaticism which would overthrow and destroy the best system of government ever devised by the wisdom of man, yet he was always conservative in his feelings and actions. Hence, in the Presidential

canvass of 1876, while entertaining a high respect for the honesty, integrity, and patriotism of the Republican candidate, he espoused the cause of his competitor. He presided at a mass convention held in Parkersburg, and in introducing the distinguished son of his old friend, the late Thomas Ewing, as the chief speaker of the day, he made some remarks which showed that he understood clearly the issues involved in the canvass, and was not an indifferent spectator of what was going on around him. This taste of wisdom from his eloquent lips only excited the desire of his countrymen to hear him again. Accordingly, at their earnest solicitation, he appeared before them on the 1st day of November, and again addressed them on the then pending issues. "As he came before the crowded audience, the fires of his intellect flashed forth as in former years," and he clearly and ably reviewed the great political questions of the day. His reference to the past, and his anxieties for the welfare and happiness of his country in the future, as the cares of a long life were closing around him, were full of eloquence and power. His patriotism and zeal flashed in the brilliant sentences which he uttered on that occasion, and will long be remembered by those who then heard him. They came upon the audience like the farewell words of a patriarch to his children, admonishing them of duty and faithfulness to their country.

He was active and aided in every enterprise to benefit the community. When the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company sought right of way from the Potomac to the Ohio, he urged needed legislation, and was one of the earliest and largest contributors to the subscription of stock toward the building of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, and his example, speeches, and influence urged to successful organization of the branch company and construction of the valuable road.

His means and his time were largely used in promoting, in recent years, the improvement of the Little Kanawha river. He formed a company, with his own funds to stock it, which erected locks and dams and made it navigable the year round. He organized and was President of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg from its formation. He was a member at various times of the Municipal Council, and Mayor of the City.

General Jackson was twice married: the first time in June, 1823, to Miss Emma G. Beeson, who departed this life in July,

1842; his second marriage, to Miss Jane E. B. Gardner, occurred in July, 1843. Of his domestic life, it is needless here to speak. It was here that he found his greatest happiness, and in his home, in the bosom of his family, he realized his greatest earthly comfort. In his social life he was as gentle as he was apparently austere and positive with strangers, an indulgent parent, and a fond husband. He first won the affection of his children, and then commanded their respect as a parental prerogative: and that respect was not accorded through any sentiment of fear, but was freely bestowed through the strongest sentiment of filial affection.

Illustrative of his vitality and endurance, this little incident has been narrated: When in the regular army, about the year 1820, he was stationed at Pensacola, in the routine of military life, which was temporarily interrupted by an order to report at Washington headquarters. The trip between these two places, though not a short one even now with railroad facilities for the passage, in that primitive day had to be performed on horseback. Lieutenant Jackson promptly mounted his charger and rode all the way to the National Capital without a halt, save each night, traversing the States of Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. Upon reporting in person at the War Office, he was ordered to Baltimore on recruiting service, where he immediately presented himself, traveling solitarily as he had from Pensacola. After a few days in Baltimore, he received orders to report for duty again at Pensacola, and mounting the same horse he rode through Cumberland to Parkersburg, crossed the river there, traveled through Ohio to Maysville, at which point he recrossed the river, and pushing on through Kentucky and Tennessee—then a wilderness and populated by Indians of the Cherokee tribe—he reached his destination, having traveled, alone and upon the same horse, a distance of more than three thousand miles. Like his cousin, “Stonewall” Jackson, he was at home in the saddle. And, when the writer of this was a boy, he remembers distinctly of frequently seeing the General ride rapidly past from his farm toward his city home on a pacing steed, so gracefully and energetically that rider and pacer seemed one.

Amid the cares and responsibilities of an intensely busy life, he was pronounced in his religious convictions, and devoted to

the welfare of church as well as state. Although he was from conviction an Episcopalian, there being no church of his choice in Parkersburg, he, in early life, attached himself to the First Presbyterian society, and remained with that denomination until the organization of the Episcopal Church, when, afterwards, under the rectory of Rev. Thomas Smith, the first rector, whose remains sleep beneath the new edifice of worship, upon Juliana street, he transferred membership, and was ever after a consistent, active, and supporting member of Trinity Parish. He was for over forty years in its service as Senior Warden of that parish, which owes much of its sustenance, vitality and capability for Christian usefulness to his fostering care and solicitude.

At the dawn of the second century of our National existence, when we were just entering upon an era of wonderful progress, on the 1st day of January, 1877, the summons came to a typical, almost patriarchal home, and the spirit of Gen. John J. Jackson quietly took its flight from earth to the realms of endless rest and reward.

He left behind him an example worthy of emulation by the young who struggle in life's battle without pecuniary or inherited aid. Temperate, industrious, persevering, with invincible purpose, he became the architect of his own fame and fortune. As a lawyer he was clear and profound. With a retentive memory and an enthusiastic style of speech and address, courts, juries and auditors were moved to humor or to tears. In law he was at the head of his profession; in business eminently successful, having accumulated a valuable estate, in his cherished city, and in public enterprise liberal and stimulative. His intimacies and associations were with the foremost of Virginia's illustrious sons. Literary, eloquent, learned in his profession, devoted to his country, his church, his family, and the right as it was given him to see it, he has a noble place in history. Possessing great decision and firmness of character, he never surrendered his convictions to expediency, hence was not in the ordinary acceptance of the term a successful politician. His fame rests upon his legal ability and erudition, his patriotic and wise deeds and counsel, his benevolent and Christian course, and his illustrious example of fortitude, integrity, industry and success.

RALPH LAZIER BERKSHIRE.

THE late Col. Benjamin H. Smith, of Charleston, himself one of the few really great lawyers of Virginia, once said to the writer that he regarded Judge Berkshire one of the clearest-headed jurists West Virginia had ever produced. His ability as a judge lay in clearness of expression and his power to see the real point in a case. It can be truthfully said of the subject of this sketch, as has been said of Odillon Barrot, the famous French lawyer: "His real strength lay in matters which he could lift into events of paramount importance by referring them to the broad principles on which all systems of social order or policy are based." Not only is Judge Berkshire clear and logical in expression, but he is at the same time, sincere, earnest and honest—these, too, are essential elements in the make-up of a judge. In the West Virginia Reports—and I mean no disrespect to many others, who at different times have adorned the Supreme Bench of our State—the line of decisions rendered by Judge R. L. Berkshire are among the clearest and best that are recorded in the whole of the thirty volumes thus far published.

Judge Berkshire was born April 8, 1816, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. His father came to Monongalia county, Virginia, the following year, where he died in 1860. Ralph lived with his father on the farm until he reached his eighteenth year when he went to Morgantown and worked for a number of years at the carpenter's trade. He began the study of the law in 1838, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Monongalia county in 1847, and in 1852, he was elected by the people to the same position. In 1861, he was the candidate of the Whig party for Circuit Judge against Judge G. W. Thompson, of Wheeling, but was defeated. He was an ardent opponent of secession, throwing into the contest all his energies and abilities to preserve the Nation intact. He was a delegate to the Wheeling Convention in June 1861, which was called to oppose the effort then making to carry Virginia into the whirlpool of rebellion. During that year he was elected judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit over his former competitor, Judge Thompson. He acted in this capacity until June, 1863, when he was elected one of the three Supreme Judges of the Court of Appeals of the State,

serving until 1867, a large part of the time as President of the Court. He was elected to the West Virginia Senate in 1874, from the district composed of Preston and Monongalia counties, and remained in that position the full term of four years. In 1888, he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

With the exception of the six years in judicial office, Judge Berkshire has devoted practically all his mature life to the practice of his profession. Although past his allotted "three score years and ten," he is still engaged in active practice where he has spent more than half a century—in the staid, old town of Morgantown.

THOMAS MALEY HARRIS.

I N military, political or civil history of Western Virginia, no more prominent individual has appeared in the arena than General Thomas M. Harris. He was born in Wood county, Virginia, June 17, 1813. From a howling wilderness, he has marked every change in political and industrial development. He was reared a farmer, attended winter schools from ten to sixteen, and then taught others. He practiced medicine from 1842 to the beginning of the war; was a Whig, but the war issues forced him into the Republican party; was always anti-slavery in sentiment, and in a Fourth of July oration, in 1849, boldly attacked the evil, on both moral and economic grounds, and insisted that the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850 should provide for gradual emancipation. For this expression, the leading papers of the State declared him a dangerous man. In August, 1861, he recruited the 10th West Virginia infantry, served as its Colonel, and for bravery and merit, was promoted, in 1865, to Brigadier General, and afterwards to Major General by brevet; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1867; was commissioned Adjutant General for West Virginia and served from March 4, 1869, to January 1, 1871, when he resigned, and was immediately by the President appointed United States Pension Agent, and located at Wheeling, serving until the Centennial year. He has been a prominent candidate before the Republican Convention for Congress; is a strong advocate of prohibition, and now resides at Harrisville, Ritchie county.

DANIEL LAMB.

THE quiet mental and moral forces that governed this country for the first twenty-five years of its existence had not yet been pushed aside by the progressive spirit of the new Nation, when the subject of this sketch was born. He began life in that era when the conflict was beginning between the conservative, thoughtful power that made us our great Bill of Rights and still greater Constitution, and those who held that the mighty resources of this crude country demanded more physical and less moral force. Two years before our second war with Great Britain, Daniel Lamb first saw the light of day at Counellsville, Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from the eastern shore of Maryland years before, exchanging a home with the oyster and terrapin, mosquitos and malaria for the rude life, but pure air of the mountains. They were all Quakers, and he is the only one of all his family that has left the road the Friends take for Heaven. He is an Episcopalian. Partisan feeling ran high in 1810, the year in which he was born. Jefferson was pursuing his hesitating policy against the aggressions of Great Britain, hoping to turn over to his successor, as he did, the responsibility of declaring war against the arrogant mother country.

The circle of years from 1810 to 1823, witnessed mighty changes in this Government. Before Mr. Lamb was able to form a word, the war with Great Britain was fought and won. While yet a lisping child, the political revolution began and was successful, that placed in power the representatives of the physical and material idea that started the land on the road to its great present and greater future. Calhoun championed the successful cause, and in 1815 the new life began. Immigration poured in and the country grew strong with remarkable rapidity. Daniel Lamb's boyhood days came and went amid some of the most important political changes in our country's history.

His early life in the mountains of Pennsylvania was in no wise different from that of others who began life amidst the rough civilization of those primitive times in a new section of the country. His father was a saddler, and worked up into fresh stock what little leather he could get, and cobbled for the teamsters who in those days hauled merchandise over the

National road from the east to the west. Daniel was never a strong boy. Nature had not intended him for a working man. He did not therefore follow his father's bent or business, but rather turned to books and while yet in the mountains of the Keystone State, he laid the foundation of a fair education. His father, in 1823, when Daniel was but thirteen years of age, moved to Wheeling, Virginia, to sell leather for a Baltimore firm that was dealing largely in that business. This was at a time when the "Missouri Question" of 1820 and '21 was sowing the seeds of agitation that forty years later culminated in civil war. Wheeling was but a village then, and there were only twenty-four States in the Union. The great mills that now are a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night were then far in the future—indeed, they were then unthought of. Steamboat navigation was yet little more than an experiment, and transportation on the Ohio river was mostly by keel-boats. A good-sized steamboat was looked upon as a curiosity, and when one was expected, crowds of people would gather at the wharf to welcome its arrival. Only here and there within what are now the limits of the city of Wheeling could a little manufacturing establishment be seen. That place then was only important because it was a shipping point for merchandise and passengers over the National road both east and west. Mr. Lamb's residence in Wheeling covers, with his useful years, nearly every phase of its growth from a village to a great manufacturing city.

His early life in Wheeling was spent in obtaining an education. He was a studious boy and the consequence was rapid advancement in his studies. He was in the year 1830 elected City Clerk. In 1831, an insurance company called the "Fire and Marine," was organized, and Mr. Lamb was elected its first secretary. It did a prosperous business in both fire and marine insurance. In 1834, the "Wheeling Savings Institution" was organized and Mr. Lamb was made its Secretary and Treasurer, and for several years looked carefully after its interests as well the insurance company of which he was at the same time Secretary. While he was thus growing into an active business life, he conceived a taste for the law, and began his studies with Morgan Nelson, a distinguished attorney of that day. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and soon after quit the banking

and insurance business and began the active practice of his profession with Charles W. Russell, so well remembered as one of the most brilliant lawyers and politicians that was ever born in that portion of Virginia. In those days the law business was not overly lucrative. In 1848, Mr. Lamb retired from practice and became the Cashier of the old Northwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, and remained in that position until 1863, when he resigned to resume his study and practice of the law.

Early in life Mr. Lamb became wedded to the policies and fortunes of Henry Clay, the world-famed leader of the old Whig party. He not only believed in Mr. Clay personally, but he was a firm believer in the principles of Mr. Clay's party, as well. He, however, had never meddled much in politics. It was not until secession came and threatened the destruction of the Republic that he decided to enter the exciting arena of political life. The famous Wheeling meeting of May 11, 1861, was called to decide the course of the Unionists of Western Virginia, and it was on that occasion that Mr. Lamb made his *debut* in public political life. He was, therefore, a prominent figure in that noted gathering of able men.

In the Convention that framed the Constitution of West Virginia and provided for the division of the Old State, Mr. Lamb was chairman of the Legislative Committee, and all the legislative features of that Constitution, as well as some others, are the work of his hands. He was a prominent member of the first Legislature of West Virginia, and to his wise counsel and great powers as a legal draughtsman may be attributed, in a very large degree, the success of the New State. He remained a member of the State Legislature from 1863 to 1867. He had acted with the Republican party from the beginning of the war; but a great deal of that time he was in conflict with his party on questions growing out of the war which he believed were treated too vigorously and aggressively both for the good of the party and the country as well. He opposed, in a most earnest manner, the enactment of all test oaths and attendant legislation that proscribed men who had participated in the rebellion. He became a leader of what was called "Conservatives," and persevered in the advocacy of liberal principles until, in the campaign of 1870, the Republicans were defeated

and the State was turned over to the organization then called the "Democratic Conservative party." Following this victory, Mr. Lamb's name was presented to the Legislature for United States Senator in 1871, but he was defeated by the Hon. Henry G. Davis, and Mr. Lamb has never since held a public office. He was many times urged to take a position upon the Supreme Court of Appeals, a place for which his rich legal attainments admirably fit him, but he declined with thanks, preferring to remain in his law office. As a lawyer he is noted for a thorough preparation of his cases, as having a sound legal mind, and a perfect knowledge of the law he seeks to present. He is not an advocate, but is strong before a court. He is rather a dull, heavy speaker, but a careful and sound reasoner.

By hard work he has gathered a competency, and now lives in an advanced period of life to enjoy it. He can look back almost over the entire period of Wheeling's growth and progress. Three wars have been fought since he began life—two since he has been a man. The whole history of this Nation has been made before his eyes, since it cast off the quiet, moral and mental, or rather blended them with the physical and material forces in such degree as to make a power that was capable of meeting the requirements of a new land and a pushing civilization.

CHESTER D. HUBBARD.

CHESTER D. HUBBARD was born in Hamden, Connecticut, November 25, 1814; removed with his parents to near Pittsburgh, Pa., in the spring of 1815, and to Wheeling, Va., in March, 1819, where he has since resided. He assisted his father in making brick and in the lumber business until reaching his majority, when he prepared for college and entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., with the Freshman class of 1836, graduating as valedictorian of the class of 1840. Since that time he has been incessantly a busy man, as a chronological sketch of his career will show:

1840, in the lumber business at Wheeling until the organization of the Bank of Wheeling in 1853, when he was elected its President, giving it his personal attention until 1865.

1844, a member of the City Council of Wheeling.

1852, represented his county in the Virginia Legislature.

1853, re-elected to the same body.

1861, a member of the Virginia Convention that passed the secession ordinance, and voted against it. And in the same year a member of the Convention that organized the Restored Government of Virginia.

1863, a member of the West Virginia Senate.

1864, delegate to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson.

1865, President of the Board of Trustees, Wheeling Female College, which position he still holds.

1865 to 1869, represented his district in the lower House of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, where he served with marked distinction.

1871, Secretary of the Wheeling Iron and Nail Company, where he is still employed and devotes his great energies to the management of the business interests of that mammoth corporation.

1872, Lay Delegate to the M. E. Church General Conference in Brooklyn, N. Y.

1874, President of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company, which position he still holds.

1880, President of the German Bank of Wheeling, where he is still serving.

And in the same year a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago that nominated Garfield and Arthur.

Mr. Hubbard is one of the most prominent and influential business men of Wheeling. He is still active in the business and politics of the State, notwithstanding the fact that he is now seventy-five years of age. He will always be remembered as a leader of men.



HON. E. WILLIS WILSON, LL. D.

EMANUEL WILLIS WILSON.

IN 1810 there came to the United States from England, an eleven-year-old boy, named James Fitzgerald Wilson, who settled and grew to manhood in Jefferson county, Virginia, where he met and married Maria Spangler, of Scotch descent, of Revolutionary ancestry, whose grandfather served in the Colonial army.

Emanuel Willis Wilson was the third son in a family of six children. He was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, August 11, 1844. He was educated in the common schools, finishing with a course of a year and a half at "Burnham's American Business College."

In 1866 he energetically entered upon the study of law, without an instructor, at home, and in 1869 was admitted to practice in his native county. In connection with his legal studies he pursued a course of thorough general reading and study, which he has ever continued. A Washington City journal says of him: "He is to-day, in general, scientific, historical and political information, as well as in literary acquirements, one of the most thoroughly equipped men in his State."

Rapidly achieving a leading position at the bar and before the people, in 1870, Mr. Wilson was elected to represent Jefferson county in the Legislature. In 1872 he represented his district in the Senate. In that body he became conspicuous by his able and successful opposition to a bill for the transfer of the Kanawha river to a corporation. The bill had passed the House and was on its third reading in the Senate, on the last day of the session. Mr. Wilson obtained the floor and spoke the session out, thus saving the Kanawha river from corporate control and opening the way for the magnificent improvement of that stream by the general Government, which has done as much toward developing and making this wonderful young State as any other factor, if not more.

He moved to Kanawha county in September, 1874, having, April 27th, of the same year, married an estimable lady of that county—Miss Henrietta S. Cotton, daughter of Dr. John T. Cotton, the oldest practising physician in the city of Charleston—whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere in this volume. Two living children are fruits of the union: Sallie

Ashton, born April 1, 1880, and an infant daughter, Willis, born May 6, 1888.

In 1876 he was elected to represent Kanawha county in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1880. Among other beneficent measures which he originated, and was a zealous advocate of, were those for the protection of miners and laborers from the evils of the merchandise check system; to exempt the tools of mechanics from forced sale or execution; to secure the inspection and ventilation of mines; to prohibit unjust discrimination in railroad freight charges; and for the protection of the people against fraud, force and bribery at elections.

It would appear from this record that he was among the first of our thoughtful statesmen whose ideas on railroad rate discrimination culminated in the Congressional enactment of the Interstate Commerce law. His early and continuous advocacy of measures to prevent election frauds in the State has borne at least the partial fruit of fixing the attention of our people upon the necessity of extirpating this growing evil on the body politic. In passing, let it be recorded that while Governor he has in every message to the State Legislature urged the necessity of an immediate remedy for the wrong.

In the Legislature of 1880 he was elected Speaker, and his official record corroborates the statements of members of that body: that he displayed a thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules and practice, and filled the position with firm impartiality and universal satisfaction.

As regards his gubernatorial canvass we quote from a letter written by an old wheelhorse of West Virginia Democracy:

"For several years previous to the gubernatorial canvass of 1884, the people of his portion of the State had expressed strong disapprobation of the methods of ring politicians, and in that convention—the largest ever held in the State—they determined to give the self-asserted managers of the Democratic party a rebuke they would not soon forget nor recover from. Personal ambitions and monopolistic greed received a severe blow by the triumphant nomination of E. Willis Wilson in the convention of 1884 at Wheeling. The importance of the State's political status in the coming November election was too great to permit such unworthy personal considerations to

govern the action of that convention, and this strengthened their determination.

“That was a remarkable canvass, and it was well the Democracy had a remarkable man to conduct it. Mr. Wilson had not only the formidable organization of his political opponents to meet; but he was met by, at least, lethargy on the part of an openly disaffected portion of the leaders of the Democratic party. All that wealth, prestige, family and party influence could do, having failed to defeat him in the Convention, it is no wonder that disaffection existed in the canvass. On the hustings, as in the Convention, he exemplified what was said of him by a speaker in that body: ‘All his life he had encountered opposition, and all his life he had triumphed over it.’

“Mr. Wilson fought his battle with an energy that never faltered and courage that never quailed. He visited nearly every county in the State, speaking, when required, as often as thrice a day, and inspiring the Democratic masses with such enthusiasm as they had never felt before.”

The result of that hotly contested canvass is known; its figures are in the election statistics of this volume. As Governor of West Virginia, his friends have no cause to regret their choice. Fortunate in having for his State officers men selected from the very best, intellectually and practically, that could be found, he has—as is acknowledged by men of all parties—improved every department of the executive; remedied many defects and weaknesses in the co-ordinate branches, or greatly neutralized evils arising outside of his immediate jurisdiction. His bitterest enemies have not yet seriously denied that his term has been characterized by untiring energy, marked ability, and personal and official integrity. Being human, he has, doubtless, not been perfect. But the imprint of his independent administration is already seen throughout the State, and will be recognized in its prosperity long after he shall have passed away.

As an evidence of the necessity of what his messages plead for, and his legislative efforts worked for—a remedy for election frauds—a history of the close of his administration and of the difficulty of ascertaining his legal successor, should find place in these pages for the benefit of coming law-makers:

The Governor held his office after the four years for which

he was elected expired. His term expired on the 4th day of March, 1889. At the November election in 1888, General Nathan Goff was the Republican candidate for Governor, and Judge A. B. Fleming was the Democratic candidate for the same office. The Legislature was Democratic on joint ballot by one majority, there being in the Legislature forty-six Democrats, and forty-five Republicans. The vote for Governor was very close. Judge Fleming conceded that on the face of the returns from the various counties that General Goff had a plurality of one hundred and ten votes. He, therefore, gave notice to General Goff, in pursuance of law, that he would contest his election to the office of Governor on the ground that there were more than one thousand illegal votes cast for Goff, and that he, Fleming, was elected by the legal voters of the State. As soon as the Legislature assembled in joint session, Judge Fleming filed before them his notice of contest. The Legislature, by a majority of one, refused to open and publish the vote for Governor, and declined to declare any one elected Governor, pending the contest; taking the position, that under the Constitution, no one could take the office of Governor with a doubtful title and then at the end of a contest be ousted from the office; and without reading the returns for Governor, by resolution, sent all said returns, together with the notice of the contest to the Joint Committee on Contest, elected by the Legislature. The Legislature expired by limitation before the 4th day of March. On that day General Goff, claiming to have been duly elected Governor, took the oath of office in the Governor's chamber, and demanded possession of the office from Governor Wilson, which demand the Governor politely, but firmly, refused. On the same day, Hon. R. S. Carr, President of the Senate, also took the oath of office and demanded of Governor Wilson that he turn over the office to him, which demand was also refused.

General Goff claimed that he had been duly elected Governor, and that the Legislature failing to so declare it, violated its Constitutional duty, and that he could not by such failure be deprived of the office to which he had been elected by the people. President Carr based his claim on the ground that Governor Wilson's term had expired, and there was a vacancy in the office. General Goff at once filed before the Supreme

Court of Appeals a petition for a *mandamus* to compel Governor Wilson to yield the office of Governor to him. The Governor at once appeared to the petition, and in an earnest speech contended that General Goff was not entitled to the office, because under the Constitution of the State, no one was entitled to assume the duties of the office of Governor until by the Legislature of the State, assembled in joint session, he was *declared* duly elected to that position, and this declaration the Legislature refused to make pending the contest for the office; and that the Constitution having devolved the duty of publishing the vote and declaring who was elected on the Joint Assembly, that the Supreme Court, a co-ordinate branch of the State Government had no jurisdiction to interfere. The Court so decided and denied the *mandamus* prayed for. In this case the Court did not decide Governor Wilson's right to hold over pending the contest, because that point, as they held, was not involved, inasmuch as General Goff did not have a legal title to the office.

Hon. R. S. Carr, President of the Senate, then filed before the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State a petition claiming that Governor Wilson's term had expired, and he had no right under the Constitution to hold over, and praying a *mandamus* to compel Governor Wilson to turn over the office to him, until the vacancy be filled; claiming the right to the office under that clause of the Constitution which declares, "in case of the death, resignation, failure to qualify, or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall discharge the duties of Governor until such vacancy be filled, or such disability be removed." Governor Wilson at once appeared, and resisted the application for a *mandamus*, and in an elaborate argument endeavored to show that Mr. Carr had no right to the office because, before he could have such right there must first be a Governor, *declared by the Legislature duly elected*, who as Governor might die, resign, fail to qualify, or be under *other disability*. He further showed that by another provision of the same Constitution it was his duty "to continue to discharge the duties of his office until his successor was duly elected and qualified." That he was but obeying the mandate of the Constitution by holding over, as no one had yet appeared to claim the office who had been by the Legislature, the only body hav-

ing power so to do, *declared* elected, and, therefore, in a position to qualify and relieve him. That when that one should come so clothed with the right to succeed him he would gladly yield the office. The Court decided that Mr. Carr had no right to the office, and it was Governor Wilson's duty to remain in the office until his successor was *declared* by the Legislature duly elected, and had after such declaration qualified. These two decisions will be found in the Thirty-second West Virginia Reports, which show why Governor Wilson was continued Governor after his term had expired.

EDWIN MAXWELL.

EDWIN MAXWELL, whose portrait and brief sketch we here present, was born in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, about the year 1834. His father was a carpenter, and selected the trade for a life duty for Edwin, and often relied upon his judgment in plans for house-building. When Edwin was quite young the family moved to a farm near the village. To the age of twenty-one the years were uneventful, and he obtained only limited school privileges. He studied law, and in 1852, began practice at West Union. In 1857, he located at Clarksburg, and formed a partnership in law with Col. Burton Despard. In 1865, Nathan Goff, Jr., was added to the firm, and it so continued till 1867, when Mr. Maxwell was elected to the State Supreme Bench, and thereon served to December 31, 1872, when the operation of the new Constitution ended his term. In 1880, he was again nominated for Supreme Court honors, but was defeated at the polls. He was State Senator from the first session of 1863 to 1866, heading the Judiciary Committee, and largely shaping the enactments of those years. During the year 1866, he was Attorney General for West Virginia. In 1884, he was the candidate of the Republicans, in a fusion with the Greenback-Labor wing, for Governor, but went into defeat with the ticket. To the State Senate, in 1888, he was again elected, and is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and one of the members of the Joint Committee in the pending Gubernatorial contest. Judge Maxwell for many years has stood high in the profession of the law, and for nearly two generations his private life has been above reproach.



HON. EDWIN MAXWELL.

ALLEN TAYLOR CAPERTON.

THE term of Hon. Allen T. Caperton as Senator in Congress began, ~~his~~ successor to Arthur I. Boreman, March 4, 1875, and continued only one brief year. He was born near Union, Monroe county, Virginia, November 21, 1810, and died at the National Capital, July 26, 1876, in the midst of our Centennial year, and in the very beginning of a promising official term.

He was descended from an old Virginia family. His paternal ancestors were English, and the maternal Scotch. The great-grandparents were among the pioneers at the source of the Kanawha in the days of Indian warfare. Hugh, the father of Senator Caperton, represented his District in the Thirtieth Congress, and was a Whig in political faith, being an intimate friend and admirer of both Webster and Clay.

Primarily educated in the village of Union, he spent over two years in an academy at Huntsville, Alabama, then was sent to the Lewisburg Academy in Greenbrier county, under the principalship of the venerable Presbyterian, Rev. John McElhenny, D.D. Next he took a course of four years in and was graduated from Yale College in 1832, and on his return attended and received the graduating degree of the Virginia University. His law education was begun and finished in Judge Briscoe G. Baldwin's School at Staunton, Virginia, and immediately thereafter he commenced the practice of his profession.

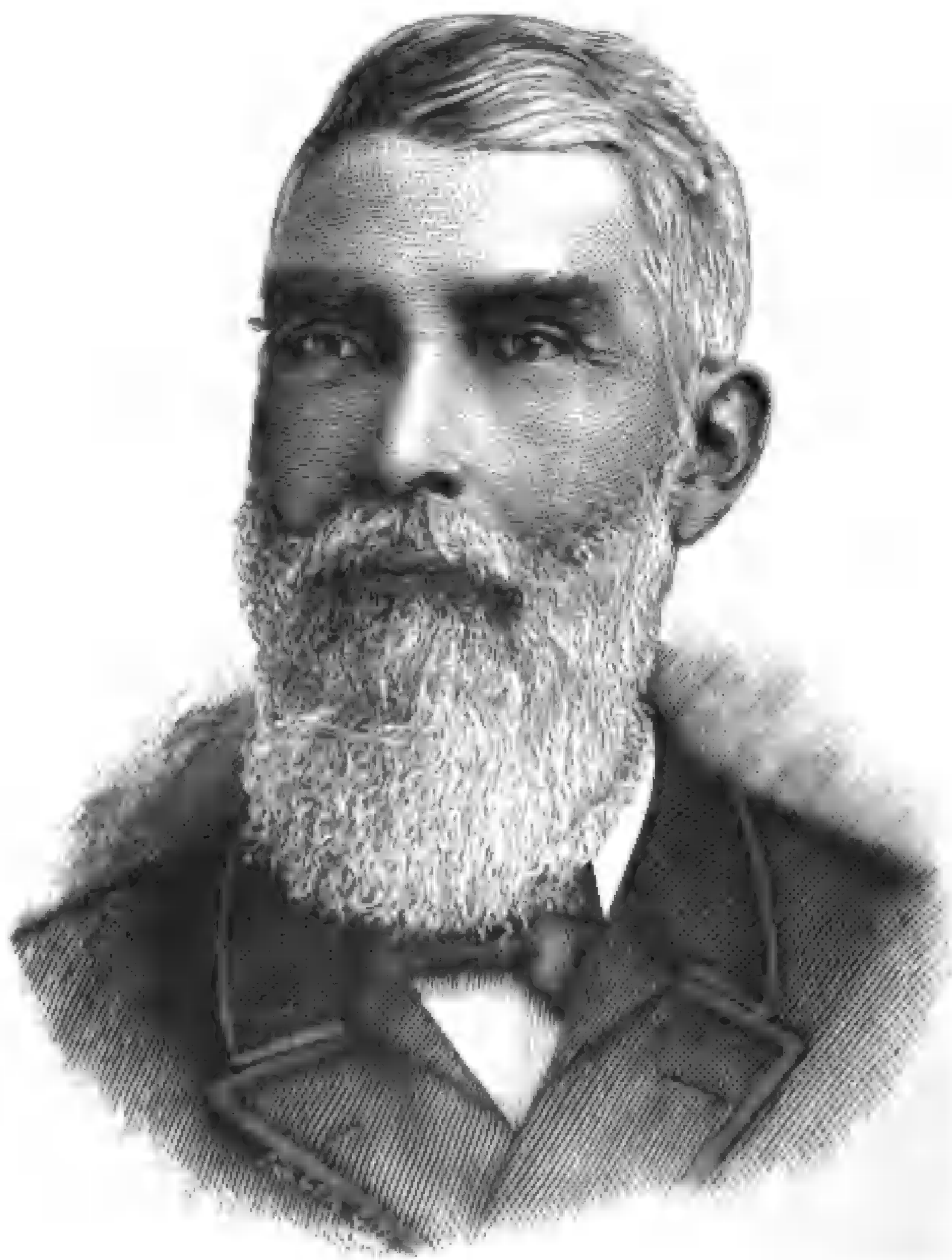
In the 22d year of his age he wedded Miss Harriet Echols, a lady of refinement, culture and amiability, who still survives him, with residence at the homestead in Monroe county.

His first office was a State directorship in the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, which position, though not salaried, was deemed of National credit and importance. He was elected, as a Whig, from Monroe county, in April, 1841, a delegate to the General Assembly of Virginia. In 1844 to the State Senate, for four years, from Monroe, Giles, Montgomery, Floyd, Greenbrier and Mercer counties. In the 1850 Convention to amend the State Constitution, he was a member from Giles, Tazewell, Mercer and Monroe, and of the Compromise Committee to adjust the question of White and Mixed basis of Taxation between eastern and western counties, then a subject of contention, and even of bitterness; was twice a Whig Elector on the Presidential ticket. He was a leading member in the

General Assembly from 1859 to 1861. While thus serving in the Legislature he was elected a delegate to the Convention in Richmond, known as the Secession Convention, in which body he aimed to advocate the Union cause, but finally voted for the ordinance, conscientiously believing the preservation of the Union impossible. In 1862, he was elected by the Virginia Assembly a member of the Confederate States Senate, to fill the vacancy created by the death of William Ballard Preston, in which position he served until the close of the war in 1865. After returning home, along with the restoration of his law practice, he took active part in bringing coal, mineral, timber and grazing lands of West Virginia before distant capitalists. Inheriting his father's popularity, as well as his large estate, he added to both. In 1875, the Legislature of West Virginia elected him to the United States Senate. From this duty, his last earthly one, he was suddenly called into the realms where Christian faith ends in fruition. Gentle in manner, honored by those who knew him well, and loved by a large circle of personal friends, he will long be remembered as one of the old school, urbane gentlemen of his native State.

SHERRARD CLEMENS.

HON. SHERRARD CLEMENS was the son of Dr. James W. Clemens, and was born in Wheeling, Virginia, April 28, 1826. He received a thorough home training in the rudimentary principles of an English education, and was sent to Washington College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated A.B. in the class of 1840. He studied law in Wheeling, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843. He became eminent as an advocate and was a successful practitioner. He entered politics, and was elected to the Congress of the United States as a Democrat in 1852, and was re-elected in 1857. He was a man of brilliant parts; was a great debater, and was one of the most attractive and entertaining public speakers of his time. He was seriously wounded in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, the eldest son of Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. He moved to Missouri and died at St. Louis in 1874.



HON. JAMES H. BROWN.

JAMES HENRY BROWN.

FOR nearly half a century, the subject of this sketch has been a well-known character in the Great Kanawha valley. He was born in Cabell county, Virginia, December 25, 1818, and was educated at Marietta College, Ohio, and at Augusta College, Kentucky, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1840. He studied law in the office of John Laidley, of Cabell county, and in 1842 was licensed as an attorney. His practice covers a period of nearly fifty years in the Circuit Courts of Cabell, Lincoln and Kanawha counties, and in the United States District Court, the Court of Appeals of Virginia and West Virginia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1848, he located at Charleston, Kanawha county, where he has since resided. In the winter of 1854-5, he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, at Staunton, that nominated Henry A. Wise for Governor; and in 1855, he was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. In 1856, he was a delegate from Kanawha county to the Democratic Convention at Parkersburg which nominated Albert G. Jenkins, of Cabell county, for Congress.

Schooled in the doctrines of the fathers of the Constitution, he repudiated the modern heresy of secession. While he maintained the just rights and reserved powers of the States and people, on the one hand, he defended with equal firmness the constitutional powers of the national Government on the other. He, therefore, denounced secession as tending inevitably to disintegration and the ultimate destruction of all government. In the spring of 1861, while the Convention at Richmond was passing the ordinance of secession, he was a delegate to the Union Convention, at Parkersburg, that nominated Hon. John S. Carlile for Congress. No man in the southern section of the State took a more determined stand for the Union than did James H. Brown. He was a delegate to the Wheeling Convention in 1861 that rescued the western portion of Virginia from the vortex of secession and rebellion, and was also a member of the Legislature of the Restored Government of Virginia. He was a leading spirit in both these bodies, which were practically in session at one and the same time.

He was elected Judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit of Virginia in the winter of 1861-2, and it is a remarkable fact that not one

of his decisions was ever appealed to a higher court. In 1863, he was elected to the Convention that framed a Constitution for the new State of West Virginia. May 28, 1863, he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, which office he filled with conspicuous ability for the full term of eight years. After the expiration of his term as a Supreme Judge, he resumed the practice of his profession at Charleston. He was again twice renominated by his party (he became a Republican in 1861) for the office of a Supreme Judge, and was defeated along with the rest of the ticket. In 1882, he was nominated and elected by the Republicans a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia from Kanawha county, and was the acknowledged leader of his party in that assembly. Judge Brown was twice his party's candidate for Congress in the 3d West Virginia district, first in 1883, at a special election to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John E. Kennan, and again in 1886. He was both times defeated, but reduced the majority from several thousand to a mere nominal figure.

Judge Brown is a man of marked ability. He is fluent in speech, logical in thought, pleasant in manner. In matters of religion, he favors the largest liberty of conscience. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for many years has been a Ruling Elder.

JONATHAN McCALLY BENNETT.

THE county of Lewis, the town of Weston, and the State of West Virginia lost a friend and valuable citizen when the Honorable J. M. Bennett died, October 28, 1887. He was born October 4, 1816, on the farm in Lewis county that had belonged to the family a century, and which he owned at his death. He was the youngest child of William and Rebecca (McCally) Bennett. The grandfather, Joseph Bennett, came from Scotland to Augusta county, Virginia, before the Revolutionary war; his son William moved to Lewis county in 1800, where he resided on his valuable tract of land, and died in 1857.

Jonathan M. Bennett married Margaret Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Captain George W. Jackson, a soldier of 1812; she was a cousin of "Stonewall" Jackson, who was a lifelong intimate friend and protege of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bennett was deservedly popular with his people and bore a distinguished reputation throughout the old Commonwealth as well as in the new. Before the State was separated, he was deputy sheriff of Lewis county, 1836-'38, when he was appointed deputy clerk of both his county and Circuit Courts, holding the positions several years. In 1843, he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced as partner of Gideon D. Camden until the latter was elevated to the Bench in 1852. Mr. Bennett was the first Commonwealth's Attorney for Gilmer county; and the first Mayor of Weston, in 1846. After filling various county commissions, in 1852-3 he was a member of the Virginia General Assembly from Lewis county; in 1853 was President of the Exchange Bank of Virginia at Weston; was First Auditor of Virginia from 1857 to 1865; he was before the Democratic Convention for the Congressional nomination in 1858, but Albert G. Jenkins was nominated on a close vote.

Mr. Bennett went with his State in its secession, and during the war filled important positions at Richmond. When peace came, he resumed his law practice at Weston. He was in the West Virginia Senate from 1872 to 1876, and was chairman of the committee on Finance. He was also one of the three Commissioners to adjust, with Virginia, the proportions of the State debt due by each State. He filled minor positions for the new State, always with satisfaction and credit. A hard student, a pains-taking official, a business man of strict integrity, a zealous public-spirited citizen, a kind neighbor, a loving husband and father—such acknowledged characteristics are blocks in his monument "more enduring than brass." Mr. Bennett was made an Odd-Fellow in 1850, and in 1857 was Past Grand and Representative to the Grand Lodge in 1855 and 1856.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

THIS eminent man was born in Ireland, September 12, 1788. His father, Thomas Campbell, a clergyman in the church of the Covenanters and Seceders, came to America in 1807, and settled on Buffalo Creek, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The family remained behind, until the son, Alexander, who was a student at the Glasgow University, completed his studies, when they, too, came to the United States, landing in October, 1808. Soon after his arrival in this country, Alexander Campbell, at the advice and under the direction of his father, devoted himself to the preparatory studies for the ministry. He abandoned all other cares, and applied his powerful and well-disciplined mind anew to the methodical study of the Sacred



Scriptures. The father had already advocated the establishment of a new religious denomination that would not be hampered by the barriers of creeds and articles of faith made by human hands, and the attainment of some common ground upon which all denominations could stand with harmonious and united action. To effect this object, he proposed that all creeds be discarded, as that Christians could come back to original ground, and take up the work just where the Apostles left it. In this way it was expected and hoped that every religious believer could once again stand on the ground on which the Church stood at the beginning; that nothing should be required as a matter of faith or duty for which position Scripture proof could not be produced, either in expressed terms or approved precedents. The design that he had in view was at first not so much the establishment of a new denomina-

tion ~~as~~ to put an end to partyism, and reunite the different religious organizations by inducing them to accept the Bible as the only authorized rule of faith and practice, and to desist from controversies about matters of opinion and expediency. Alexander, the son, threw into this movement his energy and zeal and the versatility of his mind, and it thereby received a fresh impetus that soon led to a new organization called *Disciples or Christians*, that now boasts more than two thousand churches and over one hundred thousand members in this country alone.

Alexander Campbell was soon recognized as a minister of force and power, and the people accordingly thronged the churches to hear him preach. Feeling the need of educated men for his work, he in 1819, established the famous Buffalo Academy, in Brooke county; and a little later (August 23, 1823), he began the publication of a newspaper called *The Christian Baptist*. In the meantime he had, in 1820, a debate with the Rev. Mr. Walker, and in the spring of 1823 another with the Rev. Mr. McCalla—both of whom were Presbyterians—on the subject of baptism. All of these things served to intensify his studies and enlarge the area of his reputation. He realized his power, and the supposed impenetrability of his Scripture armor, and it was not long before all men competent to poise a lance were freely invited into the arena. They came—all denominations—and unless a man was a skilled debater, he could not stand an hour before the pungent, powerful blows of this world-famed intellectual platform giant. Many wise men, competent to pass judgment upon such a question, to this day declare, that Alexander Campbell was the greatest, the most powerful debater that ever lived. Those who have read the published debates to which he was a party, say unqualifiedly that he swept down his adversary in every engagement. The two pitched battles he had with Robert Owen (1829) and Archbishop Purcell (1837), the writer has read, and he is clearly of opinion that neither of these men were even half way equal to Bishop Campbell, in either style or argument.

In 1840, he began the great and crowning work of his life—the founding and endowing of Bethany College, in Brooke county, Virginia. He did not wait to raise the means from others, but with a sublime confidence in the merits of the en-

terprise, which was his strong characteristic in all that he undertook, he put into it about \$15,000 of his own means, and at once contracted for the erection of the college buildings. All the energies of his great mind were thrown into the work, and by the autumn of 1841, the college ~~was~~ regularly chartered, and with a board of trustees, a faculty, and about one hundred students, from ten different States, work was begun in earnest. He took upon himself the duties of its President, and also gave daily lectures on the study of the Bible. He considered the Bible the only authority of the Church in all matters of faith and practice, and the only infallible source of a perfect morality, therefore, he decided that it should form the basis of all Christian education, and be made a leading text-book in every college. This great thought he ever cherished as the ruling principle of his college labors. To magnify the value of this Book of Books—to enforce its claims to authority over the hearts and consciences of men, to expound its great and eternal principles of righteousness and truth, and make men feel that it is the Word of the living God, the divine standard of truth in religion, and of virtue in morality—these were ever prominent among the earnest and benevolent aims of his great and devoted life. To raise up men that would sympathise with him in these sublime aims, was the leading notion that prompted him to superadd to his already oppressive labors the additional responsibilities of Bethany College. Bethany at once became the educational center of the Disciples denomination, and the college very soon grew to large dimensions and took rank among the leading educational institutions of the country. It is still flourishing, though its founder has long since gone to his reward. Every year it turns out a fresh corps of graduates to carry forward the work that was so grandly planned by its illustrious originator. Its buildings are among the finest of the kind in the country, and are of a very permanent character, while its endowment insures its perpetuity ~~as~~ an educational center for generations to come.

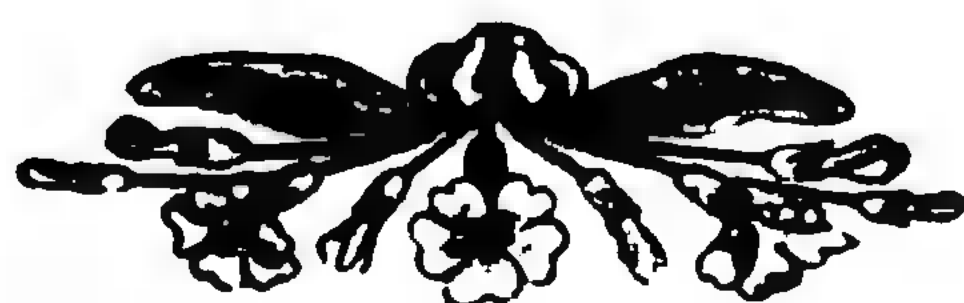
In height, President Campbell ~~was~~ full six feet, and from the first foot to the sixth, there was not one defective bone or muscle. Not a pound of flesh too much, not a pound too little. Toughness of fibre ~~was~~ peculiar to his physical organism. He was largely endowed with the true activities of life. His walk,

his talk, his look, his laugh were fervent with them. These kept him from acquiring the courtly, studied manner, too often and always unwisely, assumed by the great. A slow, measured bow he could not make. Life rushed on too fast for that. He shook one's hand in passing, looked back and made his lasting remark, and then dashed on as if some grand inexorable current had borne him away.

In addition to his ministerial labors, which required him to travel over nearly every State of the Union, and his regular work as President of Bethany College, he was the author of sixty different volumes of publications. But few men lived to turn out an equal amount of enduring work.

His perfect system in all his business arrangements, and his indefatigable industry and methodical order in everything, greatly facilitated his labors. The machine, though a powerful one, when he reached the three score mile-post began to give out. His memory first failed him, and then his physical strength gradually gave way, and on the 4th of March, 1866, in the bosom of his family and amid sorrowing friends, he breathed his last. His remains were interred in the family cemetery at Bethany, and the grass is ever worn by the feet of the many that visit the spot where peacefully sleeps one of the wonderful men of history.

The only political office Bishop Campbell ever filled was a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1829-30.





HON. JACOB B. BLAIR.

JACOB BEESON BLAIR.

SOME of the men who did most to establish the new State of West Virginia, and who are still living, have transferred their energies to other promising sections of the National Commonwealth. Among these is Hon. Jacob B. Blair, once a Representative of Virginia and of West Virginia in State and National councils, and for three full terms an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the growing territory of Wyoming.

Jacob B. Blair was born at Parkersburg, Wood county, Virginia, April 11, 1821. He had the benefit of a common school education, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of that county in 1844. At the time he was admitted to practice, the list of lawyers in that vicinity included a good many prominent attorneys, and it required shrewdness and force, as well as industry and close application in a beginner to establish himself in the profession; but young Blair had the qualifications which insure success, and pushed his way steadily forward. He extended his acquaintance and reputation in neighboring counties, and at the beginning of the civil war was generally and favorably known throughout his Congressional District. He was a Union man, pronounced and positive, and threw his whole weight and influence into the movement to prevent the western section of Virginia from being carried into secession and rebellion. When Hon. John S. Carlile resigned his seat in the 37th Congress from that District, Judge Blair was chosen to fill the vacancy, in 1861, and was subsequently re-elected to the 38th Congress, in 1863.

During his service in Congress, the bill to admit West Virginia into the Union was passed by Congress, and it is not giving undue credit to say that no one contributed more efficient aid to its passage than Judge Blair. When, after a hard-fought battle in the two Houses of Congress, the victory was won by the friends of the new State, the fate of the bill in the hands of the President was thought to be threatened with an adverse decision, and again Judge Blair brought every power of his earnest and patriotic nature into active use to dispel from the Executive mind the doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill which some members of the Cabinet would have implanted there. Fortunately for West Virginia, Mr. Lincoln inclined to the views advocated by the friends of the bill, and, on the 1st day

of January, 1863, he gave Judge Blair the notice of his approval of it, as a New Year's gift to the new Commonwealth.

At the close of his Congressional service, Judge Blair was elected a member of the Legislature of West Virginia from Wood county; and in 1868 was appointed Minister Resident to Costa Rica, remaining in the diplomatic service of the Government until 1872. In that year, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming Territory, and, by successive appointments, he served continuously and acceptably in that position until the change of Administration under Mr. Cleveland.

Judge Blair's present residence is at Laramie City, and, although retaining a warm interest in the New Commonwealth he helped to create, he is an enthusiastic admirer of that vigorous and prosperous section of the West, with which he is now identified. The portrait which accompanies this sketch, taken from a recent photograph, is an admirable likeness of him. Although approaching the three-score-and-ten limit, of physical strength, he still retains his vigor, both of mind and body, and has every prospect of enjoying a useful and honorable old age in his new field of labor.

FRANK HEREFORD.

UNITED STATES SENATOR HEREFORD was by nativity a Virginian, born in Fauquier county, July 4, 1825. While his public course in adult years has been conservative, and secured him Republican votes enough to elect him to the United States Senate, yet he imbibed something of the spirit of the day we celebrate, and has exhibited a manly independence in all his actions. He graduated from college in 1845, studied law, practiced a brief time, and removed from the historic county and State of his nativity to the slopes of the Pacific, locating in California. Here he was successful in practice and popularity, and was elected District Attorney of Sacramento county, filling the position from October, 1855 to October, 1857. Returning East at the expiration of his term, he pitched his permanent tent and home in Union, Monroe county, Virginia. He was soon on the wave of popular preferment, and was elected upon the Democratic ticket as Representative to the 42d Con-

gress from the Third West Virginia District, receiving (including two counties not officially counted, by reason of their returns not having been received) 8,982 votes, against 7,189 for John S. Witcher, the Republican candidate. He was re-elected to the succeeding, 43d, Congress, having ~~as~~ competitor, in August, John Brisben Walker, Republican, and in October, John S. Swann, Independent, both from the populous county of Kanawha. For the third term he was re-elected, to the 44th Congress, by 13,524 votes, against 7,745 for John S. Witcher, the Republican candidate—serving in all from March 4, 1871, to January 31, 1877, when, having been elected by the Legislature at Wheeling as United States Senator, in place of Allen Taylor Caperton, deceased, he took his seat in the other wing of the National capitol. He served in the Senate, with industry, ability and satisfaction to his large constituency, until the expiration of his term, March 3, 1881. Since then, he has been engaged mainly in financial and other similar pursuits at Union. He does not, notwithstanding the more profitable and less exciting pursuits of business life, lose all interest in political contests and campaigns. Without neglecting the former, he finds time and inclination to urge forward the claims of Democracy, in local and State conventions. In the Presidential contest of 1888, he ~~was~~ an Elector from West Virginia, and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland.





HON. JAMES H. FERGUSON.

JAMES HARVY FERGUSON.

JAMES H. FERGUSON was born April 14, 1817, in Montgomery county, Virginia. In 1835 he removed to Barboursville, Cabell county, where he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1840. In 1845 he removed to the county of Logan, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county, which office he filled until the year 1848, when he was elected a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia from the counties of Logan and Boone. He was re-elected to the same office in each year until 1851, when a new Constitution of the State was adopted. In 1850, while a member of the House of Delegates, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-'51, from the District composed of the counties of Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Wyoming and Logan, and was consequently a member of both bodies at the same time. On his first appearance in the Legislature, he was made a member of the Judiciary Committee—the most important committee of the body—and at each session thereafter, until the close of his service, he was chairman of that committee. During his service as a member of that Legislature, the country was in a state of great excitement over the question of slavery, and especially over the celebrated “Willmot Proviso,” which had been offered to a bill in the Congress of the United States to prohibit slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico by a treaty of peace with that country. A protracted discussion was had in the Legislature over this proviso, in which he participated, taking the Southern view of the question. But his remedy for all such legislation by Congress was nullification, and not secession. He always opposed a dissolution of the Union, and long before the commencement of the late civil war, he gave up the doctrine of nullification, rightfully concluding that a State could not be practically both in and out of the Union at the same time. He supported the great compromise of 1850, of the slavery question in its relation to the territories of the United States, brought forward by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and adopted by Congress. Entertaining these views, he regarded it as his duty to support the Government in all its measures to defend, protect and perpetuate the Union of the States, against the misguided efforts of those who sought to destroy it, and he did so from the commencement to the end of the war.

In 1864 he settled again in the county of Cabell, and in the fall of that year was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia and served, by re-elections, through the sessions of 1867, 1868, (and extra session), and 1871. At all these sessions, except that of 1865, he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and at the sessions of 1868 he was chairman of the Joint Committee on the revision of the code of West Virginia, made by the revisors, which committee was charged with the duty of amending that revision and reporting it to the Legislature for action; and by appointment of the Legislature he prepared and indexed that Code (the Code of 1868) for publication. At the session of 1865 he introduced a bill abolishing slavery in West Virginia, and succeeded, after much opposition in securing its passage, after much opposition, in advance of the adoption, by any other State, of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States for that purpose.

In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Judicial district composed of the counties of Logan, Boone, Lincoln, Wayne and Cabell, for the term of six years, but resigned after a service of one year and seven months, and returned to his practice at the Bar, in which he is now actively engaged, principally as attorney for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company in West Virginia.

In 1875 he removed to the county of Kanawha, where he now resides. In 1876, he was, together with E. W. Wilson, now Governor of the State, and William A. Quarrier, elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates from Kanawha county; and in 1880 he was again elected, together with the same gentlemen, to the same office. At the time of their first election, the permanent location of the seat of Government for the State was the main question in which the county of Kanawha was interested, and they were elected with special reference to that matter. At the request of his distinguished colleagues, he took charge of the contest in reference to that question on behalf of the city of Charleston, prepared all the bills offered on the subject, including that which finally passed the Legislature, and which resulted in making Charleston the *permanent* seat of Government of the State.

Judge Ferguson's wife was formerly Miss Lizzie A. Creel, daughter of George A. and Prudence S. (*nee* Spencer) Cook, of

Wood county, Virginia. Their home, appropriately called "Grand View," is situated on the crest of the hill south of the Kanawha river which flows at its base, and seems almost to hover over the city of Charleston beneath. From it, the eye looks out upon the magnificent panorama of hills and vales extending away for miles in the distance, as well as upon the limpid stream which pursues its sinuous way along the beautiful valley of the Kanawha. Their property includes the historic "Hale's Branch," where, a century ago, young Hale, on a trip to that spring for a pail of water for the use of his affianced wife, lying sick in the fort on the opposite side of the river, in compliance with a wish expressed by her, was shot and killed by an Indian, from the hill beyond. And now, although a hundred years have flown since the life-blood of this heroic youth crimsoned its waters, the spring, the scene of the tragedy, still flows gently on, reminding us of those beautiful lines:

"Men may come, and men may go,
But I flow on forever."

Judge Ferguson, by common consent, is regarded the ablest legislator ever born in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge. His handiwork is seen in almost every line of the legislation of our State. He is also eminent as a lawyer. But few men in both Virginias can be justly ranked as his equal in that learned profession. Although above the allotted "three-score years and ten," he is in good health, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.



BENJAMIN HARRISON SMITH.

BENJAMIN H. SMITH, who was most conspicuous as the first United States Attorney when the District of West Virginia was created by the throes of war, the will and bravery of her people, and the edicts from Washington, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, October 31, 1797. His father, also named Benjamin, sold his Virginia estate in September, 1810, and moved to a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio, where the son worked in the field, studied in leisure hours, and in 1819 was graduated from the University of Ohio, at Athens. He began law study at Lancaster, under the afterwards distinguished Thomas Ewing, and in 1821 was admitted to the Supreme Court Bar. Loving the hills of his nativity best, he located the next year in Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, and grew into a prosperous and remunerative practice.

In 1833, Col. Smith was elected to the State Senate, serving six years. In 1849 President Taylor appointed him United States District Attorney for the District west of the Blue Ridge, which position he held until the close of that Administration. In 1855, he represented Kanawha county in the General Assembly, under the Constitution of 1850, in the Convention to frame which he was an active member. He was a Whig in sentiment, and in 1861, President Lincoln made him District Attorney, in which office he served, under the old and new State, until 1868, when he resigned. He was a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for West Virginia. He was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1866, and was defeated. In 1870, he was one of Kanawha county's delegates in the Legislature. He died at his home in Charleston, December 10, 1887. Up to within a short time of his death he was remarkably hale and vigorous for one of his advanced age.

Col. Smith was one of the finest specimens of physical manhood ever in his section of the State, and of mental clearness and forcible impress contemporary only with George W. Summers, the orator of Western Virginia. He was one of the greatest lawyers Virginia ever produced; not eloquent, attractive or polished, but able, massive, powerful, irresistible. On account of his great legal learning, he will not soon be forgotten.

JAMES LINN McLEAN.

IN the development and substantial prosperity of the Southwest section of our State, and in the immigration to it of capital and population, Colonel McLean has been, and is, and expects to continue, a large contributor. He was born in Englishtown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, July 16th, 1834. His ancestry were Scotch-Irish, robust, incorruptible, persevering and intelligent. To a fair basis of primary education in the common schools he added the superstructure of a classical course in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, graduating therefrom with the class of 1851. Afterwards he studied law under Hon. A. E. Brown, in Easton, Pa., and practiced at the Bar of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he removed from the Atlantic to the banks of the Great Kanawha, at Winfield, Putnam county, West Virginia, where he still resides and devotes his energies and time to extensive land, timber and coal interests.

In political sentiment he is a Republican; is in sympathy and acts with the working element, and has done much to produce right relation and community of interest and thought between capital and labor. He has many firm and influential friends in every county of the State, and has been urged by them for a candidate for Congress from his district, and Governor of the State, and frequently voted for election to the United States Senate. In either position he would do honor to the office and be faithful.

From the county of Putnam he was sent to the Legislature of 1871, as a member of the House of Delegates. In that session he was a useful representative, although in the minority party upon the floor. Upon the Republican Presidential ticket in 1880 he was an elector for West Virginia. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Winfield.

In 1857 he wedded Amanda, daughter of Hon. E. B. Hixsell, of Easton, Pennsylvania. She died January 28th, 1859. In 1868 he married Josephine, second daughter of Judge Matthew Dunbar, of Kanawha, an estimable, amiable, and accomplished lady.



HON. J. F. PATTON.

JAMES FRENCH PATTON.

FACING this sketch is the portrait of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, who in the brief time of his public service, displayed rare ability, and gave promise of a long career of usefulness to the State.

He was born at Richmond, Virginia, September 19, 1843, and died suddenly but calmly March 30, 1882, in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia.

His father, Hon. John M. Patton, was for years recognized as the leader of the Virginia Bar. His mother, whose maiden name was Peggy French Williams, was a lady of rare beauty, amiability, education and refinement.

On his father's side he was a great grandson of General Hugh Mercer, of Revolutionary fame, and on the maternal side, of Major John Williams, and of Captain Philip Slaughter, officers in the war of our Independence, who fought at Germantown and Brandywine. Thus he was descended from Revolutionary stock. It might also be said that he inherited legal talent, and sprang from a race of lawyers.

As a youth he was vivacious, precocious, humorous. He received a liberal education in the classical and mathematical schools of Richmond, until fourteen years of age, when he entered Hanover Academy, under the accomplished scholar, Colonel Lewis Coleman.

On the 29th of October, 1858, his father died and the widow and children moved to their country seat in Culpeper county, an ancestral home. At the age of eighteen, when the civil war cast its storms over our fair land, young Patton entered the Confederate army as a private, and won his way to meritorious promotion. Always at the front in battle, braving every danger, he became an officer and commander, cheerful, inspiring, and loved. When the end came, and General Lee surrendered, he returned to his Virginia home, moneyless, but with courageous heart, to take up the duties of a peaceful avocation. He began the study of law under his brother-in-law, John Gilmer, in Pittsylvania, and was, in comparatively brief time, admitted to the Bar, and within two years thereafter obtained a profitable practice, and a place in the front rank of an able Bar.

In April, 1869, he wedded Melinda, the accomplished daughter of Allen T., afterwards U. S. Senator, Caperton. In the

fall of 1870, he accepted the invitation of her honored father to become his law partner, and leaving the bright prospects and clientage in the east, removed to Union, Monroe county, West Virginia. In his new professional field he came rapidly into prominence and influence, and in 1872, was elected upon the Democratic ticket, Prosecuting Attorney; served four years and then declined re-nomination, in order to attend to his more lucrative practice.

On the first of June, 1881, Governor Jackson appointed him to the vacancy on the State Supreme Bench, in place of Judge Moore, resigned. On the next day, at the early age of thirty-seven, he took his seat in the Court, then in session at Wheeling, and entered promptly and actively on official duty, devoting his energies to his part of an accumulated docket with the ardor of youth and the skill of a veteran. He was an incessant and rapid worker. As is said by the distinguished Attorney General Watts, who delivered to the Court an eloquent tribute to his memory: "He delivered, before the end of the year 1881, twenty-two carefully prepared—some of them elaborately written—opinions, in cases decided by this court, under a Constitution which requires every point fairly arising upon the record of the case to be considered and decided. At the spring term of the court he had delivered four opinions, when his life and labors were at once ended by a sudden and unexpected death.

"In his brief career as a member of this court, Judge Patton had won for himself the unqualified respect and esteem of his brethren of the Bench, as also the admiration and affection of the Bar throughout the State. Lawyers, who had grown old in the practice of their profession, respected him for his large legal mind and learning, and esteemed him for his frank and manly qualities. Not infrequent were the predictions made by these old and gray-headed members of the Bar, that Judge Patton had before him a career full of promise for usefulness to the State and honor to himself. Bright and promising, however, as was his future—esteemed, beloved by acquaintances and friends; idolized by a gentle, trusting and devoted wife, as well as by a bright, sweet daughter, and a noble, manly boy, both of tender years. Yet 'Death loves a shining mark,' and on the 30th day of March, 1882, about the hour of 11 at night,

the life of James French Patton went out. He had retired at his regular bed-time for the night. An hour later two friends called at his room, and walking up to his bedside, saw him in the stillness of his slumber—as sudden and unexpectedly, breathe his life away, while in the quiet of the night passed from earth, the soul of the Christian gentleman, the brave soldier, the finished lawyer and the just judge.”

His remains now sleep, near Union, in a beautiful spot, upon a commanding hill, overlooking the scenes of his former daily walks.

KELLIAN V. WHALEY.

KELLIAN V. WHALEY was the first member of Congress under the new State, from the southernmost counties—the then Third District. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, May 6, 1821. His opportunities for even a common school education were limited. He removed with his father to Ohio, then to Virginia in 1842, and engaged in the lumber and timber trade. He was sociable, frank and energetic, and was, in consequence, soon drawn into public view, and was elected Representative from Restored Virginia to the eventful Thirty-seventh Congress, as a Unionist, serving from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1863. He was in the Union army, and Colonel in command at the battle of Guyandotte, in November, 1861, and was captured, but made his escape. As a Union Republican he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, receiving 2,748 votes, against 2,184 for Daniel Frost. To the succeeding, the Thirty-ninth, Congress, he was elected almost without opposition, thus serving from West Virginia from December 7, 1863, to March 3, 1867. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which met in Baltimore in 1864, and nominated the now immortal Lincoln for a second term. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the tall President from Illinois, and one of the most persistent attenders upon the departments in the interests of his constituents. He always made applications as if he had faith in the success of his petition. He was appointed Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas, in 1868, and departed this life several years ago.

NOAH LINSLY.

IN Mount Wood Cemetery, Wheeling, West Virginia, stands a plain marble shaft, bearing the inscription :

NOAH LINSLY,

▲ NATIVE OF CONNECTICUT.

The Founder of the Lancasterian Academy.

The friend of Youth and the benefactor of Mankind.

There are so few materials from which to obtain information, that even a slight sketch of Mr. Linsly seems almost impossible, and yet it is right and proper that some effort be made to preserve the name and memory of a man who, coming a stranger into the State, displayed such generosity towards our people.

Noah Linsly was born in Branford, Connecticut, February 9, 1772. His family ~~was~~ of English descent, his earliest ancestor in this country, John Linsly, having emigrated from the vicinity of London, and settled in New Haven in 1644. He was the third son of Josiah Linsly, but we have no additional knowledge of his family, other than that Dr. Jared Linsly, of New York, is his nephew. Noah Linsly graduated at Yale College in 1791, was tutor in that institution in 1794-5, and afterwards studied law at the Litchfield Law School, under Tapping Reeve. After completing his studies, he removed to Virginia and settled at Morgantown in 1797 or '98, where he remained two years, and then removed to Wheeling, where he passed the remainder of his life.

He is described as a man of fine presence, six feet in height, with florid complexion and auburn hair, which he wore in a queue; he was extremely particular in his dress and very dignified in manner. In politics, he was an old Federalist; in religion, of Presbyterian lineage, though we have no means of knowing his private feelings and opinions upon the subject. He never married, and his personal friends are all gone, but his deeds speak for him more eloquently than could tongue or pen. He died at his residence in Wheeling, of hemorrhage of the lungs, after a very brief illness, March 25, 1814.

In Weeling he established a school of learning, which was at first styled "the Lancasterian Academy." This was nothing more nor less than our present system of common schools. At that time it was new and novel in the South, and was by no means popular with the people. It, however, gave an impulse

to education in Wheeling that can be seen and felt even to the present day. He left two large farms, in Ohio county, to Samuel Sprigg and Noah Zane, as trustees, for the purpose of endowing the school that he had already established. This was the first money ever given for free instruction upon slave territory, and preceded the public school system many years. The farms were sold by the trustees, and a lot purchased in Wheeling, a building erected, and the Academy was regularly opened. The first school property occupied all the ground from Market to Chapline street, along the line of Alley 11. The building was of brick, 33x66 feet, and two stories high. After long years of use, it became dilapidated and unsightly, and was torn down, and the lots sold for residences. A new lot, on the corner of Eoff and Fifteenth streets, was purchased and a large three-story brick edifice erected. The State established a free system of education, and the old Academy was changed to the "Linsly Institute," and for many years it has been used to prepare boys for college. It has a large endowment fund, and is consequently one of the established educational institutions of the State.

It is, therefore, no vain boast that Noah Linsly was truly a benefactor of mankind. Could prophetic vision have been granted him, he might justly have said, and we now say for him, *Si monumentum quaries circumspice.*

BETHUEL M. KITCHEN.

FROM March, 1867, to March, 1869, the Second District of West Virginia was represented in Congress by Bethuel M. Kitchen, an elector from Berkeley county. He was born near Martinsburg, Virginia, March 21, 1812; received his education in the ordinary select schools of the day, and his early years were devoted mainly to agricultural pursuits. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, session of 1861-2. Siding with the Union sentiment of his section, he allied himself with the Republican party, and was sent to the State Senate of 1865-6, and was a member of the House of Delegates in 1870. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 8,296 votes, against 5,190 for E. W. Andrews, Democrat.

FRANCIS H. PIERPONT.

HON. F. H. PIERPONT, one of our State's most distinguished sons, was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, June 25, 1814. As a boy he worked upon his father's farm, and in the tanyard, until he arrived at his majority. In the meantime he attended school at intervals in the neighborhood where he resided. At twenty-two he matriculated as a student at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, and remained there, an earnest, industrious toiler, until June, 1840, when he graduated. After graduation he went south, and taught school in Mississippi. Having determined to enter the legal profession, while a teacher he began a systematic course of reading. In a year or two he passed the required examination, and, returning to Virginia, was admitted to the Bar at Fairmont, Marion county. Being thoroughly educated, and possessing a pleasant address, which, added to a high order of talent as a public speaker, he was not long in attaining a rank as an attorney that brought clients, reputation and fees to his law office. He has spent almost his entire mature life in the town of Fairmont, in the practice of his profession; and now, at the age of seventy-five, he still lives to enjoy the fruits of a distinguished and successful career, and possesses the confidence and respect of the people with whom nearly fifty years of his life have been spent.

Educated in northern ideas and among northern people, he naturally became an outspoken Abolitionist. His convictions were so intense, he rarely allowed an opportunity to pass without open opposition to the doctrine of human slavery. He took an active part, even before graduation from college, in the general political discussions of the times; and to this day he enjoys the opportunities often extended to him by his fellow citizens of speaking at length upon the living questions that are now before the people in State and National campaigns. Indeed, there are but few platform speakers his equal in the entire State.

At the June 11, 1861, Convention, held at Wheeling, for the purpose of re-organizing the government of Virginia, after the State had seceded from the Union, Mr. Pierpont was almost unanimously elected Governor by the representatives of the forty counties that had sent delegates to the Convention. He

held office under this election for about twelve months, and in the meantime was elected by the people to fill an unexpired term of two years. He was subsequently re-elected by the loyal people of the State for the full term of four years, and was recognized by President Lincoln as the legitimate Governor of Virginia. He was one of the many War Governors of the States who stood by the Government in its darkest hours, and contributed a noble part in sending troops to the front to defend the flag. He was true as steel in those solemn times that tried men's souls.

After the division of Virginia into two separate States, Governor Pierpont removed the State archives to Alexandria, convened the Legislature, and remained there two years. At his call, in 1864, a convention assembled, which, by vote, abolished slavery in the State. When Richmond fell, he moved the seat of government from Alexandria to that city, and in a few months had the State properly re-organized. During his entire administration, he made it a matter of conscience never to appoint a man to office without moral and intellectual qualifications for the place. A part of his record is that during the seven years of official position, amid the degeneracy of the war, there never was a suspicion of the misappropriation of one dollar of the public money.

At the close of his Gubernatorial mission, Governor Pierpont returned to Fairmont, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1870 he was elected a delegate from Marion county to the West Virginia Legislature. His natural abilities, added to his long experience in public affairs, equipped him for great usefulness in that body. He was an active and influential member, and did much in shaping the legislation of that session. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Garfield, and held the office until the First and Second Districts were consolidated and thus legislated him out of office.

Governor Pierpont became a member of the Methodist Protestant Church when eighteen years of age, and has usually been a member of its important conventions, and several times representative to the General Conferences.

JAMES PAULL.

A TRULY good man's character rests on a granite basis, which sustains the structure of public virtue and private integrity, while an inflexible personal independence keeps guard over the intellect and conscience, and challenges the advance alike of friend and foe to this seat of power and secret of success. The subject of this sketch had no other aim in life than to be right and to do right. He did not defer to the decision of the popular judgment as the sum of political wisdom and the inevitable law of duty. His own and not the public sense was his rule of action as citizen, attorney, and judge. He paid little court to the people, and practiced no artifices and employed no gratuities to enlist them in his interests or purposes. He influenced men not so much by the sublimity of his sentiments as he inspired confidence and admiration by the dignity of his manners, the clearness of his understanding, and the purity of his life. Skepticism of all kinds was foreign to his mental constitution. Thoughtful and sincere, with characteristic independence of creeds and traditions, his was a nature to feel the religious sentiment strongest as it dwells apart in the silence of the soul. Profoundly spiritual both by nature and education, his life was an exemplification of faith in God and a Christian's hope of endless and more exalted life.

James Paull was the son of George and Elizabeth Paull, and was a native of Belmont county, Ohio. Early in life he removed to Wheeling, Virginia, where he resided up to within eighteen months of his death, when he removed to Wellsburg, Brooke county, and departed this life May 11, 1875, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His first wife was Miss Jane A., daughter of the late Judge Joseph L. Fry, for many years a resident of Wheeling, by whom he had three sons, Archibald W., Joseph F., and Alfred, all prominent and successful business men of their native city—Wheeling. His second wife was Miss Eliza J., daughter of Samuel Ott, of Wheeling, who was the mother of five children. She lives in a commodious brick mansion on a beautiful elevation in Wellsburg.

Mr. Paull attended an academy at Cross Creek village, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for college. He entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in June, 1835. He studied law in the office of Z. Jacob, Esq., at Wheel-

ing, and completed his legal training by attending upon the lectures of the Law Department of the University of Virginia. With the exception of a short time that he was engaged as a teacher in Linsly Institute, Wheeling, and one or two terms he represented Ohio county in the Legislature of Virginia, he devoted himself to his chosen profession, in which he attained an eminent position even before he reached the zenith of manhood. In 1872, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State. Never robust, but always industrious, the work of such a position was too great for him. His associates on the Bench begged him not to persist in overtaxing his strength, but he could not obtain his own consent to fall short of his full share of duty, and therefore kept on at hard work until his health entirely gave way, and he fell just after his sun had reached its noon. His decisions were clear, able, exhaustive, honest. He left a high record as a judge, and as a citizen all who knew him esteemed him as an honest man.

Judge Paull was a man of fine natural powers of mind. These had been developed by the advantages of a liberal education in early years, and by much cultivation in later life. In point of taste, culture, information, sound judgment, and the like, he occupied a very high place among men. In his tastes he was simple, but highly refined. Anything that savored of ostentation was extremely offensive to him. Equally repulsive was everything that was in the slightest degree akin to vulgarity. He was a man of remarkable purity of character. He was always distinguished by the most unswerving integrity. Those who knew him best say that his life was as nearly blameless as it is possible for humanity to be. He was just, upright, God-fearing, and he loved his fellowmen. He was possessed of all the attributes that go to make up the full, noble character of the Christian gentleman, the highest type of manhood on earth.

There are two relations in the life of this distinguished lawyer and jurist in which his character shone out with the greatest beauty. One of these is that of the family—the home-life. His home was the abode of the most delightful peace and love. As a husband and father, it is but truth to say, he was a model. His memory therefore in that circle must ever be cherished with a fondness that is not often equalled. The other of these relations was that of the Church. While yet a young man, he

united with the First Presbyterian Church, Wheeling, and at the end of more than a quarter of a century of religious living no man could truthfully say that he ever brought reproach upon the cause he sought to uphold and defend. He was not a negative Christian. On the contrary, he was an earnest worker. For eighteen years he was a Ruling Elder; he was at the same time a constant attendant upon the sessions of the Sabbath School and week night prayer services, always taking an active part. It can be said of him, as of but few public men, he was constantly foremost in every proper place in laboring for the good of his fellowmen.

“He is gone! The problem that so long he studied,
That mystery of the world to come—profound
Is solved! His tree of life which only budded
Bears now full harvest in celestial ground.”

EUSTACE GIBSON.

EUSTACE GIBSON, who was the first Congressman from the Fourth District of West Virginia, after the redistricting under the 1880 census, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, October 4, 1842. He received a common school education; studied law and began practice in the spring of 1861; enlisted in the Confederate army in June of that year, as First Lieutenant; was promoted to Captain in 1863, and retired on account of wounds received in the line of duty. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1867-8; located in Cabell county, West Virginia, in 1871; was elected to the House of Delegates from that county, in 1876, and therein was chosen Speaker; and was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in 1880. In November, 1882, he was elected to the House of Representatives for the Forty-eighth Congress, and in 1884 was re-elected to the Forty-ninth, as a Democrat, receiving 16,588 votes, against 16,445 votes for Andrew R. Barbee, Greenback-Republican. He now resides and practices law, in Huntington. Mr. Gibson is a man of great energy. He stands at the top of his profession in his section of West Virginia. As a Representative in Congress he was able, efficient and attentive to duty.



HON. C. P. T. MOORE.

CHARLES PAGE THOMAS MOORE.

THE Supreme Bench of West Virginia has had upon it few, if any, more gifted and popular wearers of the judicial ermine than the one whose kindly eyes seem to face this biographical sketch. Since the early days of the State's existence, when party lines were sponged out by the overshadowing issue of National preservation, no party candidate, even for judicial honors, has, like Judge Moore, received at the polls the endorsement of the voters of both political organizations, thus evidencing, in popular judgment, his fitness for the duties and honors of the highest tribunal known within the State.

He was the youngest of three children from the marriage of Thomas Moore and Augusta Delphia Page, the father being a native of Shenandoah county, and the mother of Staunton, Virginia, a daughter of Major Charles Page who wedded Susan Tapp. His father who previously located in Greenbrier county, west of the mountains, died in Lewisburg, March 27, 1832, and his mother died June 21, 1844. Immediately after the mother's demise, Charles, who was born February 8, 1831, was taken to Mason county, and adopted by his uncle, George Moore, and wife, *nee* Francis Harness. They took the deepest, almost a parental interest, in his welfare, and educated him liberally. His first instruction was by private tutors; then in Marshall Academy of Cabell county, presided over by Josiah Poague; then at venerable Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and in Union College, New York. In 1850 he founded, in connection with Dr. Letterman, the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, whose membership numbers the ablest literary graduates in every State. From Union College he received the graduation degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the hands of Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., in July, 1853. His law course was taken at the University of Virginia, and he was licensed to practice, after thorough examination by Judges Richard Field, Lucas P. Thompson and George W. Summers. In September, 1856, he was admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court of Mason county. At the spring election of 1858, he was chosen Commonwealth's Attorney for that county, serving in such capacity until the beginning of the civil war. In the arena of debate and personal influence he took an active part in opposition to the spirit and ordinance of secession.

In the convention of 1866, he withdrew in favor of General

John H. Oley, and in 1868 he was the nominee for Congress in the Third District by the "Constitutional Union Party," but by operation of the Registration Act in his district he was defeated at the polls.

He wedded, February 9, 1865, Urilla K., daughter of Jacob A. Kline, of Mason county, by whom he is the father of four daughters. She was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, her father being a native of Winchester, Virginia.

In 1870, he was elected upon the Democratic ticket as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals for twelve years, but by the adoption of the new constitution of 1872, his term was made to expire December 31, 1872. He was re-nominated by his party, and at the polls received the highest endorsement a free people could give—almost the unanimous vote of the electors for another term. In the allotment provided by the Constitution, the Governor drew for him in open court the full and longest term. He was President of the Court, by choice of the other judges, and was so acting when he resigned in 1881, and, in consequence of the death of his adopted parents, sought the more quiet and congenial life of the farm, near Elwell, Mason county, West Virginia. Here he takes, though in the prime of life, and solely from preference, the *otium cum dignitate* of a post graduate in public life, practicing his chosen profession of law in such cases as invite his own rich experience.

WILLIAM H. TRAVERS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, November 2, 1833, but has been a citizen of this State since 1861. He was educated at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, from which he graduated in 1848. He studied law and was admitted to practice in that city in 1851. He represented Jefferson county in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1856-7 and was Speaker of that body. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention at Charleston in 1872; was chairman of the Finance, Education and Corporation Committees. He was an Elector for the State at large in 1876 and also in 1888. He has faithfully served the people of his adopted State. Mr. Travers maintains a high rank as an attorney at law.



SENATOR JOHN E. KENNA.

JOHN EDWARD KENNA.

AT the opening of the extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress, October 10, 1877, a broad shouldered young man, six feet tall and well proportioned, with a good-humored but resolute countenance and a wide-awake, determined expression on his face, took a seat on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives.

He had an easy, off-hand way about him that captured the attention of the reporters at first sight, and his youthful appearance, in comparison with the grave and reverend seniors who sat around him, at once had the effect of making him an object of interest to the galleries and floor as "Representative Kenna, of West Virginia, the youngest member of the House."

There was a considerable eruption of young men in public life about that time, the adage of old men for counsel and young men for action, having apparently taken hold vigorously on the body politic.

John E. Kenna was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, April 10, 1848. His father, Edward Kenna, came from Ireland to America when fourteen years of age, and was employed at Natchez, Mississippi, by an extensive firm, of which the venerable Felix La Coste, now of St. Louis county, Missouri, was the chief member, when the great tornado of 1840 swept over the town, almost entirely destroying it, killing several hundred residents and leaving many of its inhabitants to escape barely with their lives. Among the latter was Edward Kenna, who wrote a description of the great hurricane, which has been preserved and republished on several recurring anniversaries of the dread event.

From Natchez, Edward Kenna made his way to Cincinnati, where he took such employment as he could command. He was thus engaged when some providential circumstance brought him in contact with Charles Fox, a respectable lawyer, who kindly tendered him the use of his library and advised him to study law. This advice was readily accepted, and Mr. Kenna began the study of law with Mr. Fox, finding among his associates in his early career at the Cincinnati Bar, George Hoadly, Wm. S. Groesbeck, George H. Pendleton, and others who have since risen to National distinction.

In 1847 Mr. Kenna married Margery, the only daughter of

John Lewis, of Kanawha county, Virginia, a grandson of General Andrew Lewis, and soon afterward settled in that county. Here for eight years he successfully practiced his profession, devoting a large part of his time also to enterprises connected with the development of the Kanawha and Coal river valleys. In 1855, he earned a State reputation by a speech in the Staunton Convention, seconding the nomination of Henry A. Wise for Governor. He was absolutely a self-made man and is remembered as being of indomitable will, extraordinary energy, brilliant mind and public spirit. He was one of the largest and finest specimens of physical manhood the writer ever saw.

This much is here said of him, because it is known that his own struggles, single-handed and alone in life, had inspired him with the hope that he would live to see an only son armed and equipped by his aid and encouragement for a successful career. Among his intimate friends he often gave expression to this deep desire. Little did he then realize that his boy had the same difficulties before him which he himself had confronted, and would conquer them as well. In 1856, in the prime and vigor of a splendid manhood, at the age of only thirty-nine years, with so much of life and promise before him, and so much of toil and hardship behind him, he met an untimely death. He left two little girls, aged respectively four and six years, and John Edward Kenna, the subject of this sketch, an orphan boy at eight years of age.

In 1858, Mrs. Kenna, with her three children, removed to Missouri where her brother resided, and where she remained until the breaking out of the war. She had a governess for awhile, under whose tutelage her children were trained in the branches of an English education; but the failure of her husband's estate, which largely consisted of unmarketable lands, in the absence of judicious management, to realize funds, took away this advantage and her son began active employment. He contributed his labor to the opening of a new farm, and often Senator Kenna now refers with pride to the fact, that he can look upon one of the finest plantations in Missouri, and remember that he redeemed it from its natural state with a prairie plow and four yoke of oxen, when he was but eleven years of age. While so engaged he became also an expert teamster and did much of the heavy hauling and opening up of new habitations on the then Western prairies.

The fact that he ~~was~~ an only son led his mother, during her widowhood, to rely greatly upon him, notwithstanding his youth; and this dependence had a tendency to give self-reliance and fit him, more rapidly than is usual, for the sterner duties of life. A gentleman who was acquainted with him in those days tells me that he ~~was~~ a brave, manly boy, and shirked no responsibility in any form. Indeed, this may be said of his entire career.

In early life Mr. Kenna exhibited a special liking for field sports—especially hunting. Game was plentiful in Missouri when he resided there, and nearly always, when the weather was unfit for farm work, he was most sure to be in the field with his dog and gun. In this way he acquired great skill in handling the rifle, which has given him a State reputation in West Virginia as an expert marksman, and has afforded him rare opportunities for sport in the mountains adjacent to the Great Kanawha Valley, where he has for many years resided. Every fall he spends several weeks in the hill country in search of game, and it is well known that he is not excelled in such sports by the old resident hunters in the districts that he so often frequents.

At sixteen years of age Mr. Kenna enlisted in the Confederate army, and followed its fortunes to the end of the war. In an engagement in which he was on detached service from Gen. Shelby's brigade, he was badly wounded in the shoulder and arm, but declined to be retired on account of his wounds, and therefore remained with his comrades in active service in the field. The retreat of General Price from Missouri, in 1864, has gone into history. It was a series of skirmishes and battles with both the main army and its detachments from the Missouri river to the Kansas line. In all this constant and pressing march, though but sixteen years of age, and suffering from his wounds, he never failed of a task that any other soldier performed, and never lost a day from active service. From Missouri the command to which he belonged retreated into Arkansas, enduring hardships that ~~are~~ are indescribable. The severe exposures of the hurried march caused a serious illness which drove him to the hospital at Washington, Arkansas, where he lay in a dangerous condition for six weeks. Careful nursing, however, brought him through. He rejoined his command, and in June, 1865, was surrendered to the Federal forces at Shreveport, Louisiana; and in August of that year he returned

to his native Kanawha, where his mother, stepfather and sisters then resided, and where he has since remained.

He secured employment at salt-making with the firm of Thayer & Chappell, soon after his return to West Virginia, and remained with them until February, 1866. Realizing the incompleteness of his education, and possessing a strong desire to rise in the world, through the assistance of kind friends, notably the Rt. Rev. Bishop R. V. Whelan, Mr. Kenna entered St. Vincent's Academy, at Wheeling, and there earnestly took up a course of study, running through two and a half years, that gave him such an insight into books as to enable him to successfully pursue his studies alone at his home. Many young men of Wheeling were his schoolmates at St. Vincent's, who have watched with interest his successful career.

After leaving school in 1868, Mr. Kenna studied law at Charleston, in the office of Miller & Quarrier, and was admitted to the Bar, June 20, 1870. In the practice of the law he seemed to have discovered his calling. From the beginning he rose rapidly in the profession. In 1872, he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha county. In that capacity he rendered acceptable and efficient service. In 1874, he came within a few votes of being nominated for Congress. His practice extended into all the counties surrounding Kanawha; and in 1875, in the absence of the Circuit Judge, Mr. Kenna was elected by the members of the Bar to fill the position of Judge of the Circuit, *pro tempore*. This was a marked compliment to the ability of one of his years, and was made the more so by the acceptable manner in which he discharged the important obligations of the Bench.

In 1876, Mr. Kenna was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Congress from the Third District of West Virginia. His competitors were Hon. Frank Hereford, who had represented the district for three successive terms, and Hon. Henry S. Walker, a man of great brilliancy as a writer and public speaker. The only objection urged against Mr. Kenna was his lack of age and experience in public affairs. He had courage, and, though young in years, he had learned much of the world from associations with men. A number of the leading members of his party in his native county issued a circular

letter in favor of the re-nomination of Major Hereford. While this did not daunt Mr. Kenna, it greatly wounded his pride. He announced a series of public meetings and addressed the people in behalf of his own candidacy. At one of these meetings in Charleston, at which a number of the signers of the circular letter were present, Mr. Kenna, in the course of his speech, said: "I have no word of unkindness for these distinguished men [referring to the signers of the circular]. But you will pardon me when I say that if I could exchange places with any one of them; if I could stand, a matured, successful, established man, in all that the terms imply, and look upon a boy left in orphanage at eight years; if I could watch the pathway of his childhood, with the obstructions confronting it, and witness his struggles, his hardships, his labors and his prayers; if I could see him marching on through adversity until kinder stars seemed to shine upon him, and he was about to attain through trial and vicissitude a position of honor to himself and of usefulness to his fellow men—before I would sign a paper whose only effect would be to break down and ruin that young man, I would be carried to one of your lonely hillsides and there laid to rest forever." The effect of this speech was seen and felt. A primary election was ordered in Kanawha county, and Mr. Kenna carried the county, on a full Democratic vote, against both of his competitors. This led to his triumphant nomination August 10, 1876. He was elected by a splendid majority, and accordingly took his seat as stated in the beginning paragraph of this brief biography.

In Congress, Mr. Kenna rapidly developed peculiar faculties for legislative duties. He was appointed to a conspicuous place on the Committee of Commerce, in which position he served four years, succeeding in a most satisfactory manner in securing appropriations for the improvement and development of the commercial arteries of his District and State, and rendering valuable service to the country at large. December 5th, he delivered his maiden speech in the House of Representatives; and the 29th of January, following, he presented to the House from his Committee, the first bill under his charge. His management of this measure attracted general attention and resulted in its passage. He, therefore, developed at the very threshold of legislative life an aptness for it, and a coolness of

judgment meriting the testimonials he received from other members, and from many of his constituents. He never spoke except when he had something to say. His splendid physique—standing full six feet—his smooth diction and clear enunciation, and his self-poise, never failed to attract attention and command respect. He was re-elected in 1878, '80 and '82—four times in all. His growth, during the six full years he served in the House of Representatives, was continuous and steady. But few who served contemporaneously with him developed as rapidly. He always represented the progressive, liberal and vigorous elements of his party, and consequently holds the respect of those aggressive, working members of his own party and the esteem of his political opponents in legislative councils.

Mr. Kenna is a natural leader of men. He possesses wonderful power over his associates, especially in political campaigns. Because of this fact, he ~~was~~ made Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Executive Committee in 1886, and ~~was~~ re-elected to the same important position in 1888.

The legislative session of West Virginia in 1883, was the theater of a great conflict in the choosing of a Senator to succeed the Hon. H. G. Davis, who declined a re-election. Mr. Kenna, who had but a few months before been elected a fourth time to the House of Representatives, announced his desire to become a Senator in Congress. The contest was a vigorous one, and although several able members of his party were competing with him for this exalted prize in politics, Congressman Kenna, with apparent ease, carried off the caucus nomination, and was thereupon duly elected by the Legislature to that honorable position.

He promptly resigned his seat in the House, and, March 4, of that year, took his seat in the highest legislative chamber of the land. His long experience in the lower House qualified him for great efficiency in the Senate, and from the very beginning he took a leading rank among the able members of that distinguished tribunal. Ready and forceful in debate, he found no trouble in sustaining himself upon any question he undertook to discuss.

He was re-elected to the Senate in 1889. There ~~was~~ but one of a Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, and one member, the Hon. C. P. Dorr, announced at the open-

ing of the session that he would not support Senator Kenna for re-election. This made the contest interesting, especially to Senator Kenna's political opponents; but the well known qualities of leadership which were known to be possessed by the Senator served him in that historic campaign, and after a month's balloting, his friends remaining true to the last, Delegate Dorr came to his rescue, and his election was accordingly secured. It was a great triumph, and could only have been won by one who possessed the ability to hold to him, with hooks of steel, his party leaders.

Senator Kenna is six feet tall; weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds; is light complected; naturally social and genial; has a large following of personal friends; is industrious and energetic. In politics his success is almost phenomenal. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rose A. Quigg, of Wheeling, whom he married September 27, 1870, and his second was Miss Anna Benninghaus, also of Wheeling, whom he married November 21, 1876.

CHARLES S. LEWIS.

THIS educator, lawyer and legislator, was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, February 26, 1821. He received a liberal education in his county, then a preparatory course in the Ohio University, at Athens, and was graduated in 1844, from Augusta College, Kentucky, and admitted to the Bar in Harrison county, September 15, 1846. He held many influential official positions, and in all discharged the duties well. He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia from 1849 to 1852, and member of Congress in 1854-5; elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, session of 1871; was State Superintendent of Free Schools and *ex-officio* Adjutant General, from March 4, 1871, to December 31, 1872, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of Judge of the Second Circuit, composed of the counties of Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Doddridge and Harrison. His term of office would have expired December 31, 1880. He died January 22, 1878, esteemed for his upright life, his social qualities, and impartial official career.



SENATOR C. J. FAULKNER.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER.

THE name of Faulkner is inseparably interwoven with the history of the two Virginias, from Major James Faulkner, who was prominent as a brave officer in the war of 1812, down to the present generation. The elder Charles James Faulkner, as the able and suave diplomat, representing the United States at the Court of St. Cloud, on the eve of important events, is biographed elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this sketch, the namesake of his distinguished father, now faithfully represents his State in the highest branch of Congress, and gives promise of a brilliant future.

He was born at "Boydville," the home of his ancestors, in Berkeley county, Virginia, September 21, 1847, where, under the beneficent influence of home tuition, his young mind was trained until the age of twelve, when he accompanied his father to the capital of France. While abroad he attended the best schools of Paris and Switzerland. In August, 1861, he returned to the United States, and, after the arrest of his father, went South. At the age of fifteen, in 1862, he entered the Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., and served with the cadets in the battle of New Market; then as Aid to General John C. Breckenridge, and afterwards to General Henry A. Wise, surrendering with him at Appomatox. On his return to "Boydville," he studied law under the direction of his father, until October, 1866, when he entered the law school of the University of Virginia, graduating in 1868, and was admitted to the Bar in September of that year, just after he had attained his majority. He soon took front rank among the able lawyers then composing the Bar of his circuit, and his name appears on the docket in nearly every important case that came before the Court.

In October, 1880, he was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan. His record in that important position was exceptionally successful and acceptable; and few, if any, of his decisions were reversed by the Court of Appeals. He resigned the ermine May 5, 1887, as soon as notified of his election to the United States Senate, at the the extra session of the Legislature called to elect a successor to Hon. J. N. Camden. His term of service, by resolution of the Senate, commenced March 4th, 1887, upon the expiration of that of his predecessor, and

will expire March 3, 1893. Senator Faulkner in his new position has exhibited that soundness of judgment and persevering industry that had marked his previous career, and he speedily attained a most honorable rank in the distinguished body of which he is a member.

He is ever faithful to his public duties, not only in urging National Legislation, but in promoting the welfare of his constituents and the State at large. His indomitable energy and clear conception of all public measures pointed him out as a fit person to be placed on some of the most important and hard-worked committees of the Senate, such as Claims, Pensions, Mines and Mining, District of Columbia, a Select Committee on Indian Traders, and a joint one on the water supply of the District, and was one of a sub-committee to investigate the work on the Washington aqueduct, on all of which he performed splendid service. While thoroughly imbued with the principles of Democracy, Senator Faulkner has never allowed partisan considerations to conflict with the duty he owes to the whole country as a National legislator. At the session of 1888-9, he framed and had passed a bill to prevent food and drug adulterations, the first general law on the subject, which has been put into operation by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Among the bills introduced by him were: "To Equalize the pay of Assistant U. S. Attorneys;" "To amend the law relative to proof in equity;" "To provide for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States at Martinsburg, W. Va.;" "For the erection of needed public buildings at Martinsburg;" "To refund to the State of West Virginia money paid to the militia for services rendered during the civil war;" "To recognize and pay certain claims due by West Virginia to citizens thereof for services rendered the United States during the late conflict and properly chargeable to the National Government." He framed and had passed through the District Committee, a bill settling the railroad problem in the District—locating and regulating the entire steam railroad system which centers there.

Senator Faulkner was married, November 25, 1869, when a little over twenty-two years old, to Miss Sallie Winn, a charming young lady of Charlottesville, Va., whose gentle influence has contributed much to his success in life, and has made his

home a happy one. Five promising children have blessed their union. Mr. Faulkner is a bright member of the Masonic Fraternity, and in 1879, was chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, over which he presided with credit to himself and Honor to the Craft.

In the prime of life, with a splendid physique, fine abilities, courteous manners, and devoted friends, it may be confidently expected that his name will shine still brighter in the history of his State and country.

JOHN HALL.

THE diversified citizenship of the United States has no better element than the Irish, as will be found by perusing the pages of our legislative, judicial and military history. County Tyrone, Ireland, furnished the subject of this sketch—John Hall—who was born there in April, 1805, and was brought to America when only two years of age, so that he was almost “to the manor born.” On the rudimentary education he received, he builded well, and by application, close observation and that ready tact for which his countrymen are proverbial, in early manhood he became a useful and honored citizen. Mr. Hall was widely known throughout the two Virginias, having served in both branches of the Legislature of the old State, and was one of the founders of West Virginia, as a member of the first Wheeling Convention and President of the Convention that formulated the first Constitution of the new State—the records of both latter bodies, as well as the Virginia legislative journals, being replete with paragraphs showing his zeal, and resolutions, bills and ordinances evidencing his ability. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Wheeling Convention to secure the admission of West Virginia into the Union, and was at one time the candidate of the Republican party in the Third District for a seat in Congress. To the loss of the young State, John Hall was stricken with paralysis and died April 30, 1882, leaving a widow who still survives him. Of his ten children, only one is alive, the wife of Mr. B. J. Redmond. The departed children died in youth, except two sons, soldiers, Lt. Col. James R. Hall, 13th W. Va. Infantry, killed at the battle of Winchester, and Maj. John T. Hall, 4th W. Va. Infantry, killed in a skirmish at Kennedy’s Hill, during the late civil war.

DANIEL DUANE TOMPKINS FARNSWORTH.

THE subject of this sketch, D. D. T. Farnsworth, was born on Staten Island, New York, Decembr 23, 1819. His father, James S., and grand-father, Daniel Farnsworth, with their families, moved from Staten Island to the town of Buckhannon, Lewis county, Virginia, now Upshur county, West Virginia, in June, 1821, where our subject has resided the most of his time since. He was brought up a farmer; in early life he learned the tailor trade with Charles Lewis, in Clarksburg, and followed that trade a few years in the town in which he now resides, after which he merchandised for thirteen years. He is now a farmer and owns a fine full-roller mill. When the county of Upshur was formed, in 1852, he was one of the first magistrates. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1861, to meet at Richmond, Virginia. Soon after his election the civil war broke out and he was deprived of going to Richmond; but by virtue of his election, was a member of the first House of Delegates that met the 1st day of July, 1861, in the city of Wheeling. He was also a member of the Convention of June 11, 1861, which met in Wheeling and re-organized the State government, and took an active part in its proceedings. He offered the first and only resolution looking to the formation of a new State, which motion was quickly tabled by a vote of 50 to 17. The nerves of many failed them when that resolution was offered. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of the State's Independence. At the re-convening of the convention, in August, he was chairman of the committee of six that presented the ordinance of the new State, which passed; he, therefore, claimed to be the author of the ordinance of the State of West Virginia. He was a member of the first House of Delegates of the new State and was a member of the State Senate for some seven years, and for two years was President of the Senate; by virtue of which office he was Governor of the State to fill the unexpired term of Governor A. I. Boreman, who was elected to the United States Senate in the session of 1869. He was one of the committee of twenty that revised the code of 1868; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872.

During the civil war his life was often threatened because of his persistent advocacy of the Union versus secession. On one

occasion in Philippi, while speaking in the face of an armed company of Confederates, he was told that if he did not desist from speaking for the Union, he would be riddled with bullets; but he continued to speak, declaring that his voice should ever be heard in defense of the Union and the flag of his country.

He is a warm advocate of equal rights, and the protection of labor; advocates the Government issuing the only money, gold, silver and greenbacks, making all equal legal tender; and of paying the National debt according to the original contract; opposing class legislation; his motto is the greatest good to the greatest number, equal rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none.

EDWARD BOARDMAN KNIGHT.

EDWARD B. KNIGHT, was born in Hancock, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, August 22, 1834, and has been a resident of this State since April, 1865. His youth was spent on a farm near Milford, N. H., where he worked in a machine shop at Nashua, N. H., from eighteen until he was twenty-one. After due preparation, he entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1847 and graduated in 1851. He was admitted to the New Hampshire Bar in September, 1853, and began practice the following spring in Dover, same State. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Charleston, Virginia, and permanently settled, where he has built up a very respectable and lucrative law practice. The Bench and Bar hold him in high esteem as a lawyer and gentleman, while his clients confide in him with perfect assurance, and society invariably respects him. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, in which he ably served upon the Committee on Legislative Department, and the Select Committee on Land Titles. He is acknowledged to be one of the foremost lawyers of West Virginia.

SAMUEL PRICE.

HON. SAMUEL PRICE was one of the able men of Virginia, when both Virginias were one. Not particularly aggressive in spirit, or ambitious for distinction, he nevertheless, by the native simplicity of his tastes, his habits of life and education, and better still, by his enlightened sense of justice and hatred of wrong, was always the fearless advocate of truth, morality and right. There was absolutely nothing in his public or private life that was factitious or artificial. His success in private life, as well as in his professional undertakings, and his influence in public position, did not come to him by accident, nor by the employment of adventitious supports, but by the inherent energy and force of his mental constitution. He was eminent in his profession, as in him were combined those intellectual faculties and mental habits that make the lawyer, the statesman, and the public administrator. He was not a theorist or enthusiast. Had he possessed more imagination, more of the ideal, doubtless he would have ranked higher as a man of power before the people; but it may be doubted whether such acquirements would have rendered him greater or more influential.

I have said that Governor Price was not particularly aggressive; and yet by this I mean no disparagement of his massive, native power as a man and citizen. Prudence very often is mistaken for timidity, because it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins. Governor Price was a prudent, and not a timid man. He was never hesitating or over careful as to self, but was always concerned about the effects of any new and untried step in legislation upon the safety and happiness of the people and the honor and peace of the State. He did nothing from impulse. Always cool, calculating, deliberate, self-poised, no possible excitement could unnerve him, or throw him off his balance. With him it was the calm of high resolve, persistent and tenacious, that triumphed over passion and sentiment. Men of such a mold are scarce, and their value as leaders of society is incalculable.

Governor Price was most conspicuous for his great common sense. He viewed everything that came before him purely in the light of practical availability. Some men reach eminence through transcendent genius, others through great learning,

but no man can be a wise statesman, or a successful leader, without a large endowment of common sense; for through it alone is afforded that clearness and comprehension of mind that enables one to form correct judgments, and arrive at proper conclusions. Governor Price was a born jurist. Theories and abstractions were foreign to his nature. Free from all Utopian ideas, he passed upon men and measures as he found them, and not as they might or ought to be; and his every act invariably looked to the interest and welfare of all concerned. He was, in a certain sense, conservative. Like many other distinguished lawyers, he followed the language and forms laid down in the books; but withal, he was a friend to every movement that had for its object the bettering of society and the purification of government. He never made set speeches or orations, but he was nevertheless clear, thoughtful, able in all his public addresses. When he spoke, he bore himself proudly and with graceful ease, always choosing language the most simple to express his meaning. Of tremendous physical stature, imperial in his personal bearing, pleasant in appearance, commanding in expression, with manly, unaffected speech, thoroughly in earnest, he never failed to force conviction on his hearers. It may be said of him that he said just what he meant to say, and like an expert navigator steered his words and ideas through the shoals that beset the lawyer on every side, not only without going to wreck, but without ever running aground.

Senator Price was a Christian. He was ever true to his convictions. He possessed a clear head and a pure heart, coupled with a firm will and a determined spirit. Moreover, the writer, who knew him well, can bear testimony that he was a man of the finest sensibilities, tender-hearted, affectionate, and generous to a fault. If injury excited him to anger, it was a generous anger that could hardly outlive the occasion and perished of itself if left alone. Of exquisite sensibilities, he brought love and sunshine into his family. He was tender and thoughtful of the rights of others, and if unjust to anybody, it was to himself and not to others. He was, the greater portion of his life, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for more than a quarter of a century a Ruling Elder. He carried his religion into both business and politics. The oft mentioned plea that the discharge of public political duty was inconsistent with the

maintenance of spirituality was shown to be false by Senator Price's upright life. People who are so very spiritual that they feel compelled to abstain from political associations ought to renounce the benefits that the political exertions of their supposed less spiritual fellow citizens secure for them. The whiner who is constantly asserting such sentiments as the above, is Phariseeical and disgusting. For men to neglect their duties to their State on the ground of their piety, while they insist on the State protecting their property, and protecting from disturbance even their religious meetings, in which this exquisitely delicate and valetudinarian spirituality is developed, is gross unrighteousness, and ought to be frowned upon by all good people. What our country needs most to-day is a larger number of religious men in our halls of legislation, and in all public positions, to lift the Nation to a higher plane of morality and usefulness. Senator Price will be remembered longest for his loyalty to church, to conscience, to God.

Samuel Price was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, where he was born July 28, 1805. On his paternal side he was descended from Major Morris, of New Jersey, of Revolutionary fame. His mother's maiden name was Mary Clyman. The son always spoke of her as a woman of extraordinary intellect and piety. His education was obtained in the common schools of that period. They were indifferent, it is true; but to one who hungered for knowledge, they offered the necessary rudimentary training that would fit one for the higher attainments that followed self-exertion and determination to succeed. He moved to Preston county in early life, thence to Nicholas county, where in 1830, he took the census of that county. He soon thereafter took up the study of the law; was admitted to the Bar at Summersville in 1832, and began practice. In those days, young lawyers extended their practice into the counties adjacent to their homes. Young Price, who was ambitious for success, took this course. He was almost as much at home in Greenbrier and other adjoining counties, as in Nicholas county. In 1831 he was chosen Clerk of the County Court of his adopted county, and in 1833, he was made Prosecuting Attorney for the same county. In 1834 he was elected to the Virginia Legislature from the District composed of Nicholas and Fayette counties; was re-elected in 1835 and '36; represented

Braxton county in the Legislature of Virginia from 1837 to 1850; having become a citizen of Greenbrier county in January, 1838, he was also Representative from that county from 1847 to 1852, except one year; was delegate from Greenbrier to the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850-1; was again elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1860-1.

February 6, 1837, he married Miss Jane Stuart, a descendant of the Lewis family, of Revolutionary memory. This union was one of great harmony and happiness. Nine children were born to them. The wife, most tenderly loved, died in 1876. The ring of his former contagious laugh was never heard after her death. The idol of his heart had been taken, and he was never himself any more. About a year before his own death, he said to one of his daughters, Mrs. Mary Alderson: "I am not happy as when your mother was with us, and I care not how soon the summons comes for me."

In 1863, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and continued in that office till the close of the civil war. He was elected a Circuit Judge in the fall of 1865, but declined to qualify, because he could not take the "Test Oath." He was a delegate from Greenbrier county to the Convention in 1872 that framed a new Constitution for West Virginia, and was President of that body. He was appointed a Senator in the Congress of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Allen T. Caperton, and served from December 4, 1876, to January 31, 1877. He was, prior to the war, a Whig, but from 1865 to the time of his death, he acted with the Democratic party. In every public position he was honorable and efficient, and was ever esteemed as an upright man. He died at his home at Lewisburg, February 25, 1884, aged seventy-nine years.



COL. THOMAS B. SWANN.

THOMAS BELT SWANN.

It is of not much consequence in what station of life an able man is born. If he have it in him to rise, no earthly power can keep him down; but to become very much distinguished in this busy world, it is necessary for one to toil with great earnestness and with never ceasing industry. The subject of this sketch descended from a sturdy ancestry. His parents were loyal to truth and right, and these characteristics were likewise implanted in the nature of the son. Like the parents, the son, too, has courage, manliness, ballast. He is true to principle, true to associates, true to friends, true to conscience. He was born in Powhatan county, Virginia, September 12, 1825. His father, Richard Archer Swann, was a farmer on the James river, and a man of fine literary attainments. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Swann, was a colonel in the army of Charles I, and fought against Cromwell for the King. He fled from England, with two brothers, who were also officers in the King's army, and settled in Surry county, Virginia, where his tombstone is still standing in the old family burying ground. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Humphrey Belt, a Maryland family related to the Lloyds and Montgomeries.

In 1866 a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, who was traveling in Virginia, wrote the following, which appeared in that paper under the head of "Ramblings in the Old Dominion:"

"An ancient tombstone on a plantation nearly opposite Jamestown, bears the following inscription: 'Here lies ye body of ye Colonel Thomas Swann, who departed this life ye 4th day of November, 1680.' Immediately above the inscription is a coat-of-arms, representing a lion and a swan, separated by a shield. The stone or slab is broken in two, but the inscription is plain and perfect. Horses and cattle have trampled upon it, but have not considerably defaced it. The name of the deceased gentleman was evidently one of those few 'that were not born to die.' An ancient cedar, four and a-half feet in diameter, stands near the head of the grave. It has been 'belted' and is dead, and all the surrounding country is green with 'waving corn.' In a few years, perhaps, the same hand that belted that ancient tree may upturn the slab of slate and drive the ploughshare through the grave of the unknown 'Colonel Swann.' "

Colonel Thomas Swann's two brothers, who fled with him from Cromwell and came to America, settled, one in Virginia, on the waters of the Potomac, and one in Massachusetts. Their descendants are numerous, who, like their ancestors, are men of mark.

The subject of this sketch was liberally educated at the Amelia Academy, Virginia. For some time after graduating from the academy he taught school at Orange Court House, in Orange county. While engaged in teaching he chanced upon a law book and became greatly interested. At once he began a systematic course of study in legal text-books under the direction of Attorney William Greene. He received license to practice within sixty days after he began to read Blackstone's Commentaries. After obtaining license as an attorney, he laid aside all other duties and commenced studying in earnest to equip himself for the profession upon which he was then entering. On the 18th of March, 1849, in company with his brother, John S. Swann, he removed his residence to Charleston, Kanawha county, where they entered upon their professional career. They have constantly resided at Charleston ever since, and have attained an eminent rank at that distinguished Bar.

Mr. Swann was a Whig prior to the civil war. He took an active part in the Scott campaign of 1852. He however soon found that politics and law would not work smoothly together, and accordingly abandoned the former that he might give his undivided energies to the latter and thereby achieve success. This was the course of wisdom; and many, many times in after years has he rejoiced that he was thus guided.

Being a member of a volunteer company at Charleston when the war came on in 1861, he, with the rest of the organization, was ordered into camp by Governor Letcher, and thus entered the Southern army, although he was at that time an outspoken opponent of secession. He believed in the Union, but, like thousands of others who resided in the South, could not resist the temptation, when Virginia seceded, *to go with his State*. The fact is now patent that thousands of people in the South were then alarmed at the common cry that the General Government was centralizing power, and were forced, even against their better judgments, to support secession as the only cure for such centralization. Mr. Swann was one of this class.

Soon after the South had launched into revolution, and at the time when the Conscript law was passed at Montgomery he said to Governor Floyd and Colonel D. S. Honshell, of Virginia, that "the South had nothing left to fight for—that all power was centralized on the James, and if we must have centralized power upon this continent, it had better be on the Potomac, where we were known to the Nations, than on the James, where we were not known." He, however, continued in the Confederate army, for awhile as Captain of a company, and afterwards Colonel of a batallion, until the close of hostilities.

Immediately after the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Swann returned to Kanawha county and resumed the practice of his profession. The writer, then a boy, heard him say to a friend the day after he reached Charleston in 1865, "I have come home to stay. In the past I was a Whig; in the future I shall connect myself with the political party that represents the greatest liberty to the greatest number." The circumstance indelibly impressed itself upon my mind. He accordingly became an ardent Republican, and up to this time has been a leader in that party's councils. He has been a delegate at large from West Virginia to every National Republican Convention since the war, except two, and has several times been an elector for the State on his party ticket. He has many times been urged to accept office, but he always positively declined. He prefers private life to public position. For his home and his law office he has unusual attachment and love. When not in court, he can nearly always be found at one or the other of them.

Col. Swann, shortly after his return from the war, married Miss Mary Tompkins, daughter of Mrs. Rachel M. Tompkins, who ~~was~~ was an aunt of General U. S. Grant. They have lived all these years in happy wedlock in their pleasant mansion on the banks of the Kanawha river in the city of Charleston.

Col. Swann is one of the most indefatigable students the writer ever knew. He revels in books. Being naturally religious, he loves theology. You can scarcely mention a book of any value that he has not read. Such men are rare. He has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church for forty-five years (a member of the Vestry of St. John's Parish in Charleston), and is an earnest worker in the ranks. The State of West Virginia has no worthier, more exemplary citizen than Col. Thomas B. Swann.



GENERAL R. S. NORTHCOTT.

ROBERT SAUNDERS NORTHCOTT.

GENERAL NORTHCOTT was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, ten miles northeast of Murfreesboro, the 30th day of September, 1818. He was brought up on a farm, occasionally attending the "old field schools" in his neighborhood, until he was twenty-one years old. Having, by close application, become qualified to teach school, he commenced life as a teacher. He followed this business for several years, going to school occasionally until he became a fair Latin scholar and proficient in some of the higher mathematics. In December, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Cunningham, a young lady of South Carolina parentage, with whom he lived happily until August, 1881, when she died.

While General Northcott was engaged in teaching he pursued a course of legal studies, but never practiced. In 1850, he entered the mercantile business in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and continued in the same until 1855, when he abandoned it and became editor of the *Rutherford Telegraph*, a newspaper published in Murfreesboro. He continued editor of this paper until November, 1860. In 1856 his paper advocated the election of Fillmore to the Presidency and of John Bell, in 1860. He was a delegate from Tennessee to the convention, which was held in Baltimore in May, 1860, that nominated Bell and Everett. In 1860, while secession was firing the Southern heart, his paper took an active part in favor of the Union.

On the 7th of January, 1861, Governor (now Senator) Isham G. Harris called the Legislature of Tennessee in extra session to consider the relation of the State to the Federal Union. On the 21st of January this Legislature consummated an act providing for a convention of delegates to assemble at the State capital the 20th of February. General Northcott became a candidate to represent his county of Rutherford in this convention, and in circulars and in speeches, took absolute and unconditional Union grounds, and was elected by a large majority; but the act of the Legislature authorizing the people to elect delegates to a convention also provided that they should vote at the same poll to determine whether they should have a convention. The people of the State were so well satisfied with the Federal Union that they were not willing that their relations with it should be disturbed. But after the firing upon

Fort Sumpter, the State was virtually drummed and fied out of the Union, and the Legislature, called together for the purpose, passed an act of secession. General Northcott remained in Tennessee until the 11th of July, 1861, when he and his family went to Vevay, Indiana. In December of that year he, in connection with Hon. John S. Carlile, commenced the publication of the *National Telegraph*, a Union paper, in Clarksburg, West Virginia. He continued to edit this paper until August, 1862, when Mr. Carlile made a new departure in politics; General Northcott withdrew from the paper, and accepted the commission of Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry Volunteers. During his term of service he was in a number of engagements. On the 15th of June, 1863, he was captured at Winchester, Virginia, and remained a prisoner of war until March, 1864, when he was paroled for exchange. After his exchange he participated in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. His confinement in Libby Prison and fatiguing service in the summer of 1864, seriously impaired his health and he was compelled to resign on that account, which he did on the 5th of January, 1865. He was subsequently brevetted Brigadier General, by President Johnson.

After the war closed he resumed editorial charge of the *National Telegraph* and continued to conduct that paper until the latter part of the year 1874. In 1866 he was appointed Postmaster at Clarksburg. He continued in office only eight months, when President Johnson removed him, because he would not indorse the remarkable Restoration policy of the President. In 1867 Chief Justice Chase appointed him Registrar in Bankruptcy upon the recommendation of Hon. John J. Jackson and others.

General Northcott's life has been one of great activity; and notwithstanding he has been forced, through straightened circumstances, to labor hard for the support of his family, he has made himself extensively acquainted with literature. His range of reading has been wide, embracing theology, law, romance and science. He has never been neutral in anything, and has always been an active politician. His father was a Federalist and carefully instructed him in the doctrines of that party. Before he had arrived at a voting age, the Whig party was organized and he became an active member of it, and so continued

until it disbanded. He then voted with the Opposition until the war, when he became a Republican.

Although his health was seriously impaired while in the military service, he continues to labor in some capacity; and now, at the age of seventy, he is a Justice of the Peace, and has been several terms Mayor of the City of Clarksburg, his adopted home.

JOHN J. DAVIS.

HON. JOHN J. DAVIS represented the First District of West Virginia in the Congress of the United States from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1875. He was born, May 1, 1835, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, and was educated at the Northwestern Academy, in that town; studied law, and was admitted to the Bar when only twenty years of age, and still practices his profession in his native county.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Convention to restore the State Government of Virginia, in 1861. In 1864 he was a Presidential Elector upon the McClellan ticket; and in 1868 was one of the delegates from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention in New York. In 1869 he was elected from Harrison county to the House of Delegates of West Virginia; and again in 1870, serving with ability and fidelity. He was elected, in the fall of 1870, to the Forty-second Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 11,836 votes, against 10,569 votes for Nathan Goff, Jr., Republican. At the August, 1872, election he was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, as an Independent candidate, over Col. Benjamin Wilson, Democratic nominee, receiving 13,361 votes against 12,948 votes for his opponent.

In 1884 Mr. Davis was an Elector upon the Cleveland Presidential ticket, and in the Electoral College aided in casting the vote of West Virginia for the successful candidate. March 3, 1887, he was appointed, by Gov. Wilson, one of the six years Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston. He has been Grand Dictator of the West Virginia Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor; is prominent in the Presbyterian church of his town; and is able, conscientious and successful in his law practice.



HON. E. BOYD FAULKNER.

E. BOYD FAULKNER.

HON. E. BOYD FAULKNER, whose portrait fronts this page, ~~was~~ born in July, 1841, at the princely home of his distinguished father, the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia. His education was under select home preceptors; then at Georgetown, D. C., College, and at the University of Virginia.

While his father represented the United States at the Court of St. Cloud in the metropolis of sunny France, he traveled extensively in Italy and Switzerland; then attended lectures upon constitutional law in Paris, and at the early age of eighteen was acting as Secretary of the American Legation.

With the opening of civil war in America he returned to cast his destiny with the South under the banner of his native Virginia, and was for a short time Aid on the Staff of Governor Letcher, but resigned to serve as an officer in the Confederate States army. In June, 1864, he was captured, and with other prisoners taken to Johnson's Island, where he was confined one year. The war over, in 1867, he went to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, as the law partner of Judge Petree, and in the Seymour campaign of 1868, was made Elector of the Second Congressional District of that State.

In 1872 he resumed citizenship at Martinsburg, West Virginia. He was elected from Berkeley county to the House of Delegates in 1876, where he served with ability and prominence, and with fidelity to his constituency. They so endorsed him, that, in 1878, he was elected to the State Senate. He declined at the hands of his party the Presidency of that body. He was a prominent candidate before the Democratic Convention, in 1884, for nomination for Governor. In 1885 President Cleveland tendered to him the office of Consul-General to Egypt, which, at the solicitation of devoted friends, he decided not to accept. He was then offered the Mission to Persia, which he likewise declined. He is one of the leaders of his party in the State, is an able and popular lawyer with an extensive and lucrative practice, and the attorney for several railroads and other corporations.

CHARLES McLANE.

DR. CHARLES McLANE, eldest son of Alan and Elizabeth McLane, was born in Ulster, county of Tyrone, Ireland, September 4, 1790, and died in Morgantown, West Virginia, May 22, 1878. With his parents and younger brother, William, he emigrated to America sometime in the year 1805. The following year they settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where, after attending school, he read medicine with Dr. John Luther. He completed his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania. It was during the period in which the fathers of that famous school were in their prime; and he had many anecdotes to relate in connection with the early teachings of such men as Dr. Benjamin Rush, the father of American medicine, and Dr. Philip S. Physic, who sustained the same relation to American surgery. He had, somehow, been so impressed by these masters, that, throughout his long life, medical students and medical men seemed to catch an inspiration from his very presence.

From Lancaster county he moved to Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he formed a co-partnership with his brother, William, and practiced till his brother's death. In 1823, being thirty-three years of age, he settled permanently at Morgantown, Virginia. Here his judgment and skill and inventions, as a physician and a surgeon, won for him a reputation wider than the State in which he lived.

Dr. McLane was a great teacher. He was not satisfied to simply impart *knowledge*, but he seemed to transmit to his pupils a part of himself—the *feeling* that the medical profession is the noblest calling. Among the most distinguished of his medical students may be named Dr. Thomas Laidley, of Pennsylvania; Dr. C. Billingsly, of Missouri; Dr. Joseph A. McLane, of Morgantown; the late Dr. Isaac Scott, of Parkersburg, and the late Dr. Hugh W. Brock.

Dr. McLane married, in 1815, Eliza Kern, daughter of John and Catherine Kern, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1874, only four years previous to her husband's death. Three children survived them, namely, Dr. Joseph A. McLane, of Morgantown; Mrs. Emily Scott (since deceased), wife of Dr. Isaac Scott, of Parkersburg, and Mrs. Virginia M. Warren, wife of Isaiah Warren, Esq., Wheeling, West Virginia.

Dr. McLane, like Timothy, had known the Scriptures from his childhood. At early manhood he was ordained a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which relation he continued to sustain till the time of his death. He was an able defender of Christianity, and especially of the doctrines of the church of his choice. His style was forcible; and whether he preached in the country or in the town, in the log school-house or upon the camp-ground, his sermons always showed most thorough preparation. Among men of learning he ranked as an able divine. He was a man of deep piety and of strong faith, and he often knelt at the bedside of the sick to ask divine guidance before proceeding to administer medicine.

He was an earnest advocate of "total abstinence," and he never tasted intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, in his life. In giving his opinion of the value of stimulants as medicine, he once said: "After forty years extensive practice, I believe that healthful food is far better than stimulants for the sick. In fact, I believe them to injure far more than they benefit." He gave his deepest pity to the wives and children of drunkards, but he was very severe on liquor sellers, whom he characterized as "*the devil's wet-nurses*."

He believed that our Union of States is the best form of Government on the face of the earth, the model toward which all civilized Nations are tending, and that to sever this Union would impede the progress of human civilization.

Few men in the past have been so well informed or so highly endowed as Dr. McLane. He was familiar with almost every subject of philosophy and of history. He was habitually polite, both at home and abroad, to the rich and to the poor. He was a lover of music, had a sweet voice in singing, and played upon instruments. His wit was proverbial, and often keen, but always pure. He was medium in size, symmetrical in form, and in features faultless.

During several of the last years of his life he was known as "the patriarch of the town," and was esteemed and revered by all who knew him, as few men have ever been. His brain, which had always been active, continued clear to the last; and his faith in God, which had always been strong, remained steadfast to the end. As the ripe fruit falls in autumn, so he closed his career on earth, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

When we consider his knowledge of medicine and surgery, theology and music, philosophy and history, we may safely conclude that we shall not often see the equal of Dr. McLane.

LEWIS RUFFNER.

THE name of Ruffner is one of the oldest and most esteemed in the Kanawha Valley. General Lewis Ruffner, as his memory is best known, was born October 1, 1797, the son of David and Ann (Brumbach) Ruffner, of Kanawha Salines, Virginia. From birth to death, at advanced age, he spent the years of an honorable and useful life within his native county. He was one of the most experienced salt manufacturers in the State. With little ambition for public place, he was, at the age of twenty-one, commissioned by the Governor as a Magistrate in his district. The duties were faithfully discharged, without fee, favor or affection, for twenty-four years. He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1825-6, and of the Constitutional Convention to restore the Government of Virginia, 1861. In 1863-4 he was a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, in the former year receiving from the State a commission as Major General of militia. He was twice married: first to Elizabeth A. D. Shrewsberry, November 2, 1826; second, to Viola Knapp, of Vermont, December 3, 1843. Earnest H., a son by the last marriage, is in the regular army, a Captain in the Engineer force, and was for a while in charge of the Lock and Dam Improvement of the Great Kanawha River, upon which nearly two million dollars of the National Treasury have been commendably spent. He died at his home near Charleston at the advanced age of upwards of four score years.

GREENBURY SLACK.

GREENBURY SLACK—"Uncle Green," as he was usually titled among his neighbors—was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, December 3, 1807. Whilst upon the farm of his father, John Slack, he used every spare hour for study, and with the aid of select and private schools acquired a fair English education. He was a Justice of the Peace, by the commission of Virginia's Governor, and also a leading member of the M. E. Church. He was sent to Wheeling, in 1861, as a delegate to the Convention which reorganized the State Government. He was also a member of the Convention of 1863, to frame a Constitution for the State of Kanawha—afterwards christened West Virginia. He served in the State Senate from 1863 to 1868. He died at his home in Charleston July 1, 1873. For native acumen but few West Virginians were his superior. He was an omniverous reader, and retained nearly everything he read. In many respects, he was a remarkable man.

EDWARD C. BUNKER.

EDWARD C. BUNKER, generally known as Judge Bunker, was born in New York City. October 9, 1830, and came to Kingwood, Virginia, at an early age, along with his uncle and guardian, Israel Baldwin. He entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1844, but ill-health prevented his continuance till graduation. In 1849 he began law studies with Guy R. C. Allen, of Morgantown, and in 1850, was admitted at Kingwood. He married Delia, daughter of Hon. Harrison Hagans, located in Morgantown in 1857, and became a member of the law firm of Willey & Bunker. Served as Prosecuting Attorney of Monongalia county from 1861 to 1863, then was elected to the State Senate, from whence he was appointed by the Governor, Judge of the Eleventh Circuit. This required his removal to Piedmont, where he died November 24, 1867. He was a just judge, a genial companion, and a favorite wherever he went.



HON. ROBERT S. BROWN.

ROBERT S. BROWN.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from pioneer stock. His grandfather, William Brown, a native of Maryland, having married Patience Marvel, of Delaware, settled in the Ohio Valley in the year 1773. In April, 1776, alarmed for the safety of his family, in that exposed country where the savages were being incited by emissaries of Great Britain to wage a war of extermination against white settlers, he left his cabin in the wilderness and returned with his family to Delaware; entered the Continental army and served during the War for Independence, and in 1785 returned to Western Virginia, and settled in what is now Brooke county, and where he was a prominent man; served as a member of the County Court, was the Sheriff of the county, and for many years was a member of the Legislature. Here Joseph Brown, the father of our subject, was born and reared. He married Rachel Hood, a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, and like his father chose the occupation of farming, and lived a long, an honorable and useful life, and died, as he had lived, triumphing in the glad promises of the Christian's faith, in July, 1882, having passed the ninetieth year of his age. He is buried beside his beloved Rachel, who, with him for sixty years had adorned the divine doctrines of the Master within the folds of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared and educated a family of nine sons and one daughter, all of whom they lived to see happily married and settled in life, except their third son, James Marvel Brown, who gave up his life at the age of nineteen years in defense of the honor of his country, in her war with Mexico, in 1847.

Robert S. Brown was born April 6, 1828; was brought up on the farm, and early inured to the toils and hardships that attend this honorable but arduous vocation. He attended in winter such schools as the country then afforded; he was early fond of reading, and devoted the moments of leisure spared from labor to the perusal of such books as his father's ample library afforded. The development of this inclination of mind being observed by his parents, induced them to aid him with the means of obtaining a classical education, and he entered Bethany College, Brooke county, Virginia, in 1845; chose the profession of the law, and commenced its practice at Elizabeth, Wirt county, Virginia, in April, 1849. He soon secured a

liberal and lucrative practice; ~~was~~ elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected to that office both in Wirt and Roane counties until he went on the Bench ~~as~~ Judge of the Circuit in which he resided.

Prior to the war, like his ancestors, he was a Democrat, and voted for John C. Breckenridge for President, in 1860; but when Mr. Lincoln was elected, actuated by those high qualities of patriotism and sound common-sense, for which he was at all times noted, he at once declared his fixed purpose to support the administration of the President constitutionally elected, and opposed those who on that pretext made the great tragic effort to break up our national unity. He was an early and active advocate, and liberal promoter of the counter revolution set on foot by the loyalists of Western Virginia at Wheeling, which resulted in the formation of the new State of West Virginia; and it is confidently believed and asserted that no man contributed more of his time, talents or means to achieve that happy result for the people of his State, than he whose name heads this biographical sketch.

In 1864, Mr. Brown was chosen Elector for the Third Congressional District of his State, and cast his vote for the re-election of President Lincoln; and in May, 1868, he sat ~~as a~~ delegate in the Chicago Convention, served on the Committee on Resolutions that prepared the party platform on which General Grant was nominated; and as Elector-at-Large, with Hon. A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, canvassed and carried his State for the Republican ticket.

On the first day of January, 1869, he went on the Bench as Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, composed of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Calhoun and Gilmer, to which office he had been elected with unusual unanimity, for the term of six years. He brought to the judicial office the same intelligent zeal and industry that had always characterized his conduct of other affairs, and was universally regarded ~~as~~ a most able, learned and impartial Judge. Declining a re-election, his voluntary retirement was marked by meetings of the Bar and people in every county of his circuit, who in their published resolutions declared their respect and esteem for him as a man, confidence in him ~~as~~ an able, honest and upright Judge, and regret at his retirement from office.

In 1878 Judge Brown was elected to the State Senate by an overwhelming majority, and served therein four years. His standing in that body may be inferred from the following editorial notice in a leading newspaper in his State, in January, 1879: "Judge Brown is a man of strong character, and as a born leader has spent a life of public service; he stands confessedly forward in the body of which he is now a member. His character and ability mark him out as a prominent man. He is upon many of the important committees, and his dictum is always listened to with interest. He has retired from active practice of the law, and devotes his time when at home to his large property interests; his home farm at Ravenswood is one of the largest and finest on the Ohio river."

Before the war the Odd Fellows' Lodges in Western Virginia belonged to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Virginia; and on the return of peace the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was organized, and Judge Brown joined Ravenswood Lodge, No. 15, in 1865; he passed its several chairs, and in 1877 represented it in the State Grand Lodge; was successively elected Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master; and in October, 1881, was elected one of its Representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the term of two years; met with that august body in Baltimore, and in Providence, Rhode Island, at the session of 1883.

He was united in marriage, October 2, 1849, with Anna H., eldest daughter of Ephraim Wells, Esq., a prominent and wealthy citizen of Jackson county, Virginia, who served the public as Presiding Justice of the County Court of Jackson county for two terms, and filled with credit many other positions of honor and trust. Mr. Wells, in 1835, had bought (at five dollars per acre,) from Dr. Peter, a devisee of George Washington, a large tract of land on the Ohio river adjoining the town of Ravenswood, and moved on it from Brooke county, in March 1836. It was then all in woods, as was, in fact, at that time, nearly all the land in Jackson county. This land had been patented to George Washington by King George III in 1772. Mr. Wells had, in years of great labor and perseverance, cleared out and improved a large part of this land, and in March 1866, sold it to Judge Brown for one hundred dollars per acre for the whole tract, which shows the great rise in the price of land in that section.

Judge Brown is the father of three sons. The eldest, W. J. Brown, is a farmer at home, unmarried. The second, Ephraim W. Brown, after taking a course at Bethany College, married and settled on a farm adjoining his father's, and is one of the most prominent and successful farmers in Jackson county. The youngest son, Charles L. Brown, after graduating at Bethany College, read law in his father's office a year, and attended law lectures at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the Bar in Jackson county immediately after he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-two years, he was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia from that county, and at the expiration of his term, he was chosen a member of the State Senate for four years, and after his term expired, declined a re-election. He is married and lives in Ravenswood.

Judge Brown has filled many other prominent positions in the State and county in a way honorable to himself and satisfactory to the public. He has attained an eminent rank at the Bar and as a Judge, and is among the most extensive and intelligent farmers in West Virginia. Energy and active perseverance in the attainment of honorable ends have been the leading characteristics in his life-work.

For forty years, he has mingled actively with the people of West Virginia, without deserting them a single day in war-time or in peace, and during that time, no man has enjoyed in a greater degree their confidence and respect.

BENJAMIN WILSON.

HON. BENJAMIN WILSON was born in Harrison county, Virginia, April 30, 1825; educated at the Northwestern Academy, at Clarksburg; attended law school at Staunton, Virginia; was admitted to the Bar in 1848; served as Commonwealth's Attorney for Harrison county from 1852 to 1860; member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia in 1861; was Presidential Elector-at-Large on the Democratic ticket of 1868; a member of the West Virginia Constitutional Convention, that met at Charleston in 1872; was made a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, that nominated Horace Greeley for President; elected as

Representative to the Forty-fourth Congress from the First District, with 12,799 votes against 12,631 for Nathan Goff, Jr., Republican; re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving 17,902 votes against 16,067 for Charles F. Scott, Republican, serving from December 4, 1875; was again re-elected to Congress in 1880, defeating John A. Hutchinson, the Republican candidate; was appointed Assistant United States Attorney in the Department of Justice at Washington by Grover Cleveland till superceded in 1889. He is now in the employ of the Government as attorney in settling the French Spoliation Claims.

Colonel Wilson served his constituents in Congress in a most efficient manner. He was constantly at his post of duty, and was attentive, courteous and polite to all with whom he came in contact in the discharge of his public and private duties as a citizen and Representative.

GIBSON LAMB CRANMER.

JUDGE G. L. CRANMER, whose name authenticates the journals of the important convention that met, June 11, 1861, in Wheeling as its clerk, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 20, 1826. He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, from Ohio county, during the session of 1855-6; was a delegate to the preliminary Convention that met early in 1861, to consider the political situation in Western Virginia, and was secretary to the same; was made clerk of the subsequent convention that formally began restorative legislation, and clerk of the House of Delegates under the reorganized government of Virginia. He was President of the Antietam National Cemetery Association at the time it was handed over to the National Government; was Judge of the Municipal Court of Wheeling for eight years; is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and practices law in all the courts which have session in Wheeling. Judge Cranmer possesses superior literary taste, and has written a large number of historical sketches and other newspaper and magazine articles that possess a high degree of merit both for the matter they contain and the excellence of their composition.



W. K. PENDLETON, D. D., LL. D.

WILLIAM KIMBROUGH PENDLETON.

INSEPARABLY connected with educational work in West Virginia is the name of the distinguished scholar whose face fronts this sketch. He was born in Louisa county, Virginia, September 8, 1817, the son of Edmund Pendleton, and began life with the advantages that spring from vigorous and honorable ancestry. The family traces its descent from Henry Pendleton, of Norwich, England, one of whose sons emigrated to the colony and settled in that portion of New Kent which now forms Caroline county, about the year 1674. Philip Pendleton was married to Isabella Hurt in 1682, and their descendants by inter-marriage became connected with the most prominent families of Virginia, and by force of character and will, took prominent places in the history of that Commonwealth.

There are many passages in the history of the Old Dominion that illustrate the characteristic qualities of the family. One of them went off with Governor Spottswood in 1716 to discover a passage over the mountains and the unexplored regions of the Northwest. The chronicler says the whole company consisted of about fifty persons and that they had a number of riding and pack horses, an abundant supply of provisions and an extraordinary variety of liquors. They were obliged to provide a great quantity of horse shoes, things seldom used in the eastern portion of the colony where there were no stones, upon which account, the historian adds, the Governor presented each of his companions on their return with a miniature golden horse shoe, set with jewels, and inscribed on the reverse, *Sic Juvaret transcendere montes*, to be worn by them as evidence of their fellowship in this expedition and of their admission into an order of knighthood created and dubbed by him, "Knights of the Horse Shoe." The cost of this chivalrous conceit of the gallant old Governor was duly certified to the home government, but, the chronicler adds, greatly to the Governor's disgust, they penuriously refused its payment.

He received primary instruction in the old field schools, kept in a building consisting of a log cabin containing one room, in which the scholars sat on benches fronting a long desk that stretched across the apartment below the window. The window was formed by taking out a log and fitting into the opening thus made a wooden batten or shutter, hung on pivots, which

admitted light when the shutter was turned horizontally and made a part of the wall when the shutter was closed. He was subsequently transferred to the classical academy of Nelson Brothers, wherein he learned Latin and Greek. In another school of the vicinity he acquired mathematics, and entered the University of Virginia at the age of nineteen. Here he completed an elective course of classical, scientific, and philosophical studies, and wound up with the law course, then as now, one of the broadest and most thorough in American schools. Prepared by thorough study and mastery of the principles of this highest of sciences for active work, he went back to his old home in Louisa county, and in 1840 was formally admitted to the Bar.

He was an ardent Whig and was chosen as a delegate to the Young Men's National Ratification Convention which met in Baltimore to endorse the nomination of Harrison and Tyler. There his enthusiasm was heightened by the presence of Clay and Webster and other oratorical leaders.

In 1840 he married Levinia M. and in 1847 Clarinda, both gifted daughters of Bishop Alexander Campbell, the leader, if not the founder, of the religious denomination known as Christians or Disciples.

At that time Bishop Campbell, recognizing the value of an educational institution of high grade in pushing forward his Church work, had established at the little town of Bethany, in the upper end of the Northern Pan Handle, the school, which, under his wise guidance and zealous care, was destined to expand into the broader sphere and wider usefulness of Bethany College. A good judge of men, he invited Mr. Pendleton to assist him in the establishment of the college, and the latter on the first day of November, 1841, took the place of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the faculty and began his educational work, which, with little interruption, has continued for more than a quarter century. In ministerial, educational and editorial work he ably assisted the Bishop, and upon his death, in 1886, was made President of the College. Busy with journalism, preaching and teaching, he yet found time to take an active interest in the political affairs of the State and country. He never believed that any man's profession or occupation should seclude him from the active discharge of his duties as a good

citizen, and in 1850, when asked to become a candidate for membership in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of that year, he consented and undertook the canvass; but in the election was defeated. In 1855 the Whig party was in dissolution, and the Know Nothing party arose. He, although opposed to the secret character of the organization, accepted nomination for Congress, against Congressman Kidwell of Fairmont, who sought a second term, but notwithstanding he cut down the previous majority some 3,300 votes, was defeated.

At the Presidential election of 1861, he supported the ticket headed by Bell and Everett, but from that time forward he adhered to the Democratic party. The approach of the war found him, through Bishop Campbell's failing health, the virtual President of Bethany College.

In 1871 he was nominated by the Democratic and Republican Conventions of his Senatorial District and unanimously chosen as a Senatorial representative in the Constitutional Convention of 1872.

The spirit in which he took hold of the duties of the Convention is illustrated by a passage from his letter accepting the nomination of the two parties in his district. "I can conceive no place," he said, "for partisan politics in a work like this—but only for the patriotic and conscientious endeavor to frame for the whole State and all her people alike a fundamental law, under which she may win the admiration of her sister States—hold out incentives to foreign labor and capital to settle within her borders, promote domestic harmony, educate and ennoble her children, and so transmit to succeeding generations the blessings of free homes, free schools and free institutions."

As a member of the Committee on Finance and Education his experience and logic were exceedingly serviceable.

His interest and wise judgment, manifested in securing a satisfactory free school system, induced Governor Jacob at the close of the convention to appoint him State Superintendent of Public Schools to fill the place of Hon. Charles S. Lewis, who resigned that position to go upon the Bench as a Circuit Judge. The appointment was made without previous consultation with the appointee or his friends; the term of service was to be less than three months and required his presence in Charleston and the labor of making his predecessor's report as well as his own;

a new school law was to be framed under the constitution just adopted by the Legislature then in session, and the acceptance of the place required a good many sacrifices of money and comfort as well as an unusual amount of labor, but his heart was in the work and he did not hesitate. He accepted the position, went to Charleston in the winter of 1873, and during his two months's stay there not only made the report of the department, but in co-operation with the chairman of the House Committee, framed the school law, which, adopted by the Legislature as it came from his hand, has stood without material alteration from that day to this.

Of the value of his work while there, the best evidence is furnished by the appreciation of those best qualified to judge it. Prof. Pendleton's successor as Superintendent of Public Schools had been elected previous to the former's appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Lewis' resignation, but four years later the teachers of the State, recognizing the value of the Pendleton school law and the fitness of its author to aid in its administration, began the movement which resulted in his nomination and election as State Superintendent in 1876, in which position he ably served till 1881. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Relieved from teaching, and to some extent from the business management of the college, he is still a busy and active worker. Always a ready and forcible writer, he is still a frequent contributor to Church and other journals, and the list of his public addresses, that already fill a good many volumes, yearly augmented.

At the dedication of the Garfield Chapel in Washington City, he delivered the memorial address which has been universally admired.

In local enterprises to develop the State and vicinity he has always taken part. The Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, that opens up the Northern Pan Handle, had in him a helpful supporter from its inception to its completion, and there are few projects to bring out the resources of his own section in which he is not interested.

In his personal appearance, Dr. Pendleton is tall and slender. His gray hair and long full beard give him a patriarchal appearance, but he is lithe and active, and bears his seventy odd years as lightly as many men bear half that burden. He has escaped

the scholar's stoop, and stands erect, and with his never-ending flow of animal spirits and contented disposition seems good for another quarter century of work. The thoughtful forehead and keen eyes of grayish blue indicate studious habits and quick perception combined, and the lower features of the face show a strong will and resolute determination, but there is nothing arrogant in his manner or speech, and his address is as frank and unpretentious as that of a little child. In social intercourse he is one of the most delightful of companions, drawing out of his friends the best that is in them, and contributing himself from a well-stored mind and a cultivated imagination a never-failing supply of entertainment.

In 1855 he married Catharine H., daughter of Judge L. King, of Warren, Ohio, eminent alike in business and in politics, and especially as a pioneer leader in the anti-slavery movement, being the nominee of the Liberty party for Governor of Ohio in 1842, and for Vice President of the United States in 1847.

JOHN JAY BROWN.

JOHN J. BROWN was born in Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, in November, 1823; educated at Monongalia Academy and Washington College, Pennsylvania; studied law with his uncle, William G. Brown, and was his partner in practice from 1849 to 1861; was a delegate to the Convention of 1861 to restore the government of Virginia to its place in the Union; also to the Convention which framed the first constitution of West Virginia, under which, in 1863, he represented in the State Senate the counties of Preston, Monongalia and Taylor, and re-elected for a second term. In 1864 he changed his residence to Morgantown, Monongalia county, where he is President of the Merchants National Bank. Without any pretensions to oratory, he is eloquent and capable of moving the popular heart. His appeal to the citizens of Preston county, at a pole raising, on the 25th of January, 1861, when presenting, in behalf of the ladies, the U. S. flag to be unfurled to the mountain breeze, must be considered not only praiseworthy but difficult to surpass in its beauty and pathos. Mr. Brown is a successful lawyer and worthy citizen.



GENERAL JOHN S. WITCHER.

JOHN S. WITCHER.

THE subject of this sketch is at present a Major and Paymaster in the U. S. Army, stationed at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and is a gentleman eminently worthy of the responsible position which he holds, by virtue of a long and honorable record in the military and civil service of his country, an unblemished moral character, habitual courtesy and excellent business qualities.

General Witcher affords a pleasing illustration of the virtue of Republican institutions, in fostering honest ambition unblest by the accidents of fortune, and opening the door to honorable distinction for those who struggle faithfully to deserve the favors of the fickle goddess.

He was born July 15, 1839, in Cabell county, Virginia, and is, consequently, in the fifty-first year of his age. His parents, both natives of Virginia, resided on a farm, and young Witcher was brought up to agricultural labor. His father owned slaves, but liberated them before the civil war; and the son was trained from infancy to those Union sentiments which, in the years of early manhood, he so gallantly vindicated with the sword. He received but a common-school education, and worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority—in 1860. At the Presidential election immediately following, he cast his maiden vote for "Bell and Everett and the Union."

He labored hard in opposition to the ordinance of secession; rendering himself, thereby, so obnoxious to the prevailing sentiment of southwestern Virginia, that he was placed under arrest by the Confederate authorities. On account of his youthful appearance, and through the influence of friends, he was released, but compelled, with his father, to seek refuge within the Federal lines, which had by that time (in 1861) extended across the Ohio border some distance into Virginia. In this situation he remained until the movement to restore and reorganize the State Government of Virginia commenced. Mr. Witcher took an active part in said movement, and, on the establishment of the new order, he was elected by the loyal citizens of his native county, Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Cabell county. His new position was perilous, because of constant raids by Confederate guerrillas, to whom he was a mark for special vengeance. His many escapes from capture, while guarding the records in

his charge, amidst the wild forests of the Guyandotte, form a romantic episode in the early history of our civil war. It was treason to the Confederacy and to the Old State, to accept or hold office under the restored Government; and, had young Witcher been taken, his doom would have been that of a traitor.

John S. Witcher was the only man of his race and name who thus rallied to the defence of the Old Flag. Scattered over Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, they all took arms against their native land, while he alone remained to defend her.

This situation continued until the Confederate General, Loring, raided the Kanawha Valley in 1862. Mr. Witcher then resigned, and, in September of that year, enlisted as a private soldier in the United States Army. He was in a short time promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and commissioned by the Governor of Restored Virginia to recruit a company of cavalry for the Union service. He speedily raised a full company of native West Virginians, and received in rapid succession the appointments of First Lieutenant and Captain therein. On reporting with his company to the Governor, at Wheeling, Captain Witcher and his men were, by special request of his Excellency, mounted, armed and equipped, in the very best manner then known to the service.

The company thus raised by Captain Witcher was incorporated as Company G, into the Third Regiment of West Virginia Cavalry. A portion of this regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac; the rest, including Company G, were ordered to duty as scouts in the Department of the Kanawha. This department was then under the command of Colonel R. B. Hayes, of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and the West Virginia detachment of Captain Witcher was to co-operate with that regiment, under the general command of Colonel Hayes. Captain Witcher's company rendered valuable services in this, their first field. Their lines extended across the country south of the Great Kanawha river, from Charleston to Guyandotte, and the Big Sandy, on the Kentucky border. They soon became a terror to the ever-marauding bands of Confederate guerrillas; and in six months they captured five hundred Confederate soldiers and some thirty odd commissioned officers, C. S. A., besides large quantities of arms, munitions and supplies; turning them over to the Federal authorities. Captain Witcher's efficiency

in this constant warfare, induced his commander and friend, Colonel Hayes, to give him a battalion of cavalry and a company of infantry, and to grant the request of the people in the disputed territory to whom Captain Witcher had endeared himself, by continuing him in the same service.

Captain Witcher, with his increased command, effectually guarded the Kanawha country from raiders, and protected the river lines of communication and transport. These services resulted in his promotion to the rank of Major—although the junior of twelve captains in his regiment—an event which took place in the fall of 1863.

At this time the regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Charleston, to perfect its organization; after which it was transferred to the command of General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. On its arrival in the new field, it was assigned to the brigade of General W. W. Averill. The Confederate General, McCausland, at the same time raided southern Pennsylvania, and burned Chambersburg. Averill's brigade, with Major Witcher's command, was dispatched to intercept and capture the invading Confederates. Averill pursued McCausland through Pennsylvania and into West Virginia. He overtook him at Moorefield, on the Potomac, July 7, 1864, and engaged him before daylight of that morning, Witcher's regiment leading the charge. The enemy was utterly routed, and fled, leaving the most of his men dead, wounded and prisoners, and losing large quantities of arms, munitions, plunder and supplies. In this action the West Virginia regiment was commanded by the gallant Major S. B. Conger, brother of the Hon. O. D. Conger, a distinguished Representative in Congress from Michigan. Conger fell early in the action, and the command was assumed by Major Witcher, after his horse had been shot under him. He led the regiment to victory, losing two officers and thirteen enlisted men in the fight. The victorious brigade then returned to the Shenandoah, and his regiment was assigned to the brigade of General George A. Custer, with whom it served to the close of the war, Major Witcher continuing in command. During the rest of the campaign the regiment participated in the subsequent battles of Carter's Farm, Newtown, Winchester, Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Moorefield, Martinsburg (second), Bunker Hill (second), Buckletown, Bunker

Hill (third), Steveson Depot, Winchester (second), Fisher's Hill, Mt. Jackson, Brown's Gap (two fights), Milford (two fights), Front Royal, Mt. Jackson (second), and Ninevah.

In February, 1865, Major Witcher and his regiment were specially detailed for service with Generals Sheridan and Custer, on their memorable march to Petersburg and Richmond. On the march they took part in the battle of Waynesborough, where the remnant of Early's army was captured. Arrived before Petersburg, Major Witcher participated in all the fights around that city, including the three days' contest at Five Forks, where Sheridan turned the Confederate flank, compelling the evacuation of Richmond and the flight of the Southern army toward Appomattox. In the actions attending the pursuit which followed, Major Witcher had a hand, sharing in the charge at Harker's plantation and Sailor's Creek, and leading that of Deep Creek. The latter charge was so dashing and brilliant, as to merit special commendation.

After acting as special escort to General Grant and staff from Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia, to Appomattox, on the morning of the surrender, and witnessing the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, Major Witcher's regiment started with the army of General Grant to reinforce General Sherman, then beleaguering Johnston, in North Carolina. But on reaching the State line and receiving news of Johnston's surrender, the army returned to Petersburg and thence to Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Strother (Porte Crayon), had hitherto been the nominal commander of the Third West Virginia Cavalry, but he was absent the whole time on staff service with General Hunter, and resigned his nominal command when all was over. Major Witcher was, on the earnest recommendation of Generals Custer and Sheridan, thereupon appointed Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy. The application to the Governor of West Virginia for his appointment was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAV. DIV. M. M. D.

NOTTOWAY C. H., April 16, 1865.

F. P. PIERPONT, A. Gen'l, W. Va.

GEN'L AND C.: I have the honor to recommend Major John S. Witcher, Third West Virginia Cavalry, for promotion to Lieutenant Colonelcy in his regiment, which place, I have been informed, is vacant. If there was a higher place in his regiment vacant I would certainly recommend him for it. He has com-

manded his regiment throughout this perilous campaign with marked *ability* and *gallantry*.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt ser'vt,

H. CAPEHART,

Col. Com'dg, Third Cav. Div., M. M. D.

On this recommendation, General George A. Custer, with his own hand, made the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIV. CAV., April 16, 1865.

Among the many gallant soldiers from West Virginia, I know of none more worthy or deserving than Major Witcher. He has distinguished himself in every engagement of the present campaign by his daring and energy. I concur fully in the recommendation of Colonel Capehart.

GEORGE A. CUSTER,
Br't Maj. Gen'l Com'dg.

Such an indorsement from such a source, when the recent tragic end of the hero who wrote it is considered, imparts a heroic *eclat* to the record of our soldier, and entitles him to a lofty niche in the temple of his country's fame, from which no man who loves the Great Republic would wish to dislodge him. The application was cheerfully granted. The President (Johnson) soon after brevetted him Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services" in the Shenandoah campaign; and Brigadier General "for gallant and meritorious services" before Richmond and Petersburg, in the spring of 1865, especially for a charge led by him at Ford's Station, on the Southside railroad.

The reports of the Adjutant General of West Virginia for 1864-5, make special and honorable mention of the last-named services, and so blazons his name in the galaxy that flecks his country's record.

After participating with his command in the grand review at Washington, D. C., and the ovations that welcomed the returning brave, General Witcher was ordered to Wheeling, and was there mustered out of service, in July, 1865.

The career of General Witcher, since his retirement from the volunteer service, has been in keeping with the successful record which he made on the field. Soon after his return home he was, in 1866, elected as a Republican to represent his native county in the Legislature of West Virginia. He served for a term, with honor to himself, his country and his State. Although an uncompromising Republican, he has always been regarded a liberal one. Ever, when expedient, fearlessly advocating his own and

his party's principles, he never unnecessarily offended the prejudices or wounded the feelings of any who differed from him on great National questions. His kind and gentlemanly bearing to his opponents has had the effect which he often describes in saying, "that his very best friends and neighbors are amongst those who fought against him in the late war."

In 1867 he was elected Secretary of State and served two years, when he was elected to the Forty-first Congress from the Third Congressional District of West Virginia, defeating Hon. Charles P. T. Moore, the Democratic candidate. General Witcher was re-nominated by his party for the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, but was in each case defeated by his Democratic opponent, Hon. Frank Hereford. After his first defeat and at the expiration of his term in Congress, General Witcher was appointed by President Grant, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Revenue District of the State. In this office he served for five years, when the office lapsed, because of the consolidation of the district with the First. His administration was crowned with the gratifying notice from the accounting officers of the Treasury, that his accounts were found to be all correct and were allowed. During his tenure of the office he was appointed by the State to represent it in refunding the State's interest in the Covington and Ohio railroad. At a meeting held soon after in Richmond, Virginia, the road was transferred to its present owners, and its name merged in that of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with which it was consolidated. General Witcher was elected a director of the new consolidation and took an active part in transferring the State's interests to the present management, that has opened up this great National highway.

In 1878, President Hayes appointed him United States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho. On visiting the Territory and observing the situation, he declined the office, though strongly urged to hold it, by the most prominent and responsible citizens of the Territory. He was then appointed United States Pension Agent for the district, comprising the District of Columbia, the States of Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey; the Soldiers' Homes, and all pensioners residing abroad; with office in Washington City. The heavy responsibilities of this office requiring adequate security, the new agent had to meet

the demand of the Department for a bond in the penalty of half a million dollars, secured by unincumbered real estate. Although this was, under the circumstances, an enormous amount, and the people of his section of West Virginia are generally poor, his friends, irrespective of party, came to his assistance and promptly staked their hard-earned fortunes of a lifetime, upon his integrity. This wonderful confidence was not misplaced.

The rolls of the agency carried 20,000 names of pensioners, residing in every State of the Union, and on every continent of the globe, to be paid quarterly. Notwithstanding the annual disbursements involved touch three millions of dollars, warranted by seventy odd thousand vouchers, General Witcher's administration brought no unsatisfied complaints from pensioners, or animadversion from the Government, or censure from the press. This is wonderful, considering the embarrassments attending the course of such claims. The papers were often executed by incompetent and inexperienced officers, must pass the scrutiny of exacting officials, and must be legally and technically correct to "pass muster." Confusion and mistakes may arise from changes of residence, erroneous or incorrect postoffice addresses and fraudulent interference. Nevertheless, General Witcher's indefatigable attention and care carried immunity from the results of such difficulties.

After serving in this position over two years, his health, which had been materially impaired and undermined by exposure and hardships endured during the war of the Rebellion, gave way to that extent that he was admonished that he must give up a place that was otherwise congenial and remunerative, or prepare for the worst. Upon making the situation known to his old and steadfast friend, President Hayes, between whom and himself for the past twenty years there had been, and still exists a warm friendship, the President at once and of his own accord, without one line or word of recommendation from any one, sent to the Senate General Witcher's name as Paymaster with the rank of Major in the United States Army. The *National Republican*, published in Washington, D. C., in noticing the change, said:

"The *National Republican* has already announced the resignation of General John S. Witcher as United States Pension

Agent at Washington, and his appointment by the President as Paymaster in the United States Army. This change has been sought by General Witcher from sanitary considerations alone. He has held the position of pension agent at this point for over two years, and has devoted himself to the discharge of its duties with an assiduity of purpose and labor that has overtaxed his constitution and undermined his health. It was this consideration alone that prompted him to surrender this position for another that will afford him more out-door activity, which he confidently hopes may re-invigorate his system and restore his health. No officer of the Government has applied himself more constantly to his duties than has General Witcher to the pension office during the entire period of his official relation. In season and out of season he has been at his desk caring for the entire detail of the business. Each pensioner, aggregating some twenty thousand, has been promptly and cheerfully paid, a task which involves much care and personal attention.

“Those conversant with the business of the pension office bear testimony to the fidelity and correctness with which a large sum of money has been disbursed and the satisfactory manner in which the varied duties have been discharged. He leaves this position to enter upon his new field of usefulness, bearing with him the universal respect of all who have any knowledge of his official character and are at all conversant with his industrious, methodical and correct habits in performing the duties and discharging the responsibilities of the important trust he is about to vacate.”

After taking the oath of office and filing the required bond as Paymaster, he was ordered by the War Department to report in person to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, for duty, and upon his reporting he was by that officer ordered to report to the General commanding the Department of Arizona, and was assigned to duty with station at Tucson, Arizona Territory, where in connection with his duties as Paymaster, he had a good opportunity to study the Indian problem. The Apache Indians were on the war-path the greater part of the time of his service in that Territory, necessarily made his service hazardous in the extreme, as he had to travel through the heart of the San Carlos Indian Reservation

to reach some of the extreme forts and temporary camps on the Mexican border, which he was ordered to pay. In making these trips it was a common occurrence to come upon the lifeless and mangled remains of some soldier, prospector or ranchman who had fallen a victim to the murderous and bloodthirsty Apaches. Shortly after one of their most barbarous and destructive raids that was ever made on the frontier, General O. B. Wilcox, then commanding the Department of Arizona, appointed General Witcher, President of a Board of Officers, and a full company of cavalry was placed subject to his command and the Board was ordered to visit such sections of the Territory recently raided by the Indians as they might think best, and report, among other things, the number of people murdered, the number and kind and value of stock killed and driven off during the Indian hostilities, occasioned by the outbreak from the San Carlos Indian Reservation; also the whereabouts of the Indians, their movements, route traveled and such details as might be of service to guard the country in the future. The order was promptly and satisfactorily executed, and the report shows that during one raid, forty-two men were killed and many wounded, besides much valuable property was burned, stock killed, driven off, etc. This report was forwarded through the General of the Army to the Hon. Secretary of War, and a copy furnished to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior. This brief reference to his services on the frontier shows that although only a short time in the regular army, by his soldierly and gentlemanly deportment he had won the confidence and respect of his superior officers.

After serving two years in the Department of Arizona with station at Tucson, he was ordered by the War Department to report to the Commanding General, Department of California, and was ordered to take station at the city of San Francisco, California, where he remained for five years. His office in the Department of California was no sinecure, as his duties necessitated his visiting, alternately, Northern and Southern California and the State of Nevada. In order to reach certain forts he had to travel the greater part of the distance by the old-time stagecoach; and during his five years services in the Department of California he traveled some 15,336 miles by rail, and over 7,000 miles by stage coach. A good portion of this travel by

stage being through a sage-brush and desert country. Often in winter the mercury was down to twenty-five degrees below zero, and in summer the heat was intense and the alkali dust stifling. In addition to this duty, General Witcher has paid his share of the troops stationed at forts around the harbors of San Francisco, San Diego and Humboldt, California. He was ordered from the Pacific Coast to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, where he is now stationed.

General Witcher is still in the prime of life, courteous, obliging, gentlemanly—an officer of the days of yore, and bids fair in his present administration, as in all his trusts of the past, to come out with the indorsement of his Government and his countrymen generally, “Well done, good and faithful servant!”

JAMES G. BLAIR.

THIS minister, teacher, editor and author—with collegiate degrees of M. D., M. A., D. D., and LL. D.—whose name in West Virginia is most prominently associated with the Normal School of Fairmont, as its Principal, was born in Marcellus, New York, in 1816, and died December 23, 1878. His ancestors were Methodists, and he lived and advocated that faith. In 1839 he entered the junior class of Wesleyan University, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1841. In September, 1843, he was assigned, under the Cincinnati Conference, to the White Oak Circuit, with twenty-two appointments. In 1844, he was ordained Deacon and stationed at Greenfield, and in 1846 ordained Elder; and in 1852 made Vice President and Professor of Natural Sciences in the State University, at Athens, where he labored with great popularity twelve years. The next six years he spent in educational and editorial work in Ohio and West Virginia. In 1865–6 he was main editor and part owner of the *Gazette*, at Parkersburg, during eight months of which the writer of this was assistant and co-proprietor. In 1870 he was appointed Principal of the State Normal in Marion. Here, through lectures, by well directed talent and activity, and the publication and editing of the *Educational Monthly Magazine*, he built up the largest and highest graded Normal School in West Virginia.

THOMAS CLAIBORNE GREEN.

JUDGE JOHN W. GREEN, father of the subject of this sketch, went on the bench of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, October 11, 1822, when his son was two years old, the subject of this sketch having been born at Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county, Virginia, November 5, 1820. He resided with his father in Culpeper county, Virginia, until 1843, when, having been licensed, the young man began practicing law in Jefferson county, Virginia. He remained there one year, having married a daughter of Col. Angus McDonald, he returned to Jefferson county in 1852, where he has continued to reside. In the Rebellion he was a private in the "Baltimore Greys," serving in "Stonewall" Jackson's brigade two years, when he was appointed Chief Collector of the Confederate tax for Virginia, continuing on that duty during the war. While in the army he was elected and served two terms in the Virginia Legislature. In the new State of West Virginia, Governor Jacob appointed him a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, which office he continues to fill, having since been twice elected thereto. He is a lawyer of vast erudition.

JAMES LAWRENCE CLARK.

REV. JAMES L. CLARK, D.D., was born in Baltimore, February 12, 1814; was educated in a classical academy in that city; was licensed as a minister in the M. E. Church in February, 1841, and was admitted into the Pittsburgh Conference in July of that year. At the organization of the West Virginia Conference, in 1848, he fell within its bounds, and is still a member of it. He is a man of great physical endurance, and has filled acceptably almost every prominent appointment in his Conference. He was always a great student of the Bible, and is regarded a theologian of high standing. He was honored with the degree of D.D. by the Ohio Wesleyan University as a recognition of merit. He was twice elected a delegate to the General Conference of his Church.



JUDGE JOHN MARSHALL HAGANS.

JOHN MARSHALL HAGANS.

JUDGE HAGANS' paternal ancestors were from New England, and his maternal were of Scotch descent. He was, however, born at Brandonville, Preston county, Virginia, August 13, 1838. He attended the old Monongalia Academy, where he received a thorough educational training. Under the direction of its Principal (Professor Moore) it was for more than a quarter of a century one of the best-known academies in the Old Dominion. Professor Moore was one of the most versatile men of his day. As a teacher, he may properly and justly be styled the Arnold of Rugby of the Mother State. Four years in his school afforded a course of study not surpassed by many of the most noted colleges of that day. Mr. Hagans, naturally bright and gifted, came from under Principal Moore's hands well up in English and classical studies. Being possessed of that peculiar diversity of talent that seldom fails to win distinction at the Bar, he began the study of the law in the office of Hon. Waitman T. Willey, at that time the leading lawyer of the Morgantown Bar. Remaining under Mr. Willey's tutorage for upwards of a year, he completed his law studies at Harvard University, and was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1859, and has successfully prosecuted his profession since that time.

His first office was that of Prosecuting Attorney of Monongalia county, to which he was elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1863-4, and also in 1870. He was appointed by the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, in January, 1864, its Reporter, which position he held until March, 1873, and during which period five volumes of the leading cases decided by that Court were published, known as "Hagans' West Virginia Reports." He was Mayor of Morgantown in 1866-7-9. In 1868 he was an Elector for the Second District on the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket, and in 1872 was a member of the Convention at Charleston that framed the second Constitution of West Virginia. In 1873 Mr. Hagans was elected from the Second District to the Forty-third Congress, and served on the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was chosen a member of the House of Delegates from Monongalia in 1879, and again in 1887, and was considered one of the ablest and most conspicuous members of both bodies. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated James A. Gar-

field for the Presidency; and in November, 1888, he was elected Judge of the Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Monongalia, Marion and Harrison, for the term of eight years. His thorough legal training gives him a commanding position in the Judiciary of the State.

Judge Hagans married Miss Sarah B., daughter of ex-Senator W. T. Willey, in May, 1860, and has three children. He possesses literary ability of a high order. His speeches and addresses are characterized as logical in thought, rich in imagery and language, and remarkably close in connection. Some of his best efforts have been pronounced fine specimens of forensic oratory. While he is uncompromising in his views, and tenacious of his opinions, and will maintain them with all the vigor of a cultivated mind, he never loses sight of a proper and just respect for the views and opinions of others. He is deferential in discussion to those that are his seniors, respectful always to those that differ from him, and kind and courteous at all times. His social qualities are of a rare order. His cool, calculating mind, coupled with natural, as well as cultivated shrewdness, fit him for successful leadership of men.

JOHN A. DILLE.

IN the quiet of farm life and voluntary legal retirement, within the lights and shadows of the State University at Morgantown, resides the first Judge of the Second Circuit for West Virginia. He is the son of Ezra Dille, and was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1821. His boyhood tuition was on the farm and in the free schools; his academic education at Greene Academy; his classic at the noted Washington College, Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1839, where he gained the reputation of an essay writer. In 1843 he removed to Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, studied law under Congressman William G. Brown, and taught a school in the higher branches, which afterwards developed into Preston Academy. In 1844 he was admitted to the Bar, and the next year became law partner of his former legal instructor.

In 1849 he wedded the eldest daughter of Elisha M. Hagans, who died within three years, leaving one son, Oliver H., who resides on "Evans Homestead," near Morgantown. In that year

partnership of Brown & Dille was dissolved, and Mr. Dille associated with him in practice Marcellus B. Hagans, who removed to Cincinnati in the spring of 1850, where he has since distinguished himself at the Bar and as Judge of the Superior Court.

In 1853 he married his second wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, of Kingwood, by whom he has two children, Clarence, who now is law partner, takes the labor of a large practice, and a daughter May, at their beautiful home.

In 1860 he was a Douglas Democrat, in favor of the preservation of the Union, and advocated ably the formation of a new State. He, in part, represented Preston county in the convention of November 26, 1861, to form a constitution for West Virginia. In this he was a member of the Committee on County Organization, and advocated the election of three commissioners similar to the present provisions—for county government; was also upon the Judiciary Committee, in the division of labor. When the constitution was ready for discussion before the people he warmly advocated its adoption, and used his influence and efforts at Washington for the admission of the State into the Union. Without opposition, in 1863, he was elected first to preside as judge over the circuit composed of Monongalia, Taylor, Tucker and Preston counties; was re-elected and continued on the Bench ten years, retiring January 1, 1873. With a view of securing better educational facilities for his children, in 1864 he changed his residence to Morgantown. He has always taken sincere and deep interest in education, advocated Free Schools by constitutional provision, and an advanced system of higher education for the University and Normal Schools. He is a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church in Morgantown, conservative in his politics, temperate in principles, and progressive as a citizen, fond of agricultural pursuits, and superintends two grazing estates, one in Preston county, known as the Beatty state, and the other in Monongalia, titled the Coombs farm.



HON. JOSEPH SPRIGG.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

HON. JOSEPH SPRIGG is a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, born in October, 1835. His father, Joseph Sprigg, of an old Maryland family; his mother's maiden name was the McMahan, daughter of Wm. McMahan, one of the early prominent citizens of Cumberland, Md., and sister of Hon. John L. McMahan, the distinguished lawyer of Baltimore, Md., and also a sister of Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio. The paternal grand-mother was a Van Lear, of Maryland; the maternal grand-mother, a Creasap. His father moved to Cumberland, Md., in 1852, and died there in 1864. Before their removal from the farm, the father provided a private tutor for his son. In Cumberland he enjoyed academic advantages several years. Before completing his studies he was sent to Baltimore to read with his uncle McMahan, a practicing lawyer in that city, who had lost his eyesight. He studied law under his uncle until 1860, when he was admitted to the Bar. The next year the war broke out, and somewhat retarded his practice. In April, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Judge J. W. F. Allen, of Moorefield, Hardy county, West Virginia, and moved there. The firm at once commanded a large practice. And for the past twenty-three years Mr. Sprigg has been on one or the other side of every important civil or criminal case of that county.

Mr. Sprigg assisted in the organization of the Democratic party of West Virginia in 1866, since which time he has been a leader in its conventions. In 1870, without his knowledge or consent, the Democratic convention nominated him for Attorney General, and he was elected. During his term it was submitted for his legal opinion whether the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was subject to taxation in this State. After consideration, he decided affirmatively. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States which sustained his decision. In 1872, in the bitter contest between Camden and Jacob, he sided with the former. He has never been an office-seeker, although frequently called upon to serve the people. He has been Mayor of Moorefield several times. In 1888, sorely against his inclination, and protest before the convention, he was compelled by his party's emergency to accept the nomination for the House of Delegates, and was elected in a hotly con-

tested campaign. He served in the session of '89 as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In February, 1877, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Dr. George Stubblefield, of Cumberland, Md. They have four daughters.

General Sprigg's people are representative men: An uncle presided over the Baltimore Convention that nominated Harrison; a Kentucky uncle and two Ohio uncles represented their districts several terms in Congress; his brother has been Prosecuting Attorney in Ohio for many successive years, and is said to be one of the best Prosecutors in the West. General Sprigg is one of the House members of the Legislative Court to try the Gubernatorial contest still pending.

WILLIAM INGHAM BOREMAN.

AT the opening of the convention, which met at Wheeling, in June, 1861, to restore to vitality within the Union, the State of Virginia, came from Tyler county, this brother of the first Governor of the resultant new State. He was born on the 28th of June, 1816, in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, whence his father moved in the spring of 1827, to Middlebourne, on the Ohio. He studied law at Parkersburg, Wood county, in the office of his brother-in-law, James M. Stephenson, one of the best land lawyers of Western Virginia. He received his license, 24th April, 1839, and began practice at Middlebourne, where he still resides in an honorable old age. In the spring of 1861, from the counties of Tyler and Doddridge, he was elected to the General Assembly at Richmond, but his decided Union sentiments prevented his acting in that body. By virtue of that election, however, he appeared and served in the Wheeling convention to restore the State to connection with the United States. He was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1867, and of the State Senate from 1868 to 1871. No man of his section has been more influential or a safer counsellor than he.

ELLERY ROBINSON HALL.

ELLERY R. HALL was born in Marion county, Virginia, February 27, 1834, and died in Fairmont, Sept. 23, 1868. Ten years previous to his death he had been identified with the public affairs of his people. He was Secretary of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of West Virginia, and, subsequently, became Secretary of the Virginia Senate under the organized Government. Upon the inauguration of the new government he was made Secretary of the West Virginia Senate, and held the position with great acceptability till the day of his death. In 1864 he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention which re-nominated Lincoln, and again, in 1868, was a delegate-at-large to the Convention at Chicago which nominated General Grant. He was an elector-at-large on the ticket which elected Lincoln, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee at the time of his death; and in every position he was always equal to the place and occasion. He was possessed of fine literary taste, and his talents as a writer were of no mean order. He possessed more than ordinary intelligence and capacities; a lawyer by profession and practice, self-educated, a generous and companionable associate, faithful alike in friendships and political convictions, being an ardent and inflexible advocate of equal rights for all men. He sustained an unblemished, moral character and died in the Christian faith.

GIDEON MARTIN.

THE REV. GIDEON MARTIN, D.D., was born in Lewis county, Virginia, April 30, 1815, and was educated in the private schools of that period. He was converted in his sixteenth year, was licensed to preach in 1836, and in July, 1837, was admitted into the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church. For over a half century he has been preaching the Gospel. His record of toil is wonderful. No man in the same length of time has rendered more faithful service. He was three years a Chaplain in the United States army, and there is scarcely a prominent appointment in his Conference that he has not filled. He was made an honorary D.D. by Mount Union College, Ohio, and three times was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church.



JAMES M. LAIDLEY.

JAMES MADISON LAIDLEY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, January 9, 1809. As was his father before him, he, too, is a lawyer by profession. He moved to Kanawha county in early life, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he unceasingly maintained until recent years. He was compelled to relinquish it because of the encroachments of age. He has been a prominent character in politics and business in the Great Kanawha Valley for more than a generation, and has indelibly left his impress upon the times in which he lived.

Mr. Laidley was a delegate from the county of Augusta, Virginia—while a student at General (afterward Judge) Baldwin's law school, at Staunton—to the first Young Men's National Whig Convention, at Baltimore, that nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency, in 1832; was a delegate from the counties of Kanawha, Mason, Cabell and Logan (now comprising the territory forming ten counties), to the State Whig Convention, at Staunton, that nominated what was called the "double-shotted" electoral ticket (Harrison and White) for the Presidency in 1836, and with E. W. Newton, then of Wheeling, were the only two representatives from west of the Alleghenies; was a member of the Legislature of Virginia in the long session of 1848-9 at Richmond, and the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, that adopted the Code of 1860; was the Whig candidate for Congress from the Eleventh District of Virginia in 1859, in opposition to Albert G. Jenkins, the successful Democratic candidate, who afterwards distinguished himself as a Confederate General. In 1876 he was the candidate of the National Greenback-Labor party for Governor of West Virginia.

While never voluntarily seeking office for himself, there were few more active and successful than he in promoting the laudable aspirations of others—his purse, pen, and services being subject to the command of his friends. Mr. Laidley is one of that loyal class of men who accord to others more credit than he claims for himself, and when allusion is made to his disinterested zeal and activity, when engaged in a common cause, he insists that it be associated with the efforts that were put forth with his, as he regards them equally unselfish compeers, such as Hon. A. W. Quarrier, Colonel James Atkinson, E. W. Newton, Major John M. Doddridge (now of Wheeling) and Colonel Joel

Ruffner—all but one of these men having rested from their labors. The profession of law has been his chief pursuit; that of salt-manufacturer and its kindred branches of trade, for many years engaged much of his attention.

While taking no active part in the civil war that resulted in the formation of the State of West Virginia, as a State's Rights Whig he deemed his highest allegiance due to the mother State—yet zealously fought against secession, as neither rightful nor expedient, and wholly incompatible with the Federal compact of Union. But as the popular will is the very essence of a Democratic Republic, subordination to that will he held to be an imperative duty incumbent upon the citizen. Mr. Laidley takes the position that the most material and important change wrought in our political system by our late civil war is in the entire withdrawal of all control over the finances of the people from the several State governments, and in rightfully asserting exclusive jurisdiction where the Federal Constitution has lodged it—in Congress; and since 1871, has devoted most of his leisure moments in maintaining the superiority of the Government Treasury notes as the most perfect symbol of paper money that human ingenuity can devise—maintaining that the real independence of the people cannot otherwise be sustained. That the stupendous system of individual and corporate credit, and its counterpart—debt—can never be abolished nor diminished under the existing monetary system; that the debts of the human race, throughout the commercial world, which have increased during the last quarter of a century in a ratio almost ten-fold greater than the earth's yield of the precious metals, must continue to be augmented with increasing population and wealth, so long as that system obtains; that, as a "Model Republic," the enlightened world is now looking to us for a remedy commensurate with the evil, and which Mr. Laidley has persistently maintained, can most efficiently be found in the annual issue of full legal tender Treasury notes, ample for all home expenditures of the Government, to be indefinitely continued as long as the necessities and convenience of the people may require.

Mr. Laidley's dignified contributions to the literature of financial economy betray a mind highly cultivated and gifted. His articles, innumerable of which have appeared in the

journals throughout the country, are of that elevated and classic style which never fails to attract the attention of the learned and critical searchers after truth. A great many people believe with him, that the views of Mr. Laidley will become the accepted doctrine of governmental finance before many years.

He was one of the thirteen promoters of the Industrial Union, (representing the States of Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia), resulting in the convention at Cincinnati on the twenty-second of February, 1887, and in the organization of the "Union Labor Party." Attaching the highest importance in its legislative aspect, that Mr. Laidley does to the money problem, it is not surprising that the fiscal plank in the platform of the new party does not go as far as he deems the exigencies of high civilization demands. He attributes to scarcity of money alone, not only the prevailing labor troubles, but the rapid growth of monopoly, anarchy, pauperism and crime.

He holds, that if the perpetuity of the American Republic is dependent upon the enlightened state of popular sentiment, faith in the soundness of the Greenback theory of money is in like manner dependent upon the same enlightened sentiment, particularly when it is universally conceded that paper money is an absolute necessity of the commercial world—for ultimately the choice must be made between the issue of the Government and the issues of banks—the latter resting upon individual responsibility or upon impossible gold and silver.

JAMES MORROW, JR.

FEW citizens of the State have made more impress upon the community in which Providence placed them than the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in Brooke county, Virginia, May 26, 1837. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and in the neighborhood schools. Ohio and Pennsylvania both contributed to the classic education of later years, and he studied law as opportunity occurred for several years, and in 1862 was admitted to the Bar of Illinois. In 1865 he began practice in Fairmont, West Virginia. Marion county electors chose him to represent their interests in the Legislature in 1871, and again in 1881. In the House he was popular and

influential in shaping the legislation of those years, serving on the important Committee of the Judiciary. He was one of the Special Court in the contest case of Harrison against Lewis for Judge of the Second Circuit, and voiced the opinion of a majority of the Court; and was counsel for Auditor Bennett and Treasurer Burdett in their attempted impeachment before the West Virginia Senate in 1875-6. Urbane in manners, strict in integrity, Democratic, but conservative, in politics, and properly ambitious for exalted responsibilities, however difficult or laborious, yet modest in urging his own preferment, he was peculiarly sensitive of unfair criticism and neglect. At the State Convention of his party at Huntington, in 1888, he was a formidable candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. He held many appointments from the Governor upon State Boards, and was elected to numerous county positions of trust.

After severe mental affliction, November 19th, 1888, he passed away into the Great Beyond.

SPICER PATRICK.

ONE of the most prominent medical landmarks of the Kanawha region was the venerable Dr. Patrick, who died at his farm residence, near Charleston, October 20, 1884. He was born in Oneida county, New York, January 28, 1791. His education was mainly acquired unaided. His medical course was in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He moved to Kanawha county, Virginia, about the year 1816. In politics he was a Whig, Union man, and Conservative Democrat; in religious faith, an Episcopalian, and one of the vestry of St. John's Church, in Charleston. During the war he was an ardent Unionist, and used his influence against the Virginia secession ordinance of 1861. He represented Kanawha county in the House of Delegates in 1863, and was the impartial Speaker of that important session. In 1870-1 he was sent to the State Senate and shaped influentially the legislation of those embarrassing years. His descendants are among the most responsible and esteemed citizens of the Kanawha Valley. His amiable widow resides upon the beautiful home estate west of the Elk river.

JOHN A. HUTCHINSON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Parkersburg in 1840. He studied law in the office of the late James M. Stephenson, and was admitted to the Bar in 1861. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Pleasants county in 1862, and served for nine years. In 1863 he was elected to the same office in Wood county, and served in that capacity until 1870. From 1866 to 1869 he was Prosecuting Attorney of Wood, Wirt, Pleasants and Ritchie counties, by vote of the people. He served Wood and Pleasants counties in the House of Delegates of this State in 1875-6. He was during that term of service one of the Board of Managers on the impeachment of the Auditor and State Treasurer. He has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1876 was nominated for Attorney General on the Republican State ticket, and again in 1884. He was the Republican nominee for Congress in the old First District in 1880. His opponent was Hon. Benjamin Wilson, who, in 1878, had been elected by a majority of 2,200, but Mr. Hutchinson made such a spirited canvass that it took the official count to ascertain the result, Mr. Wilson being elected by about one hundred majority. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, and was defeated by C. E. Hogg, Democrat. He is known as one of the best of West Virginia's many able lawyers, and has for years had the best practice at the Parkersburg Bar.

Mr. Hutchinson is the author of two valuable works on law subjects, viz: "Land Titles in Virginia and West Virginia," and "Official Form Book." These publications added greatly to his reputation as an attorney. He is the chief attorney of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has been more than ordinarily successful in the litigation which devolved upon him. His *forte* is trial practice; the examination and cross-examination always being entrusted to him by his associates. He has been engaged in all of the great criminal cases in that portion of the State. He is a man of studious habits, and is possessed of a large fund of general information, to which fact much of his success as a criminal lawyer may be attributed.



HON. IRA J. M'GINNIS.

IRA J. MCGINNIS.

HON. IRA J. MCGINNIS was born in Cabell county, Virginia, July 13th, 1832. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish; his maternal, Welsh. His grandfather, Edmund McGinnis, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, and moved to Greenbrier county, where Ira J.'s father, Allen A. McGinnis, was born in 1799. The grandfather, Edmund, moved to Cabell county, arriving at Guyandotte, October 6, 1802. Thus the record shows three generations "to the manor born."

Ira J. McGinnis was born and reared on a farm near Guyandotte. He had no scholastic advantages above the country "old-field" schools of the day; but a natural love of books and considerable ambition, led him to great studiousness, so much so, that without a preceptor, and with borrowed books, he attained a scholarship, at his majority, of which a collegian, of liberal advantages, might well be proud. Of his own choice he studied law, obtained a license to practice, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. Soon after his admission to practice he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Cabell, his native county, of which his grandfather had been Surveyor, Sheriff and Representative in the General Assembly of Virginia seven sessions, and of which his father had been a Justice many years, also Sheriff, and Representative two sessions in the General Assembly of Virginia. Mr. McGinnis was elected to the State Senate of West Virginia in October, 1874, serving four years, two at Charleston and two at Wheeling. He was an acknowledged leader of his party in the Legislature, being a fluent public speaker and a vigorous debater. He was elected as a Democrat to the office of Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit at the October election of 1880, and served the full term of eight years, from January 1, 1881. At the expiration of his term of office he was an Independent candidate for re-election, but was defeated by the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Judge McGinnis is tall of stature, and has a commanding presence. He is courteous and polite, and is generous to a fault. He is a good lawyer, and was highly esteemed as a Judge. In 1884, he removed from Guyandotte to the prosperous city of Huntington, where he now resides, and is engaged in the successful practice of his profession.

ROBERT TRIG HARVEY.

THE Harvey family came from Scotland, long prior to the Revolution, and settled in Virginia. They were the descendants of Count DeHarvie, who fought under William the Conqueror. From that time to the present, the family has been one of trusted distinction and unbroken honor.

Dr. Henry B. Harvey, formerly of Botetourt county, Virginia, came west to the Kanawha Valley about the year 1810, and settled on about a mile of the valley, immediately below Buffalo. He was a gentleman and genius. Fond of horse racing, he had a track on his farm, and here upon his large estate he received friend and stranger with an open hand, and the gentry came from a great distance to mingle with him in sport, philosophy, gallantry and pleasure.

Here, on the 24th day of June, 1814, his son, Robert Trig Harvey, was born. Being very sparsely settled, there were for many years but few schools in the country. He had only the advantages of acquiring an education from an indulgent mother, with a growing family; but she, having received a classical education at Georgetown, D. C., first taught her son the rudiments of an English education, which, with only six months at school elsewhere, was all the schooling he obtained. He left home and procured a situation as a store boy when twelve years of age. The father having failed in business, he was thrown upon his own exertions. Soon after arriving at the age of twenty-one, his father died, leaving the mother and six younger brothers and sisters. At the time of his father's death, Robert was living in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he had accumulated some money. He had to return home to take care of his mother and little brothers and sisters.

Believing that his father did not owe much money, and feeling it a duty he owed his memory, the young man assumed the payment of his debts, which took all the money he had made from early boyhood, and left him \$1,500 in debt. But with an indomitable will and perseverance he succeeded in a few years in extricating himself from debt, besides educating his younger brothers and sisters. One of his brothers, James C. B. Harvey, graduated at the University of New York, in Medicine, and became a very eminent physician and surgeon in New Orleans; he died in 1862. Another brother died in 1851. The younger

brother is now living in Brady City, Texas, one of the largest merchants in western Texas.

Robert settled on the old homestead when he returned, and carried on a store in the town of Buffalo. In 1842, when twenty-six, he married Miss Anna Hope, one of the most charming ladies, rich with culture and refinement, the Blue Grass district of Kentucky has produced.

Up to 1850 the Democratic party had been defeated in the Mason legislative district for years by the Whig party. In the spring of 1850 the Democratic party of the district composed of the counties of Mason, Jackson, and parts of the counties of Putnam and Wirt, held a Convention at Point Pleasant, and, without his consent or knowledge, nominated him unanimously for the Legislature. He was prevailed upon, after a time, to accept the nomination. His competitor, a lawyer, and one of the most popular men in the district, thought he would have an easy victory. But young Harvey went to work and, after one of the most exciting contests ever held, was elected by nearly two hundred majority.

At the next election, under the adoption of the new Constitution of the State of Virginia, Putnam county was entitled to a delegate, being cut off from Mason by the creation of the county. In 1853 the Democratic party nominated him for the Legislature to reclaim that county (a Whig having been elected the preceding year), and he was elected by nearly two hundred majority. In 1856 he was renominated, but owing to private business declined the nomination.

In the fall of the year 1856, the Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts died. The Democratic party nominated and elected him to fill the unexpired term of the deceased Clerk. In 1859 he was re-elected Clerk of both Courts, and held the same until the reorganization of the State in 1861.

From 1837 to 1845, Mr. Harvey rented a farm, and by hard work and economy made a support for his mother's family and his own. In 1845 he commenced selling goods in Buffalo, Putnam county, in connection with his work on the farm, and soon got out of debt, and has been accumulating money and property ever since.

In 1873 he went to the city of Huntington, embarked in the mercantile business and pushed things for about six years, when

he retired from business, after starting two sons in the dry goods business, who are still selling goods, each having established a large trade.

At the first regimental muster in the county of Putnam, in 1851, Mr. Harvey was elected Colonel of the regiment of Virginia militia, which was a high compliment, as he was not an officer at the time.

In 1882 he was nominated for the West Virginia State Senate by the Democratic party. As the new (Sixth) District included his old county of Putnam, and having always been able to carry that county by from two to six hundred majority (though the county had recently given a large majority against the party), it was thought advisable to put him on the ticket, with a hope of reclaiming that county. The ticket carried the county by about three hundred majority, and he was elected to the Senate without opposition. In that session he was credited with unceasing advocacy, by voice and vote, of all measures looking to the advancement of every mining, agricultural and general interest of his district and State.

While in the Virginia Legislature he was the author of many bills that were adopted; among the number was one that has aided, and will continue to aid, much in the future development of the mineral resources of West Virginia—"The Subterranean Right of Way to Coal Banks;" and many others, all tending to promote the interest of the farmers and the working men.

A friend writes of the old gentleman in the following strain: "Col. Harvey is worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000, which he has accumulated, notwithstanding his liberality. He has always been a courteous and pleasant gentleman, and has the respect of all who know him. If he had not been embarrassed in early life by the troubles of his father's estate, which resulted in holding him on a farm, there is no telling how high his name would now be in the list of those that have achieved distinction. But the quiet, peaceful and contented life which he lives, now blossoming with health in his old age, teaches us that it is a better life to lead than the fretful course of a too-much ambitious politician; that he who throws around his home, happiness, comfort and prosperity, with an ambition set within limits, is a better husband, father, and citizen than the thousands whose ambition for notoriety and wealth make piles of human drift wood along the stream of time."

JAMES ARCHER FULLERTON.

REV. DR. J. A. FULLERTON was born in County Armagh, Ireland, May 28, 1850; educated principally in the city of Belfast. He has three brothers and one sister—all are in Ireland, except Joseph L., who is a physician residing in Charleston, West Virginia. At the age of seventeen Dr. Fullerton was converted, and commenced preaching immediately thereafter. In the fall of 1871 he married Anna J. Barrett, and soon afterward sailed for the United States. Acting on the advice of two Methodist Bishops, he joined the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in March, 1872, and has since filled the following appointments: Evansville, two years; Monongalia, one year; Oakland, two years; Volcano, three years; Moundsville, three years; Charleston, three years, and is at present Presiding Elder of the Parkersburg District, where he has already served four years. He is able and popular in his calling, ranking among the very best preachers of his denomination. He received the honorary degree of D.D., from an Eastern college before he was twenty-five years of age. He is of medium stature, wears spectacles, is deliberate in expression, has the appearance of a student, and is of commanding presence.

CHARLES HEDRICK.

FOR the four years from March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1877, inclusive, the Secretary of State in West Virginia, under the administration of Governor John J. Jacob, was the honored lawyer whose name heads this brief sketch. He was born at Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia, December 10, 1815. In 1844 he located, for the remainder of life, in Kanawha county; was educated mainly at Ohio University, Athens, and studied law at Charleston, under Colonel Benjamin H. Smith, whose name is connected with so much of the prosperity and history of that section of the State. A Democrat in political affiliation, and of uncombative nature, he has never struggled for elective office, although he was at one time the candidate of his party for Judge of the Supreme Court of West Virginia.



HON. J. H. ATKINSON.

JOHN H. ATKINSON.

FOR nearly half a century the subject of this sketch has been a leading business man in the Upper Pan Handle of this State. A man of great natural endowments coupled with much acquired learning gave him an influence over his fellows of almost unrestricted power. He acquired a large estate in the manufacture of fire brick in Hancock county, from which business he retired some years ago and took up the practice of law, for which profession he had given many years of careful study. He resides in a splendid brick mansion at New Cumberland, and is enjoying the well earned laurels of a busy life.

Mr. Atkinson was President of the first Republican Convention held for Virginia in 1856 in Wheeling, for which action he had a long and bitter fight with pro-slavery men in Louisiana the following winter, having been attacked upon all sides when he went there on business in November of the same year. He however stood fairly and squarely upon the Fremont platform, and although they called him an Abolitionist, they admitted his cause was just, and that if they lived in Western Virginia as he did, they too would be as restive under the operation of the slave code of Virginia as were the Republicans who were making the fight for the white basis of representation in their State, even if it carried them to the extent of no more slave territory. The result of that discussion ended with the entire confidence of his business friends in Louisiana, and he thereafter retained their custom until the vigilance committees of 1861 carried the State into secession in opposition to the wishes of his customers there—the sugar planters.

He was a member of the mass convention that assembled in Wheeling in May, 1861. The first day revealed the difficulties of the loyal men of the State. Several speeches were made by leading men of the Convention, and the question of treason to the General Government and treason to the State of Virginia was fully discussed. Able orators could picture the troubles we were in, but when a remedy was called for our old political leaders were silent. Some urged a protest against the action of the leaders at Richmond; others called for a new State, by force, that would embrace about the territory now included in our first Congressional District. At noon on the second day, the delegation from Hancock county was called together, and a set

of resolutions were adopted as the sense of the loyal people of that county. Among the resolutions was the following:

“Resolved, That in the event of the ordinance of secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the counties here represented, and all others disposed to co-operate with us, to appoint, on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a General Convention to meet on the — of that month, at such place as may be designated by the committee hereafter provided, to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they represent may demand. Each county to appoint a number of representatives to said convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next House of Delegates, and the Senators and delegates to be elected on the 23d inst. by the counties referred to, to the next General Assembly of Virginia, and who concur in the views of this convention, to be entitled to seats in said convention as members thereof.”

These resolutions Mr. Atkinson laid before Hon. Daniel Polsley, who also agreed that the course therein proposed was the proper one to pursue. When the Convention assembled for the afternoon Mr. Atkinson read this resolution and made a strong speech in its advocacy, when it was referred to a committee of thirteen members already appointed, by whom it was incorporated in their report and unanimously adopted by the Convention. If the papers of that committee of thirteen have been preserved, the original draft of this resolution, as it came from the Hancock delegation, will be found in Mr. Atkinson's hand writing. Mr. Polsley's advocacy of this plan, cleared the question of its perplexities in the minds of many, and when the time came for the selection of officers for the restored government of Virginia, his advocacy of this resolution made him the Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Mr. Atkinson was elected a member of the Convention that met the 11th day of June, 1861, and he took part in the passage of all the ordinances that were deemed necessary to adopt in the coming fight with secession. When the State of West Virginia was organized, the 20th day of June, 1863, he took his seat as one of the Senators from the First District, and was awarded a re-election for the succeeding term. He was complimented with the chairmanship of the Committee on Education, having been a school teacher for a number of years, and had the honor to report the first free school system for the new

State of West Virginia. We then had a few hundred log school houses; now we have over five thousand neat and respectable buildings, that will compare favorably with those of any of the older States of the Republic.

Mr. Atkinson has ever kept in the vanguard upon the temperance question, and for fifty years has regarded the use of intoxicating liquors as a great moral evil—standing in the way of happiness in the home, of political purity, and of individual financial success.

GEORGE LOOMIS.

THE first Judge of the Sixth Circuit, under the new State, and afterwards presiding over the Ninth continuously to January 1, 1873, when the revised Constitution cut short the term, was the above named attorney from Parkersburg. He was born at Little Falls, New York, April, 1824. In 1840 he removed to Fairfax county, Virginia, taught school, completed academic studies with Professor Burnley, of Culpeper, located in Fayette in 1848, and was county surveyor, studied law and was admitted in 1851; fixed his residence in Parkersburg in 1852, and served as prosecuting attorney for Jackson and Roane counties in 1860. He was elected Judge of the Circuit in 1862, ere West Virginia was created, and ably served on the bench for ten years. He took an active part in establishing Free Schools in the State, in extending the elective franchise, in organizing West Virginia, and advocating then, as he still continues to do ably, its advancement and substantial development. He was Mayor of Parkersburg in an exciting period; was State Senator from 1875 to 1877; contested unsuccessfully the election of Judge J. Monroe Jackson for the eight years' term, beginning January 1, 1873, as Judge of the Circuit; was made the candidate of the Republican party for Congress in the Fourth District, but failed of election, though he made a vigorous and prudent campaign. Judge Loomis has a large practice in State and Federal Courts, deals largely in real estate, and is able and energetic in pushing railroad enterprises from Parkersburg as a center, being an officer in the proposed Norfolk line.

ANDREW RUSSELL BARBEE.

ALTHOUGH opposed to the principle or practice of secession, duty as a Virginian impelled Dr. Barbee to enter the Confederate army, in which he served as Captain and then Colonel; was twice wounded, after which he served in the medical department. He had been a tanner by trade, but studied medicine under Dr. J. J. Thompson (deceased), in Luray, Page county; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, April, 1857, and began practice at Flint Hill, Rappahannock county, Virginia. He moved to Madison county, Va., in 1852, and finally settled at Point Pleasant, where he continued the practice of physician and surgeon, and has since served as President of the State Medical Association. He was a member of the State Senate in 1880-'84, and twice the nominee of his people for Congress, but was defeated. Dr. Barbee says he is a "protectionist," and by no means a "civil service reformer." He was born December 9, 1827, in Hawsburg, Rappahannock county, Virginia, and married Miss Margaret A. G., daughter of the late Dr. J. J. Thompson, in May, 1852. They have been blessed with three boys and three girls, but two of their boys have died.

HENRY STREIT WALKER.

AT the head of the oratorical group among the prominent in our volume must, it will be conceded, be placed this journalist and politician, the present Secretary of State.

He was born May 31, 1840, at Winchester, Virginia, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Walker, of Frederick county, Virginia, and great grandson of Christian Streit, the first Lutheran minister of the Shenandoah Valley. His primary and academic training were bestowed at Winchester and Morgantown, Monongalia county. In the fall of 1861 he entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, graduating in the summer of 1863, receiving the first honor, and delivering the class valedictory. Journalism was his professional choice, and although he read law, yet never sought admission to the Bar. He was first connected with a local paper at Clarksburg, whither his father had removed; then in 1865, became editor of the *Wheeling Daily Register*. While thus editing the leading exponent of Demo-

cracy, in 1868, he was made the nominee for Congress in the Wheeling District, but was defeated by his Republican opponent, General I. H. Duval. In 1870, with the removal of the seat of government to Charleston, he located in Kanawha county and founded the *Weekly*, then *Tri-Weekly*, and afterwards *Daily Courier*, which he edited and published for ten years, making it, as a political force, the Democratic paper of the State. In 1875 he was the principal candidate, during the Legislature, for election to the United States Senate, but was, after a protracted struggle, beaten in caucus by a small majority. Afterwards, in 1878 and 1880, he ran for Congress in the Third District, against the party nominee, John E. Kenna, one of the present United States Senators, upon the Greenback platform, but was defeated. In 1871-2 he was Public Printer for the State. In 1885 he was appointed Secretary of State for the term ending March 3, 1889, and holds over pending the contest for Governor. He was for ten years Regent of the University. For the past seven years he has been largely engaged in stock raising upon a fine farm, which he owns in the Valley of Virginia.

In June, 1868, he married Emma, daughter of Hon. Geo. W. Bier, of Moundsville, Marshall county, sister of Captain Philip Bier, who was his schoolmate at college, and who was killed while serving as Adjutant to General Crook, at the battle of Cedar Creek. They have two children, Emma, a graduate of Granville Seminary, Ohio, and Philip, a youth of fifteen, just preparing for college.





HON. J. M. M'WHORTER.

JOSEPH MARCELLUS McWHORTER.

IN the history of West Virginia, from March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1869, the records of the Auditor's office of West Virginia were signed with the above name. He was born in Lewis county, Virginia, April 30, 1828. The educational advantages of his early life were only those afforded in the common schools of the country. From the age of five to thirteen, he spent the years in the public schools of Ohio. The success of later life indicates that the opportunities over the river were not neglected. Some time during the next fifteen years he entered the county of Roane to seek the fortune and destiny of manhood. From 1856 to 1863, he was Clerk of both County and Circuit Courts, and the records of those years show an excellent penmanship, and a methodical accuracy creditable to any official. In 1863, June 20th, the State assumed its individuality, and the Legislature entered upon the duty of law-making under the Constitution of West Virginia. In that body, as the first member from Roane, was Joseph M. McWhorter. His honesty of purpose, industrial habits, and common sense experience, fitted him to be a useful member, in both committee-rooms and House. He won his way into favor with the representative men from every portion of the State, and thus unintentionally cut the grooves leading to a future nomination for Auditor, to be in control of the revenues and finances of the State. As such his record is that of faithfulness and of competency. At the expiration of his official term he removed to Greenbrier county, with residence in Lewisburg, where he has since made his home. In 1870 Governor Stevenson appointed him to the Judgeship of the Seventh Circuit, composed of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Pocahontas, Nicholas and Summers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Nathaniel Harrison. In this, then difficult, jurisdiction he gave great satisfaction, and while maintaining the dignity of the Court and the observance of law, won the esteem of the Bar and the people. His term of office, by the ratification of the Constitution of 1872, ended December 31st, since which time he has devoted his energies and capabilities mainly to the practice of his profession. In religious sentiment and adherence he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in the work of his denomination. In politics, before the war he

was a Whig, a Union man during the Rebellion, and since the war, a Republican. In the Congressional conventions of the Third District he has had an influential following for nomination, and if made a candidate, would no doubt have given strength to the ticket.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN.

THE United States had for its Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of West Virginia in the years from 1868 to 1881 the able gentleman who pleasantly responds to the above name. He was born in Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, May 19, 1839. His educational opportunities were more than fair, and he improved them. His studies were pursued at Kingwood Academy, Washington College, Pennsylvania, and Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh. In 1860-1, he was a Deputy U. S. Marshal; in 1861-2 Deputy Sheriff of Preston county, and in 1862-3 Clerk in the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Clarksburg. He was always faithful, always true to his remote or immediate official superiors.

Col. Thomas Hornbrook, of Wheeling, was Military Agent for West Virginia till September 1, 1863, when George W. Brown was commissioned as Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel, in which capacity he served until January 1st, 1867. The Legislature then added the title and duties of Adjutant General from November 1, 1866.

He held the office of Mayor of Grafton and has twice been elected Justice of the Peace, a very important office in the growing town of Grafton.

He was Collector of Internal Revenue nearly fourteen years, appointed by Andrew Johnson, General Grant, General Hayes, and served a part of General Garfield's administration.

He now resides at Grafton, Taylor county, where the constant roar of the passing trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad almost remind, faintly, but less apprehensively, of the din of battle.

JOHN AUGUSTUS WARTH.

AS the careful and able compiler of the present edition of the Code of West Virginia, Hon. John A. Warth is best known. His ancestors on his father's side were English, from the Isle of Man, who came to Virginia before the Revolutionary war. His father, the late John Warth, was one of the first settlers of the State of Ohio, at Marietta, under General Rufus Putnam, in the year 1788, and after Participating in the Indian wars of that period, removed to, and became one of the early settlers of the Kanawha Valley, but in the year 1818, he removed with his family to his farm, in Mason (now Jackson) county, Virginia, where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 28th day of September, 1822. He has never lived outside of what is now the State of West Virginia, and since the death of his father, in the year 1837, his home has been in Kanawha county. He was educated at the Ohio University, when that institution was under the management of the late Dr. William L. McGuffey as its President.

He was married to Miss Alethea Briggs, daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Briggs, of Newark, Ohio, on the 19th day of November, 1846. He was, from 1843 to 1846, employed as a steamboat clerk, and from 1846 to 1852 was engaged in the business of salt making. He was admitted to the Bar in 1852, and has ever since been a practicing attorney.

In the years 1857 and 1858 he represented the District composed of Kanawha and other counties in the Senate of Virginia. He was one of the representatives of Kanawha county in the Convention of 1872, that framed the present constitution of West Virginia. He was President of the County Court of Kanawha county, from 1876 to 1880. He was, in 1887, appointed by the Legislature of the State of West Virginia to compile the laws of the State into one volume with marginal notes to former laws and decisions of the courts, which resulted in the present Code, and as such was approved by the Supreme Court of Appeals.

In politics Judge Warth has always been a Democrat. In business, he has invariably pursued a straight forward course, being specially careful to meet his engagements and promises. He is a good lawyer and an honest man.

CHARLES MORTIMER BISHOP.

IN the prime of manhood and usefulness still is Charles M. Bishop, of Kingwood, Preston county. He was born at Moorefield, in the county of Hardy, Virginia, January 4, 1827, and attended school there and in Charlestown, Jefferson county. In 1843 his father moved to Kingwood, and he learned the trade of saddler, working under his father's instruction and command, early and late. July 16, 1851, he wedded Margaret E., daughter of Reuben Morris. From that time till August, 1872, he was in mercantile business at Rowlesburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when he returned to Kingwood. He was elected as a Republican to the House of Delegates in 1870, serving till 1872, when he was chosen State Senator for the District composed of Preston and Monongalia counties. In both branches of legislation he was an important member of the Finance Committee, also of the Senate Committees on Education and Humane Institutions. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He devotes his time between his store at the county seat, his several stock farms, the National Bank of which he is a director, and the affairs of the county as Commissioner. He neglects none, and is earnest, sincere and esteemed in all.

THOMAS J. WEST.

THOMAS J. WEST, son of Nathaniel West, was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, in 1830. He attended the subscription schools of his native county for a number of years, and took an academic course at Smithfield, Pennsylvania. He settled in the beautiful section of Harrison county, near West Milford, prior to the war, and became a farmer on a large and profitable scale. In 1870 his fellow-citizens elected him to the House of Delegates of West Virginia; and in 1876 he was elected State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and served during the Executive administration of the Hon. Henry M. Mathews. Upon the expiration of his term as Treasurer he was appointed Superintendent of the West Virginia Penitentiary, which position he filled honorably and acceptably for upwards of four years. Since his retirement from the management of the Penitentiary he has resided upon his Harrison county farm, where he is both popular and prosperous.

JOHN W. MASON.

THE grandfather of the subject of this sketch lived in a large, double log house—which was the stately mansion of that era—near the old road from Kingwood to Morgantown, in what is now Valley District, Preston county, but at that time was in Monongalia county, Virginia. Here he brought up a family in the manner peculiar to those days. One of his sons the father of the subject of this sketch, was a blacksmith. Though industrious and energetic, it was out of his power to give his sons other than a common English education, such as could be obtained in the subscription schools of the county. He had two sons. The elder became a physician, and has practiced medicine in his native county for many years. The younger, John W., chose law for his profession. While working upon his father's farm, in his native county of Monongalia, as opportunity afforded, he read, with thoughtfulness and care, such rudimentary law books as he could secure from friends. Later he studied at Morgantown; was admitted to the Bar and located at Grafton, Taylor county, where he has since resided, and conducted a large and profitable practice.

When a mere boy, Mr. Mason became a soldier in the Union army, and remained in the service till the close of the Rebellion. In early life he developed a taste for politics, but never sought office at the hands of his party. He preferred home life and the practice of the law to office-holding. In 1872 Mr. Mason was made Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of West Virginia and served efficiently for four years. He was eight years the West Virginia representative on the National Republican Executive Committee, serving with entire satisfaction to his constituency. He was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second West Virginia District in 1882, and was defeated by the slim majority of ten votes. He was urged to make the race again for the same position in 1884, but declined. In 1888 he was nominated, by acclamation, on the Republican ticket, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, and was defeated along with the balance of the ticket by a majority of less than six hundred—General Goff, the candidate for Governor, being the only Republican who secured a majority of the votes cast in that campaign. Under President Harrison's administration, Mr. Mason was appointed to the high position

of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which office he is now filling ably and acceptably.

Commissioner Mason is a good lawyer; is a member of the Presbyterian Church; is a genial, clever gentleman, and is highly esteemed as an honorable, upright citizen.

PATRICK FEE DUFFY.

DANIEL WEBSTER made the remark "Ireland is making America," at a Teachers' Convention in Boston, some years ago—and there were not enough Irish teachers present to call for "blarney." To a very great extent this is true regarding West Virginia. Very many of our ablest legislators and officials are either born Irishmen or direct descendants. The present State Auditor is a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, where he was born March 14, 1841, but has been a resident of what is now West Virginia, since 1855. His parents were Michael and Margaret Fee Duffy. The lad enjoyed only the sparse advantages of a common school for his education, but upon that foundation he builded wisely by close application and observation for useful citizenship in his adopted country. He first served his people as commissioner to re-assess lands in Webster county in 1875 and in 1882; was Sheriff of the same county from 1877 to 1881, and was also Commissioner of School Lands for the same county. He was elected Auditor of West Virginia on the Democratic ticket for the term of 1885 to 1889, and re-elected for the four subsequent years, ending December 31, 1892.

Like all our Irish citizens, he is full of the fire of patriotism, and when his adopted State called her sons to her defense in the war of 1861, he responded as promptly as only an Irishman would. He was First Lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry Regiment; served throughout the war, except while a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Ohio, having been captured in June, 1864. Few men are more deservedly popular with the masses. In official life, as in commercial, his integrity is only equalled by his industry and care. His home is at Webster C. H., where, when not engaged in official duties, he follows merchandising.



HON. PATRICK F. DUFFY.

FONTAINE SMITH.

HON. FONTAINE SMITH, whose name has been familiar for many years to every well-informed citizen of the State, was born within the limits of historic Virginia. He began law study in 1848 and was admitted in 1850. In 1857 he located at Mannington, Marion county, where he divided time between school teaching and law practice for several years. In 1860 he was made an elector upon the Douglas Democratic ticket. He was an ardent opponent of secession in every phase. In 1861 he was elected to the Virginia Legislature, but declined to serve after the ordinance of secession was passed, but took an active part in the restoration of Virginia to the Union in the Wheeling movement in 1861. In the Legislature there met, he was Chairman of the House Committee on Courts of Justice. At the Grafton Democratic Convention in 1868, he was tendered the Congressional nomination for the Second District, but refused the candidacy. In 1872 he was editor of the *Liberalist* and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872, in Charleston, Kanawha county. He was a member of the State Senate from 1881 to 1883. Since that time he has taken no active leadership in politics, preferring the quiet of a large law practice. His son, Clarence L. Smith, a young lawyer of promise, is, and has been for several years, the efficient and accommodating Clerk of Marion Circuit Court, and in 1886 was made a Regent of the State University.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER QUARRIER.

HON. W. A. QUARRIER was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, October 1, 1828. He wedded Cora Greenhow, of Vincennes, Indiana, August 26, 1865. From 1877 to 1881 he was a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia. He was prominently mentioned and voted for by devoted friends when the Democratic party had the power to elect the United States Senator. This was, perhaps, the only office to which he ever aspired. The law was his profession and pride. In it he was remarkably successful, and from a rapidly growing practice, and in the prime of a promising life, he was suddenly summoned to the Bar above, and died September 10, 1888, in his recently constructed beautiful home, on the banks of the Kanawha, where his widow and children continue to reside.

WILLIAM T. ICE.

HON. WILLIAM T. ICE ~~was~~ born in Marion county, Virginia, March 9, 1840. His boyhood was passed upon a farm, and his education received in the common schools of his native county. He read law with Hon. Fontaine Smith in Fairmont; ~~was~~ admitted to the Bar in 1864, and soon thereafter located at Philippi, in Barbour county, West Virginia, where he has since resided. In 1866 he ~~was~~ elected Prosecuting Attorney for that county, and ~~was~~ re-elected in 1870. In the Legislature of 1875 he represented the Delegate District composed of the counties of Barbour, Taylor and Harrison. In October, 1880, he ~~was~~ elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, and filled that responsible position for the ensuing term of eight years, at the expiration of which he resumed the practice of law. Judge Ice is a careful lawyer, and left an enviable record as a Judge when he laid down the Judicial ermine to resume his place at the Bar.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE KEE.

WILLIAM L. KEE is a member of the present House of Delegates of West Virginia, and is Chairman of the Gubernatorial Contest Committee now in session. He was born September 17, 1849, in Pocahontas county, Virginia. The son of a farmer and shoemaker—with brief schooling in the primitive log house, supplied with rail-split seats supported by peg-legs, he studied and succeeded in life. From 1870 to 1872, he taught school. In the meantime he read law, and was admitted to the Bar at Beverly, Randolph county in 1878, where he still pursues the honored avocation. He was Mayor of Beverly in 1888; was elected to the Legislature of 1889, from his district, by a majority of 622 votes in Randolph, and 37 in Tucker county; ~~serves~~ on the Committees of Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Counties, Districts and Corporations, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, and Penitentiary. He is also chairman of the Committees on Railroads, and State Boundaries. He is a devoted Jacksonian Democrat, and energetic and capable.

SOLOMON S. FLEMING.

TO this farmer, as legislator, may be attributed the resolution to accept for our State the National grant of public lands, which began the endowment of our present University. He was born October 19, 1812, in Middletown, two miles west of Fairmont, Virginia. He was reared on his father's farm; schooled by winter sessions in a log house, under poor teachers and with few books. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Ebert, by whom eight children—two boys and six girls—were born, all of whom are now married and living in Harrison county. In 1841 he moved to Shinnston, and has for thirty years been a merchant and farmer. With the opening of the war in 1861, began his public life. He was a member of the Wheeling Convention to restore the Virginia Government; served in the House of Delegates of the new State from 1863 to 1869, and filled the presiding officer's chair part of this period; was a useful and laborious member in the committee work of all those sessions, especially as Chairman of the Committee of Finance and Taxation in 1866-7. In 1862 he was empowered to re-organize the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of Virginia Militia and muster the shattered remnants into defensive order. He volunteered into the Legislative Company which went to Brown's Island to prevent General Morgan's crossing to West Virginia territory. In 1863 the Confederate cavalry, under General Jones, raided his store, and his merchandise was again taken in 1865.

FRANCIS ASBURY GUTHRIE.

HON. F. A. GUTHRIE, the present Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, constituted by the counties of Kanawha, Mason and Putnam, was born April 12, 1840, in Tyler county, Virginia. He attended the ordinary schools of the neighborhood, then the college at Meadville, Pennsylvania. At the opening of the war in 1861, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, as a private; was promoted the same year to Sergeant; in 1862 to Lieutenant of Company E; then in 1863 to Captain. In September, 1862, he received a medal for bravery at the battle of Antietam. After the war he attended college at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he

studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1867. He removed to Mason county and was elected Prosecuting Attorney and served two years. In 1880 he was elected upon the Fusion ticket, by the Republican and Greenback parties as Circuit Judge for the term of eight years. In 1888 he was re-elected upon the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority over S. S. Green, Democrat. He was the nominee of the Republicans for State Supreme Judge at the election in 1884, but was, with the other candidates, defeated.

Judge Guthrie resides at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio river; is affable in manner, sociable, prompt in the dispatch of the cases upon a crowded docket; fond of fishing and hunting, is popular, and is an able jurist.

PRESLEY W. MORRIS.

"THE Senator from Ritchie has the floor" on this page of the record of our representative men. He was born July 24, 1850, in New Martinsville, Wetzel county, Virginia. A student in early life in the common schools, he became a teacher, and from 1870 to 1878 taught others and led them up the hill of knowledge. In his town of Harrisville he has been a member of the Council, Recorder, and Mayor. In his county (Ritchie) a member of the Board of School Examiners and County Superintendent of Public Schools, and was a candidate for the nomination to the office of Prosecuting Attorney. The counties of Harrison, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer and Ritchie, sent him to the State Senate for the term from January, 1886 to 1889. He was endorsed as a faithful public servant by the same constituency re-electing him for another four years' term by a majority of 489 votes. His influence is felt upon the floor and in the committee room. He is a fearless and ready debater, and takes a prominent part in every discussion. He is a member of the Committees of Judiciary, and Federal Relations, and one of the Senate members of the Joint Committee on Contest for Governor. He has been a prominent candidate before the Republican Convention of the Fourth District for the Congressional nomination; is active upon executive committees, and finds time, amidst a fair law practice, to edit one of the sprightliest and best newspapers of the State, the *Ritchie Gazette*, in which he has earned the reputation of being a humorist. He was President of the State Press Association for years.



HON.  JAMES H. FURBEE.

JAMES H. FURBEE.

JAMES H. FURBEE was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, October 27, 1827. His great grandfather, Caleb Furbee, served with distinguished honor as Captain in the Continental army in the Revolutionary war. He was a resident of Maryland, to which State he had come from England, about the middle of the eighteenth century. His son, George Furbee, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, about the first of the nineteenth century, moved into the wilderness of Monongalia county, Virginia, where with other pioneers, he set about forming a settlement. He and his family succeeded in clearing out a large farm, near the Monongahela river. His son, James Furbee, father of James H. Furbee, removed to the vicinity of what is now Mannington, in the "forties," where he began opening up the country. He engaged in farming, and when the country was cleared out, in dealing in stock, which was entered into and continued by James H., when he grew to manhood. After the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was opened in 1852, he became the agent for the company, acting in that capacity for many years. He was married October 17, 1855, to Sarah J. Joy, of near Middlebourne, Tyler county, Virginia, whose family were Scotch-Irish, from the north of Ireland. They were Protestants, and nearly all Presbyterians. The grandfather removed to the United States in 1801, and settled in Shenandoah Valley, from whence they came to Tyler county. They and their connections became one of the most prominent families in the county. John McCoy, uncle of Mrs. Furbee, represented that district in the State Senate of Virginia several times. John W. McCoy, of Fairmont, one of the prominent attorneys of the State, is a brother of Mrs. Furbee. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Furbee came to Mannington, where they still remain and where they have reared a large family, who are now grown and engaged in business there. Leslie C. Furbee operates the large woolen factory, W. S. Furbee the large flour-mill, and the others are engaged in lumbering and merchandising.

J. H. Furbee was appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Government in 1862, and served as such for five years. Since the war he has engaged largely in the lumber business; and in merchandising. He retains his preference for farming

as he always kept a farm or two near Mannington, to which he devotes his leisure hours. He was chosen by the people of Marion county to represent them in the Legislature in 1878, and in 1880 he became the nominee of the Republican party for Senator for the Second District, and carried the District by the narrow margin of eight votes. He was not permitted to take the seat to which the people had chosen him, however, as the County Commissioners of Marion county, on a mere technicality, rejected the returns from Benton's Ferry precinct, which had given him a majority of fifteen, thus seating Hon. Fontaine Smith, his opponent. When it again became Marion county's turn to have the nominee, in 1886, he was the unanimous choice of his party, and was elected to the Senate by a large majority.

His education was received at the select schools, such as the country afforded at that time. When the free school system was inaugurated, he took an active interest in establishing it firmly, and in extending its usefulness. He was made early the President of the Board of Education of Mannington District, which comprises one-third of the county, and gave the cause his best efforts for many years, only retiring, voluntarily, when the duties interfered seriously with his large business interests, that demanded his entire attention.

On his mother's side his ancestry is distinguished and honorable. The Boggess family was one of the early Virginia settlers, being located near Alexandria. They early moved into Western Virginia, where they took a prominent part in the affairs of our then new and undeveloped country. Their connections include a great many of the best people of Marion, Harrison, Monongalia and other counties. Thomas Boggess was the first Auditor of the new State of West Virginia.



THOMAS R. CARSKADON.

THOMAS R. CARSKADON is one of the representative farmers of the country, practical as well as theoretical. "I claim honor of no other profession or calling than that of a farmer," he writes. Yet the Prohibitionists of the country recognize him one of the strongest men in their movement. He was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1837, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, though a slave-holder, favored in the Virginia House of Delegates, of which he was a member six years, a measure for the abolition of slavery.

Young Carskadon grew up on a farm and had scant educational advantages. He joined the M. E. Church in boyhood, and has been honored by election and appointment to every position of trust and responsibility open to a layman of that denomination. He took his political creed from his father, and cast his first vote, in 1860, for the Whig candidates, Bell and Everett, in opposition to the ordinance of secession. After the breaking out of the war, in the fall of 1861, he left his young wife and home and fled North, rather than relinquish his Republican preferences. Remaining intensely loyal to the Union and the Republican party, he was persecuted by his neighbors, and one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle and twenty-five horses were taken from his farm. He was elected a member of the Convention of 1862-3 that framed the Constitution of West Virginia, and was the youngest man in that body.

President Lincoln appointed him Assistant United States Assessor, and President Johnson made him Assessor of the Second West Virginia District, but afterwards removed him for radical republicanism. He was one of the Grant Presidential Electors in 1868, and a Hayes Elector in 1876. For many years he was a member of the West Virginia Republican State Committee. In 1888 he was unanimously chosen as candidate for Governor on the Prohibition, or third party, platform, and received quite a complimentary vote. In 1884 he begged the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican State Convention to favor the submission of the Prohibition amendment to the people, and, failing, he appealed to the open Convention, amid the jeers and abuses of delegates. Then he joined the Prohibition party, and has been one of its most enthusiastic supporters and honored

members ever since. He lives on a fine farm called "Radical Hill," near Keyser. He is one of the most attractive and forceful platform speakers in West Virginia.

JOSEPH WESLEY GALLAHER.

HON. J. W. GALLAHER, whose face fronts this page, was born at Roney's Point, Ohio county, Virginia, the 23d day of August, 1826. About the year 1834 his parents removed to the present limits of Marshall county; attended the ordinary schools of the day, and completed his education at the High School of Rev. Nicholas Murray, in Moundsville. He began Mercantile life in 1848, and has made that his principal occupation to the present. Before the war he was elected Mayor of Moundsville, and served several years. Upon the platform of the "Constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws," he was Presidential Elector on the Fillmore ticket from the Fifteenth Congressional District of Virginia.

To the Democratic National Convention of 1868, that met in New York City on Independence Day, he was sent as a delegate from the First Congressional District, and by that body was made the Vice-President from West Virginia.

In the Convention of 1872 to revise the State Constitution he, along with Judge A. F. Haymond, represented the Second Senatorial District, composed of Marion, Wetzel and Marshall counties. He served upon the thoroughly burdened Committees of Taxation, Finance, Education, Corporations, and Schedule.

His fitness, by general experience and business habits, suggested him for appointment by Governor Jacob, in 1875, as one of the Commissioners to equalize the State land assessments.

For ten years Col. Gallaher was President of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary at Moundsville.



HON. JOSEPH W. GALLAHER.

JAMES BREWER SOMMERVILLE.

NEAR Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, June 5, 1852, was born the lawyer and legislator whose name heads this biography. He is the son of William M. and Margaret A. Sommerville, who were poor, and brought him up to hard work. His early schooling was very meager. He graduated from West Liberty Normal School in 1873, afterwards attended Bethany College, so noted from its President being the founder of the sect known as Disciples. For five years thereafter he taught school, during which time the leisure hours were devoted to law studies and general reading. In September, 1878, he was admitted to the Bar of his native county, from which point, as an office center, he continued to practice his profession, until within a year, when he removed to the city of Wheeling. He married Aggie G. Hosie, of Brooke county, May 13, 1879. In Brooke county he had a large practice, and was employed in and won a number of difficult and important cases. Though but a short time a resident of Wheeling, his practice is large and is constantly increasing. He is prominent in the Democratic party and with the people of his section, and has an acquaintance covering the entire State. He has always manifested a deep interest in education, and, under appointment by Governor Jackson, April 4, 1881, was made a member of the Board of Regents for the State Normal Schools. In May, 1885, he was appointed Regent of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind School at Romney, but resigned February 20, 1886. In 1887 he was a Regent of the University. He was elected by an intelligent constituency as a member of the House of Delegates, session of 1877, serving upon the Committees of Election and Privileges, Education and Enrolled Bills. He was next promoted to the State Senate, representing the counties of Brooke, Hancock and Ohio, serving two sessions, 1885 and 1887. In the former year he was upon the Committees of Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Library, and Education. In 1887 he was Chairman of the Committee on Education and a member of that of Railroads, Finance, and Claims and Grievances, as well as the Judiciary. During this memorable session he was often voted for by friends for United States Senator, hoping in him to find a solution of the dead lock.

WILLIAM WORKMAN.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Workman, was born in Kanawha county, Virginia, April 12, 1821. Education in those days was rare and limited. In a school near Bald Knob, he was enabled only to receive instruction in the rudiments of the English language and the primary principles of arithmetic. A close student, he read much, and was thrown into the society of intelligent men, he disciplined his mind in serious, useful thought. He made common sense his guide, and became a good logician before he knew what logic meant. He became a successful teacher, and studied only such books as tended to develop the higher faculties of mind. When the war of the rebellion came on, he was determined in his opposition to secession and was warmly attached to the Union.

September 15, 1861, he was taken prisoner by H. C. Pate, and spent eighteen months in Libby and Saulsbury prisons. In 1866 he was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates, in which and in the Senate, he served six terms—House of Delegates, 1866-'67; Senate, 1868, and extra session, 1868-'69; House of Delegates, 1885. He was an indefatigable and intelligent member in each, and his zeal in the performance of his duty won for him the unstinted praise of his colleagues. He was president of the Board of Supervisors and of the County Court of Boone county, eight years, during which time he gave the greatest satisfaction. He was appointed Deputy Collector of United States Internal Revenue, under General I. H. Duval, in 1880, and continued until the change of Administration in 1885.

As Legislator, President of Board of Supervisors and County Court, his conduct was always in strict conformity with his conscience, and never has he allowed passion or prejudice to pervert his judgment. As an officer of the United States Government, while discharging his duty faithfully, he always advised the people to obey the laws and lead quiet, sober and industrious lives.

In the life of this Legislator we can see what industry and integrity can accomplish—an example that our young men may follow with profit to themselves and with honor to their country.

ROBERT FLAVIUS FLEMING.

HON. R. F. FLEMING was born February 14, 1842, at Fairmont, Marion county, Virginia. He is the second son of the late Benjamin F. Fleming, a Marion county farmer. He worked on the farm and went to school until he entered his twentieth year. A severe illness in 1859-'60 prevented acceptance of a cadetship in the Virginia Military Institute; was taken with diphtheria the first of May, 1861, which was followed by general paralysis in June of the same year. He was at his worst at the time of the General Jones raid, in April, 1863, at which time he could articulate but indistinctly, could see but dimly, and could move neither hand nor foot. From that time recovery was gradual, but slow. In 1865 he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of law at Glenville; and for fifteen years he was engaged in the active practice of law in Gilmer, Calhoun and Braxton, and in special cases in Lewis, Roane and Nicholas counties. At the State election in 1880 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Gilmer, Calhoun, Clay, Roane and Jackson, and retired from the Bench with the close of the year 1888. In the year 1873 he married Miss Emily Talbot Moore, only daughter of the late Charles J. Moore, of Weston.

In 1882 Judge Fleming moved to his present home in Ravenswood, on account of the health of his family. In the year 1866, and again in 1868, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Gilmer county, and at the election of school officers in 1868 was chosen County Superintendent of Free Schools. He qualified and served out the term, although not a candidate for the office, and did not know that he was being voted for until late in the day the election was held. From the time of the establishment of the Independent School District of Glenville, until he resigned to take office as Judge, he held the position of President of the Board of Education of that Independent District. Some years after the close of the late war he was appointed by the Board of Public Works a Commissioner from the First Congressional District to value the railroad property of the State. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson and adjacent counties.

GEORGE ROBERT LATHAM.

WHEN our storm-created State was not four years old she had a representative citizen in the commercial diplomatic force of the United States abroad. That representative was Consul G. R. Latham, at Melbourne, Australia, sent there in April, 1867. He was born March 9, 1832, in Prince William county, Virginia, and was reared on a farm, and received in early life little more than a common school education. He utilized this to the best advantage, and made it serviceable in self-support. He taught school in Loudoun county eight years, studying history, literature and law in the long winter evenings and during Saturday of each week, and in the hours of vacation. He was admitted to the Bar in 1858 and at once began practice in Taylor county. The calm in 1860 before the political storm found him editing a weekly journal, the *Western Virginian*, with the motto at head of title page, "The Constitution, the Union and the Enforcement of the Laws," advocating the election of John Bell, of Tennessee, as President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. This Whig enterprise was of course wrecked in the days of disaster that followed close. The step from this platform into adherence to the Union cause was easy. He became an ardent advocate of a restored government, and a separate State for the Western counties, and was prominent in the primary meetings which led to the regular Convention of June, 1861, at Wheeling. Entering the army, May 20, 1861, as Captain of Company B, Second Virginia Infantry, he was promoted, May 20, 1862, to the rank of Colonel, which he maintained till the close of the strife. During service in the army he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Second West Virginia District. The President soon after appointed him Consul to Melbourne, where he served three exact years, returning and landing in New York on the same day of 1870 in which he sailed away from American shores in 1867. Since then agricultural pursuits have been the main attraction, and official position almost unthought of. In 1875-6 he served as Superintendent of Free Schools in Upshur county, at Buckhannon, where his home then was. He was also Supervisor for the District of West Virginia in taking the Tenth United States Census.



CAPT. JOHN M'LURE.

JOHN McLURE.

CAPT. JOHN McLURE was born in the town of Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1816. His mother and family moved to the then small town of Wheeling in the summer of the same year, and located upon the bank of the Ohio river in a log house a short distance above what was then called the "old Sprigg tavern," at that time kept by Alex. Sprigg, which stood upon the same site where now stands the "Wind-
Hotel." His father was a house carpenter, which business he carried on in Wheeling for some time. At the age of sixteen the subject of this sketch made his first adventure upon the Ohio river. He left his home unknown to his parents in February, 1832, a few days after the great flood of that year. This was his first trip down the Ohio. He took passage on the steamer "Magnolia," commanded by Rachiel Church; Dock Widenbush was clerk, a Mr. Jones was first engineer, Washington Dunbar, second engineer, and James Hiner and a Mr. Phillips, pilots. On this trip the steamer encountered a severe trial of the great flood, such as drift, floating houses, trees and all conceivable obstructions. When they reached Cincinnati and Louisville, the flood had attained its highest point. Arriving at Louisville in the night, no landing could be found, so the steamer ran in along side of some frame houses to which a line was made fast. About midnight a severe storm arose, carrying the steamboat, houses and the families that lived in the buildings, over the Ohio river falls, all landing safely together at Shipping Port, at the foot of the falls. The steamboat the next morning returned to Louisville and remained there for several days, waiting for the waters to recede so that it could again ascend the Ohio. The flood soon subsided and the boat started for Wheeling and Pittsburgh. It had many difficulties to contend with; landings had been destroyed and wood-yards carried away, making it difficult to obtain wood for fuel. Coal was not used for fuel for steamers in those days. After eight days hard work the boat reached Wheeling, and our young hero rejoiced that he was home once more.

Having decided to become an engineer, he apprenticed himself to Captain Robert Clark, who was at that time building a steamboat called the "Chief Justice Marshall." This boat was being built at Wheeling, and her engines were building by Mar-

tin Phillips at Steubenville. She was to be the finest steamer upon the Ohio river. Her dimensions were as follows: Length 150 feet, with 24 foot beam and 7 foot hold. She had one single engine, cylinder 24 inches in diameter, with 6 foot stroke and five single flued boilers. She made her first appearance in April, 1832, and ran as long as there was sufficient water in the river. Her owners placed her below the falls in the summer of the same year, with Capt. John Russell in command and John Lamb, a brother of Hon. Daniel Lamb, as clerk. She ran to New Orleans for some time, but finally proved a bad investment to her owners. During that summer Capt. Clark was having a smaller boat built at Pittsburgh. The work of building was superintended by Captain Thomas Lindford. When finished it was called the "Juniata." In the fall of the same year Mr. McLure was placed upon her as second engineer. He remained in that position until the following summer, when he decided to stop steamboating for awhile and go to Steubenville and learn the trade of engine building with a Mr. A. M. Phillips. He executed his intent and remained in that business ten years. This was at the time the cholera was prevailing along the Ohio river, and especially at Wheeling. The people were dying in large numbers daily. While Mr. McLure was at Steubenville, a company was organized by Captain Jacob Dohrman, Peter A. and Arnold Dohrman to build a new steamboat. The work was completed and the boat was christened "Wacousta." She was successfully launched and Jacob Dohrman was captain, Arnold Dohrman was clerk and Peter A. Dohrman and James Bougher were pilots, Alex. Devinney was first engineer, Mr. McLure was second engineer. Young McLure remained on this boat quite a time.

In 1834 Captain William Cecil built a steamboat at Wheeling called the "Roanoke," of which Captain Sam. Mason was master and Captain Richard Crawford was clerk. The position of first engineer was tendered to Mr. McLure, which he promptly accepted. He remained in this position for a considerable period, and finally accepted the berth of first engineer on the steamer "Tremont," of which Captain Enos Lucas was master. This was in the year 1835. He remained on the "Tremont" one year. Captain Huey Caldwell about this time built a large and elegant steamer called the "Reporter," which was intended to be the

fastest boat on the Upper Ohio. Upon her Mr. McLure was given the position of first Engineer. He remained in that position nearly up to the time the boat was abandoned. She however proved an unprofitable investment for her owners on account of her poor capacity for carrying freight. In 1839 a new boat was built with parts of her machinery, which was called the "Naraganset." Huey Caldwell was captain. Mr. McLure was made first engineer of this new steamer, and remained upon her about two years. About this time (1842) a boat was built by a Wheeling company, which was called the "Amazon." Mr. McLure was one of the stockholders in this enterprise. Capt. James H. Louderback started out in command of the "Amazon" and remained in charge for about one year. Captain John Fink, Hiram Martin and Mr. McLure purchased Capt. Louderback's interest, and Mr. McLure was placed in command of the boat. This was his first act as captain. By careful observation he had sufficiently learned the navigation of the Ohio river to obtain a license as a pilot. It was not uncommon therefore for him to fill at the same time the positions of captain and pilot. Captain McLure remained on the "Amazon" one year, and in 1843 her owners sold her to a new company. The Captain decided to build a complete low water light draught boat. Thomas C. Wilson, also of Wheeling, joined him in the enterprise. The boat was built at Wheeling in 1844 and the name given her was "Senate." She was run during the low water season of that year and the next and was quite successful. She was sold in the fall of 1845 for more than she cost her builders, which gave Capt. McLure a safe financial standing as a steamboat-man.

In 1846 Captain McLure built a new steamboat which he called "Senator." He made one trip with her to New Orleans, and on her return trip he carried a regiment of soldiers, that were returning from the Mexican war, up the Cumberland river to Nashville. He sold the "Senator" in the spring of 1847 to Captain Harris of Galena, who placed her in the upper Mississippi trade. He next built the steamer "Doctor Franklin," which proved quite profitable. His next boat was the "Doctor Franklin, No. 2," which he ran one season. She was a first class vessel in all her appointments. He was now largely engaged in boat-building at Wheeling under the firm name of McLure & Dunlevy. He took contracts for new boats on his

own responsibility which he vigorously prosecuted, and out of which he made considerable money. For different parties he built the "St. Paul," the "Golden Era," the "G. W. Sparhawk," the "Lady Franklin," and the "Lady Pike."

About this time (1851 and '52) river men were greatly excited over the near completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river. It was expected that business on the Ohio in both freight and passengers would be speedily increased. A stock company was organized for the purpose of building a line of new, fast steamboats to ply between Wheeling and Louisville. The first two steamers that were built by this company were called the "Thomas Swan" and "Baltimore." The boats were of the same size with dimensions as follows: length, 305 feet; beams 34 feet, and 6 feet holds; engines 30 inches in diameter with 9 feet stroke; boilers 44 inches in diameter, 30 feet long, 5 flues in each. These boats were fine and fast and afforded elegant accommodations for passengers.

The steamer "Alvin Adams" was built at Pittsburgh principally by the Adams Express Company. About the same time, a Wheeling company built the steamer "Virginia" at Pittsburgh, and the "Falls City" at Louisville, Kentucky. The steamer "David White" was built by Captain Wm. McClain at Madison, Indiana. She was owned principally by David White, who was at that time a large pork packer at Madison. These steamers were all about the same size and power and each cost not less than \$50,000. All of them made their appearance in the spring of 1853, and were placed in what was called "The Grand Union Line."

It was found that one more vessel was needed to complete the daily line to Louisville. Accordingly Capt. McLure got up a company and purchased the large, light draught steamer "City of Wheeling" to supply the vacancy. She was the fastest boat of the line. In answer to the question, "Did these fine boats pay?" Captain McLure said, "I regret to say they did not. They were all built too large, cost too much money, and were too expensive to run. Besides, we were disappointed in the amount of business we expected from the railroad. We were compelled to send our boats to St. Louis, New Orleans and other points for paying trades, where they were sold at a sacrifice. The entire stock was sunk." The Captain also remarked, "Out

the list of seven captains of these elegant steamers, I am the only one now living; and out of the the list of Wheeling stockholders in these boats, all are dead except Col. Thomas Sweeney, Mr. Daniel Lamb and myself. I will also state that none of the contractors who built these vessels are now living except Mark Haynes and myself. Just think how frail man is, and how soon forgotten!"

When the Grand Union Line failed, Captain McLure continued in the boat-building business at Wheeling until 1858, but being desirous to get on the river again, sold out his interest to his partners, W. P. Wilson and Anthony Dunlevy, and returned again to steamboating. He and his devoted friend Capt. John List purchased the steamer "Eunice," which with Captain List's boat, called the "J. B. Ford," was run in the Louisville and Wheeling trade until the breaking out of the civil war. The day Virginia seceded, Captain McLure left Louisville in command of the "Eunice." There was great excitement all along the river. When he reached Cincinnati, he procured a score or more of large American flags and hoisted them from stem to stern of his boat. Friends at Cincinnati begged him not to do so rash a thing as that, but he declared he was a Union man, and would fly by the old flag. At every town along the river large crowds gathered as the "Eunice" plowed her way up the Ohio. When he landed at Guyandotte, Virginia, a great crowd of secessionists came upon the boat and ordered him to pull down his flags. Captain McLure said "No, boat and crew and flags will all go down together." He rang his bell, the multitude of people jumped ashore, the boat pulled out and reached Wheeling in safety, "*with the flags still there.*" This incident showed the unwavering nature of Captain McLure, and accounts for his success in life. The war of course put a stop to steamboating on the Ohio for a time.

In June, 1861, General George B. McClellan was placed in charge of all the Federal troops in this department. His plan was to charter a sufficient number of steamers necessary to carry supplies for his forces in a contemplated attack upon General Henry A. Wise, who was in charge of the Confederate forces in the Great Kanawha Valley. Captain William J. Kountz was appointed commander of the fleet. Captains McLure and List tendered their steamboats to General McClellan upon the

terms that if the war for the Union was a failure they would ask no pay. Captain McLure, in June, 1861, was in command of the "Eunice," which was made the flag ship of the fleet, of twelve steamers laden with soldiers and supplies for a raid on the rebels in the Kanawha Valley. The fleet met with no interruptions until it reached the mouth of Scary creek, sixteen miles below Charleston. There a brisk battle was fought between General Cox's forces on the Federal side and General Wise in command of the Confederates. The Federals won the day, and the fleet went on to Charleston. Captain McLure remained in Government service at Charleston in command of the "Eunice" until the following September, when he was promoted to the position of Commodore of the fleet and remained in charge of the Kanawha river steamers until the summer of 1862, when he was ordered to Tennessee. He took with him three of his light draught steamers to convert them into convoy gunboats to escort Federal troops up and down the Cumberland river. In the summer of 1863, Commodore McLure was transferred to the Tennessee river to protect the transports of soldiers on their way to join General Thomas in his contemplated march through Georgia. After performing this responsible and dangerous duty, Commodore McLure returned to Nashville with his fleet, and soon afterward tendered his resignation to General Rosecrans, which was by him reluctantly accepted. The Commodore returned to his Wheeling home, and again engaged in steamboating on the Ohio river, until a few years after the close of the war, when he quit the river altogether.

For several years past Capt. McLure has engaged in no business except looking after his property, which he accumulated by industry and frugal living through a long and active life. He is a man of high personal character, and for nearly a-half century has been regarded one of the most honorable and successful business men of Wheeling.

RUFUS EDWARD FLEMING.

RUFUS E. FLEMING, late Colonel of the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers, brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteers, was born August 14, 1840, on a farm near Mont, Virginia.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was in Indiana, where he had gone to engage in business, but the news of the firing on Fort Sumpter, brought him back to Virginia, where he entered May 1, 1861, in Company G, Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, United States Volunteers. He passed through the usual promotions to the position of Colonel of his regiment. He took part in many hard fought battles, and was twice wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862.

At the close of the civil war he was sent, in May, 1865, in command of his regiment, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and he commanded the post until ordered to the plains to assist in dealing there hostile Indians. Several severe battles with the Indians were then added to his war record. Detachments of his regiment wintered in Colorado and Wyoming, and in May, 1866, they returned to Fort Leavenworth, where the regiment was mustered out, May 22. General Fleming was finally mustered out of the United States military service at Wheeling, West Virginia, June 1, 1866, having been continuously in the service one month over five years. His scars, wounds and sufferings, continued to this day, are a part of the sacred price paid for the perpetuity of our Union.

Since the war he has resided on the paternal homestead, near Mont, engaged in farming.

On February 28, 1883, he married Miss Margaret L. Dickey, daughter of ex-Congressman Jesse C. Dickey, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Their little daughter, Kathrine, aged 15, is the best antidote our soldier has ever found for all pains of battle scars.

In politics General Fleming is a stalwart Republican. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, and he proposes to follow that line to the end.



HON. JAMES MONROE JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE JACKSON.

THE Jackson family is perhaps the most noted of any other family in West Virginia. Scattered through several of the western counties, they stand out conspicuously among their fellow citizens as representative men who have left their impress on the times in which they lived. General John Jay Jackson—the father of the subject of this sketch, was in his day the distinguished citizen the county of Wood ever produced. His elder brother, John Jay Jackson, for more than a quarter of a century a distinguished Judge of the United States District Court; and his youngest brother, Jacob B. Jackson, an ex-governor of the Commonwealth—saying nothing about the other line of their relatives, the most noted of whom was “Stone-Island” Jackson, perhaps the greatest General the South ever produced. For ability, integrity and force of character the subject of this sketch stands in the front rank of this noted family. James Monroe Jackson was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, September 3, 1825. He had a careful preparation for college, and in early life entered that celebrated institution of learning—Princeton College, from which he graduated in his twenty-first year. Like his father and elder brother, he chose the profession of the law, and after two years study, under the direction of his father, was admitted to the Wood county Bar in 1847. By his natural talents and constant application, he rose rapidly to an enviable position in his profession. In May, 1856, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Wood county, and was re-elected at the close of his term. He was elected to and served as a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia in 1870, the proceedings of which body he took an active and a leading part. He was re-elected, and served in the legislative session of 1871, after the removal of the State Capital to Charleston. He was a member of the Convention that sat at Charleston in 1872 and framed the second Constitution for the State of West Virginia. Being an able lawyer, he was a valuable member of that distinguished assembly. In October, 1872, he was elected to the office of Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, in which he resided, for the term of eight years, and was re-elected to the same position in 1880. His careful legal training, coupled with his strong common sense, fitted him for the judicial office, and it was not long after his first election until he made for him-

self the reputation of being among the very best judges in the State, and accordingly gave satisfaction to all with whom he had official dealings.

Though not *per se* a politician, yet at times he took a lively interest in public affairs. On many occasions he was urged to become a candidate for political preferment, notably for Congress; and in 1888 he was nominated by the Democratic party—with which he had acted since the death of the old Whig organization—for a seat in the Fifty-first Congress. The campaign of that year was a spirited one, and the result in all four of the Districts of the State was so close that it took the official vote to decide who had been victorious. Judge Jackson, however was awarded the certificate of election, and will accordingly take his seat in that Congress. His competitor, the Hon. Charles B. Smith, has filed notice of contest, and the Congress itself will be called upon to decide who will permanently be awarded the seat.

Judge Jackson is a man of scholarly attainments, positive character, fixed principles and strong convictions. He is a sound lawyer, a ready debater, is thoroughly versed in the history and politics of the country, a close student of the provisions of the Constitution; all of which, supplemented by a large experience with men and affairs, equip him for public position and power.

By inheritance, as well as by the convictions of his own clear judgment, he was an earnest adherent of that wonderful old party, which, under the leadership of Henry Clay, attained such enviable distinction for its probity, its purity and its patriotism as will in all time provoke the emulation of all political organizations; a party which, if not always fortunate in the presentation of its schemes of statecraft and the election of its candidates, ever maintained as its cardinal doctrine that the interests of the whole country were to be held superior to the gratification of individual ambition, and the prosperity of the people more to be valued than the triumph of the politician. These principles found in Judge Jackson a steadfast and uncompromising adherent.

The Judge has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Helen S. Seely, of Trumbull county, Ohio, whom he wedded October 5, 1851. She died in 1861, leaving four children, of whom three survive. In February, 1864, he again married, this

Miss Lucy Kincheloe, of Wood county. Since his retirement from the Bench, Judge Jackson has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Parkersburg, where he has passed his entire life.

ISAAC HARDIN DUVAL.

THE editors of this volume, as must the public, regret that the modesty of this able General and Legislator prevents facing this sketch with a handsome portrait. Just why so noble a soldier thus remains in the dark, we cannot conjecture. He was born September 1, 1824, in Wellsburg, Virginia; received common school education; spent fourteen years of early life in the Rocky Mountains and in Texas; collected Indians, in 1847, for the Government to hold treaties with, as private secretary of the Commissioner for that purpose; commanded first regiment that crossed the plains into California after discovery of gold; was Major of the First West Virginia Infantry Regiment three months; then Colonel of the Ninth West Virginia Regiment Volunteer Infantry. He served through the war; was promoted for merit and valor from time to time up to Major General by brevet; commanded the Second Division of the Army of West Virginia; was in charge of the Sub-Division of Clothing Department after the close of the war, and was mustered out of service January 15, 1866. He was in thirty-six battles and skirmishes during the war; had eleven horses killed and wounded under him, and was himself twice severely wounded. He was State Senator, sessions of 1866-7; Adjutant General of West Virginia from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1869; member of Congress from the First District from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871; then United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for two years, and Collector for the next twelve. He was elected to the House of Delegates from Brooke county, session of 1887, and re-elected to the pending one of 1889, in which he serves on Committees of Federal Relations, Military Affairs, Education, Rules, and Arts and Sciences, and General Improvements.

At the Washington Inauguration Centennial, at New York, April 29, 1889, he was one of the Commissioners from West Virginia. General Duval enjoys great personal popularity, and no one ever speaks of him except in words of highest praise.



COL. JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM.

JOHN SHARPE CUNNINGHAM.

OL. JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM was born at North Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, January 15, 1827, and graduated at Orange Academy in 1844, having made his study specialty in surveying and civil engineering. He was, for a years, engaged as Assistant Superintendent at the Andover works, in Sussex county, New Jersey, in the manufacture of pig iron from the ore. In 1848 he was employed by Morris and Essex Railroad Company as Assistant Engineer making the preliminary surveys from Morristown, New Jersey via Dover, Stanhope and Newton, to the Delaware Water Gap, in Pennsylvania; also was on the construction of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad to Safferns, in New York. In 1849 was employed as a Sub-assistant Engineer on the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with headquarters at Georgetown, in Maryland. In 1851 he returned to the construction of the Morris and Essex Railroad and superintended the location and construction of the road from Schooley's Mountain, Summit of the Musconetcong range of mountains, to Hackettstown, New Jersey. He also made the preliminary surveys from Hackettstown via Mees Gap and Vanness Gap (now Oxford Gap) of the Pohatcong range of mountains through to Delaware Water Gap. After finishing this work he was employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company the years 1853-4-5-6 in their system of improvements in Pennsylvania. He was particularly engaged in the location and construction of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad from Scranton to Berwick, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he married Helen Benedict, youngest daughter of Samuel Benedict, Esq., at Easton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he permanently settled at Coalsmouth, Virginia, where he now resides. At the commencement of the great rebellion he supported the Federal Government.

He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Eleventh Infantry and promoted to Adjutant of the Thirteenth Infantry Virginia Volunteers; was commissioned Captain and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Eightieth Regiment Virginia Militia and participated in the following engagements during the Rebellion, as is evidenced on the reports in the Adjutant General's office in Washington City.

The engagements in 1862 with the West Virginia Cavalry were: At Barboursville, Virginia, September 8; at Guyandotte, Virginia, September 8; at Charles Creek, Virginia, September 11; at Hurricane Bridge, Virginia, September 11; at Charleston, Virginia, September 13.

The engagements in 1863 with the Thirteenth Infantry were: At Fayetteville, Virginia, May 20 and 21; at Raleigh C. H., Virginia, May 23; at Pomeroy, Ohio, July 18; at Buffington Island, Ohio, July 19.

The engagements in 1864 were: At Lexington, Virginia, June 12; at Lynchburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18; also, Buford's Gap; at Duffield's, West Virginia, July 15; at Cabletown (near Snicker's Ferry), July 18; at Winchester, Virginia, July 23 and 24; at Martinsburg, West Virginia, July 25; at Charlestown, West Virginia, August 21; at Halltown, West Virginia, August 24 and 26; at Berryville, Virginia, September 3; at Winchester, Virginia, September 19; at Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22; at Round Top Mountain, Virginia, October 9; at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 13 and 19.

From thence he was sent to the Field Hospital at Winchester; thence to the Field Hospital at Martinsburg, and from thence to the Officers Hospital at Annapolis, Maryland.

After leaving the Federal service in 1865, he devoted his attention to private affairs, as his little fortune was somewhat impaired, owing to the fact that both contending armies had alternately occupied his home.

In the restoration of affairs he was appointed the first Superintendent of Free Schools for Kanawha county under the Constitution and Acts of 1863. He was also appointed Supervisor. In 1867 the Legislature of West Virginia appointed him one of the Commissioners to represent the West Virginia interest in the Covington and Ohio Railroad Company, with a view to form a new company to complete the railroad from Covington, Virginia, to the Kentucky line at the mouth of the Big Sandy river. The following year the Commission was successful in forming a new company, and so reported to the Legislature of West Virginia. That work was completed in 1872. He was also employed by the Board of Public Works of West Virginia as Director and President of the Kanawha Board for the Improvement of the Great Kanawha River by a system of sluice naviga-

, which resulted in greatly improving the several shoals of river, and greatly lessened the loss of barges and property. He was for several years a member of the Republican State Central Committee; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880, and cast his vote for General Field in that Convention. He was nominated on the Republican State ticket for the office of Auditor, and was defeated by Democratic candidate for the same office. He has held other places of public trust and is now, in 1889, President Judge of Kanawha County Court.

THOMAS INGHAM STEALEY.

MON. THOMAS I. STEALEY, who was Judge of the Fourth Circuit from 1881 to 1889, was born May 15, 1830, Tyler county, Virginia. His grandfather Jacob was resident Clarksburg, the oldest Tanner in the State. His father Joseph was a merchant, farmer and tanner. The Judge was educated at the Northwestern Academy of Clarksburg, studied law and was admitted to the Bar by Judges Fry, McComas and Lee in 1851. He has been twice married, first in 1851 to the daughter D. Hickman, who for forty years was Clerk of Tyler county. She died December 9, 1880. His second wife was Elizabeth Allowell, of Washington, D. C., whose father was assistant to Chief of the Statistical Bureau. He has five children, one, a son, Managing Editor of the *Evening Journal*, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Although devoted to law, he takes an interest in all that pertains to agriculture, and obtained patents in 1857 for fourteen machines for improvement in combined reapers and mowers, and a rake, with hinged bar and hinged platform, and rake mounted thereon. Too poor to manufacture, he sold the right to the Commissioner of Patents Mason, and he to others, till the invention has brought a saving of millions to the farmers of the world, but nothing to the inventor. During his judicial term he heard thirty-two murder cases, with seventeen convictions. He is now one of the successful lawyers at the Bar of Parkersburg, Wood county.



HON. J. C. M'GREW.

JAMES CLARK MCGREW.

HON. J. C. MCGREW'S ancestry on his father's side were Highland Scotch; on his mother's side, Protestant Irish. His father was Col. James McGrew, who had command of a regiment of Virginia militia in the war of 1812. His mother was Isabella Clark. Both of them were born in America. James was born September 14, 1813, near the village of Brandonville, in that part of Monongalia county, Virginia, which is now Preston county, West Virginia. He received a practical English education, and when not in school worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he was employed by Harrison & Elisha M. Hagans as clerk in their general store in Kingwood, in which town he continues to reside. He followed the mercantile business with fair success for thirty years.

In 1841, Mr. McGrew married Persis Hagans, eldest daughter of Hon. Harrison Hagans, of Brandonville. He was a delegate from Preston county to the Virginia Convention which met in the city of Richmond the 13th of February, 1861, and which passed the ordinance of secession the 17th of April following, and was one of "*the fifty-five*" Union members who voted against the ordinance. He was one of about twenty members who held the secret meeting in a bed-room of the Powhatan hotel in Richmond, in the afternoon of Saturday, April 20th, where it was decided that certain of the Union members of the Convention from the northwestern part of the State should quietly retire from the Convention, leave the city, go home to their constituents, and, if possible, arouse them to active opposition to the ordinance, and to the secession of the State from the Union. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 21st, in company with his colleague, Hon. Wm. G. Brown, and twelve or fourteen others, he left the city, and with no little difficulty, and some danger, he made his way home, and immediately took an active part in the movement which resulted, first, in the re-organization of the State government, and ultimately in the division of the old and the formation of the new State of West Virginia. As a consequence, he was, with eleven other loyal members, on the 29th of June, expelled from the Convention for being engaged in what the Confederates chose to call "conspiracy against the Commonwealth of Virginia, and abetting its open enemies."

He was a member of the House of Delegates of the first Legislature of West Virginia, and as such was present at the organization of the State, June 20, 1863. He was a member, also, of the second and third Legislatures of the new State. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor A. I. Boreman, a Director of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, then in its infancy and just being constructed, and continued to act as such until 1871. In 1865, in connection with a few others, he organized the National Bank of Kingwood, and was its cashier up to 1869, when he resigned, but continued to act as managing director until 1884, when, upon the death of Hon. Wm. G. Brown, President of the Bank, he became its President. In 1868, Mr. McGrew was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the Second District of West Virginia, and was re-elected in 1870, and served through the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. He declined a nomination to the Forty-third Congress. In 1881 he was appointed by the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference which met in London, England, the 7th of September of that year. In that and the following year, he traveled somewhat extensively in the British Islands, in France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, &c. For a number of years he has been a Trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, by appointment of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church he has been a member for nearly half a century. It may be said of him, what can be said of but few men, that is, that he never offered himself or sought a nomination for any office, and never solicited the vote or support of any man for office, and never was defeated in an election.

At the age of three score and sixteen, he is still robust and active, giving constant attention to such duties as come to him, and says that, in looking back over his past life and conduct, he discovers but little that he could wish had been otherwise.

Scotch-Irish gentlemen in the United States, as in every part of the civilized world—and they are found wherever energy, perseverance and pluck take men—are universally acknowledged to be the chief factors in their country's prosperity, power and national glory. It was the Scotch-Irish element in the Revolution that was one of the chief factors in

securing independence to the colonies; and in the second British attempt to conquer our people, the same Scotch-Irish, like Mr. McGrew, in 1812, led fighting battalions to glorious victory. They came to the front again, brigades of Scotch-Irish, to hold the fort of freedom against the suicidal policy of would-be secessionists; and either on battle-field, where foe met foe in open manly fight, or in the dark dangers of secret assassination perilled their lives—like James C. McGrew, in the dark days of '61 at Richmond—these same Scotch-Irish were found shoulder to shoulder preserving and perpetuating the Nation their fathers helped to create; and alas! so many of them lie side by side on the gory fields of Virginia they died to win. Not only on her battle-fields, but in her council chambers and legislative halls these same Scotch-Irish produce our Nation's statesmen, its law-makers and executors of law. Mr. McGrew may well be proud of his lineage and their record.

JOHN W. HARRIS.

JOHN W. HARRIS was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 5, 1840. His parents placed him at school at an early age, and with some slight intervals, during which he was inducted in the elements of business in the store of his father, who was a merchant. He attended the schools of the neighborhood until he was sixteen years of age, when he was entered as student of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. He remained at that institution for several sessions, and then matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he attended lectures for two years, entering the Confederate army with a company of students from the latter place. After about a year of service, which greatly impaired his health, he returned to his home and resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the Bar in 1862.

At the close of the war he established, and for some time edited, a newspaper at Scottsville, in his native county. In the latter part of 1866 he settled in Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, where he has since resided, confining himself closely to his professional duties and connected business enterprises. A pronounced Democrat, he has taken but little active part in politics, having been only once a candidate before the people

for a public office—that of Prosecuting Attorney of his county, to which he was elected in 1872. He has been frequently mentioned in connection with Congressional and Senatorial honors in West Virginia. Major Harris is a scholarly gentleman, and ranks a number one lawyer.

SAMUEL WOODS.

HON. SAMUEL WOODS, LL. D., one of the former Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was born of Irish parents in Bedrice county, East Canada, September 19, 1822. Thence his father removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where, until manhood, the son worked at the trade of a plasterer, going to college during winter and working at muscular labor in the summer. At the age of twenty he was graduated from Allegheny College in the classical course. He began law studies at Pittsburgh, under Attorney Alden, author of "Index to Reports of United States Supreme Court," in 1846. He was a member from Barbour county of the famous Virginia Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession, and supported the measure there, and in the subsequent election. During the war he was in the Confederate service, attached to the "Stonewall" Brigade. He was elected from the Sixth Senatorial District to the convention of 1872, which revised the Constitution of West Virginia, and therein was chairman of the Committee on Bill of Rights and Elections, and a member of the Select Revisory Committee. In January, 1883, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, and was afterwards elected for the balance of Judge Haymond's term, serving ably and continuously till December 31, 1888. As an advocate before a jury Judge Woods is almost irresistible—few men can withstand the force of his reason or the power of his logic. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is active in church work; is large of stature, and of commanding presence; has three sons—all lawyers of prominence. In 1888 he received the honorary degree of LL. D., from his *alma mater*—an honor worthily bestowed.



HON. SAMUEL WOODS, LL. D.

HENRY KILBOURNE LIST.

FOR over half a century Henry K. List has been going in and out of the active business walks of Wheeling. No man in that section of the State, in all that time, has been more active, more useful, more successful, or more highly respected. Unassuming, yet under all circumstances aggressive, he has permanently left his impress upon his native city and State.

Mr. List was born in Wheeling, Virginia, October 20, 1821. His ancestors were of English origin, who came to Virginia many generations in the past. In early life the subject of this sketch engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he kept up with unceasing vigor until quite recently. As is always the reward in business, when men possess energy, good judgment and frugal habits, Mr. List amassed a large estate, and is living to a ripe old age to enjoy it.

For a full half century, no public improvement has been projected, in and about the city of Wheeling, that Henry K. List did not foster with both his energy and his money. Foremost in every good word and work, he has supported with his large resources every movement that has tended to develop the material interests of Wheeling and better the condition of her people. Unlike many who amass wealth solely for the pleasure of counting their bonds and contemplating their gold in secret, Mr. List acquired his with the object that it should contribute to the rational comfort and happiness not only of himself but of others also. There is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by one's benevolence; not so much the benevolence of gratuitous bounty as that of fair-dealing tempered with benignity. Considerate kindness is like mercy:

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."

Mr. List's contributions for charitable purposes, not only in his native State, but in all the States, though extensive and often munificent, are known to but few, for he follows as far as possible, the Scriptural injunction to not allow his left hand to know what his right hand does. He contributes systematically to all

classes of benevolence. His generous hand has been felt in thousands of the homes of the needy and helpless, and in weak churches and educational institutions from one end of the Continent to the other. In his relations to church and religious work generally, he is so good a man that no one can take his place with those that know him. It is the simple truth that he cares for others more than for himself; that his greatest happiness is to make others happy; that he would prefer to see others attain distinction than to become distinguished himself. He is at once manly and childlike—manly in honor, truth and tenderness; childlike in the simplicity that suspects no guile and practices none. Fourth Street M. E. Church has been his church home for nearly a half century. He is one of its Trustees, and there is no position within its gift that he could not have had, if he had not declined. Many times he has been tendered an election as a Lay Delegate to the General Conference of his church, but he always refused to accept. As in church, so in State, he never would accept an official public trust. He could have received any position in the gift of his fellow citizens, but he preferred the privacy of his counting room to any office the people could bestow upon him.

Mr. List married Sarah J. Shaw, October 15, 1844. Ten children blessed their union. Daniel C. List, Jr., his eldest son, is married and resides in Kansas City, Missouri; one of his daughters married Robert C. Dalzell, Cashier of the City Bank of Wheeling; another married Edward Hazlett; his youngest son, John K., is also married, and a son and daughter remain unmarried. Five of the heirs are dead. The two younger sons, Ambrose S. and John K., with their brother-in-law, Mr. Dalzell, are engaged in banking in Wheeling. The sons inherit the energy and application of their father and are starting out upon an apparent successful business life.

Educated mainly by reading and by associations with men in every-day life, with strong common sense and unusual good judgment, Mr. List has got on in the world more successfully than many of his contemporaries who had better advantages at the start. Envious of no one, liberal in all dealings, happy in his home-life, in his business, in society, he has lived almost to the allotted three score years and ten. Moderate in all things, and in robust health, his friends confidently hope his useful life may be protracted for many years to come.

SAMUEL AUGUSTINE MILLER.

MAJOR S. A. MILLER was born on a farm near the village of Mount Jackson, Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 16, 1820. He was the son of Reuben Moore and Atlantic Ocean (Walton) Miller. The son came to the Kanawha Valley in 1841, and studied law with the distinguished George W. Summers, in Charleston, until the year 1844, when he became partner, and practiced in Kanawha and adjoining counties under the firm title of Summers & Miller, which partnership continued until 1851. He wedded Helen, daughter of Alexander W. and Caroline Winston Quarrier, July 27, 1845, in the Presbyterian Church. He joined the Army of Virginia in the civil war as a private volunteer in the Kanawha Riflemen; was appointed Captain and A. Q. M. in the Confederate army in 1861, and promoted to the rank of Major in 1862. He was elected to the Confederate Congress from Virginia to fill the unexpired term of General Albert G. Jenkins, and took his seat in January, 1863. He was re-elected in 1864, and was a member at the end of the war and then pardoned by President Andrew Johnson. He was elected from Kanawha to the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1874 and served two sessions, the first at Charleston, the second, an adjourned session, in Wheeling, after the capitol removal. He has pursued the practice of law since 1843, except from 1851 to 1856, when engaged in business pursuits, and from 1865 to 1870, when debarred from practice by the restricting laws of West Virginia. He is now a successful practitioner in the Courts of the State and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

BERNARD LEE BUTCHER.

THREE generations of the ancestors of this prominent educator lie buried within this State. The subject of this sketch was born near Huttonsville, Randolph county, Virginia, September 12, 1853. He was educated in the common schools till about the age of seventeen, when he began to teach others. He then attended the State Normal at Fairmont, under the principalship of the late Dr. James G. Blair, and after three years' study graduated. He studied law in the office of Judge Alpheus F. Haymond, of Fairmont; was admitted to the Bar of his native county in 1875; and in 1876 was elected Prosecut-

ing Attorney thereof, in which office he served four years with acceptability to Court, Bar and the people. In the Centennial year he was a member of the Board of Regents of the State Normal Schools. In 1880 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the position of State Superintendent of Public Schools. During his four years administration he was efficient, popular, and energetic in elevating the standard of education throughout every county. He founded and published *The School Journal*, which aided in closer sympathy between teacher and scholar, between Normal and University work. Since the expiration of his official term he has resumed law-practice, and is extensively interested in buying and selling real estate. In 1888 he was appointed Secretary of the State Board of Immigration and Development, and continues to hold that responsible position.

THOMAS BENTON KLINE.

THOMAS B. KLINE, a companion of the writer's college days, was born September 26, 1840, in Hagerstown, Maryland, and died in the prime of life, in Cabell county, West Virginia, leaving a widow, who now resides in Gallipolis, Ohio. When a mere boy he came with his parents to Mason county, and spent the later years in Point Pleasant, on the shores of the grand Ohio river. He was liberally educated; attended Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, till 1860, therein as an extra study taking first lessons in law under Doctor of Laws, Joseph Alden. He was private secretary to Congressman Kellian V. Whaley, while in Washington, for several years. In 1866 he began practice of the law in Cabell county, in the firm of Moore, Kline & Moore. In 1871-2 he was State Senator from the District with which Cabell is connected; was made one of the State Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia; was Prosecuting Attorney, and Superintendent of Schools of his county, and a member of the Regent's Board of the State University. He was genial, warm-hearted, talented, and popular among all who made his acquaintance.



HON. P. C. EASTHAM.

PRESLEY CHAPMAN EASTHAM.

THE subject of this sketch, Hon. P. C. Eastham, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, April 16, 1835, and is the eldest son of Col. Lawson Eastham, a prominent citizen of that county, who served in the Virginia House of Delegates and Senate. His great-grandfather, Major Robert Eastham, came from England, located in Culpeper county, Virginia, and, according to the "History of St. Mark's Parish," was Church Warden as early as 1758. His maternal ancestors were Rixeys, Tutts and Pendletons, well known Virginia families. He received a liberal classical education, and acquired a taste for literary reading and culture. In 1860, having married the only daughter of Mr. David Long, of Mason county, he came to that portion of the State to reside, and engaged in the occupation of farming. At the commencement of the war, believing his allegiance due to the State of his birth, he cast his fortunes with the South, and held a commission in the Confederate army. The war over, he turned his attention once more to agricultural pursuits, and began farming near Point Pleasant, where he and his family now reside. He was for several years President of the Mason County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

From educated and intelligent tillers of the soil come some of the best and purest statesmen, and so thought, no doubt, the voters of Mason, Jackson, Putnam and Roane counties, when they elected Mr. Eastham to the State Senate for four years, from 1872 to 1876. While in the Legislature he served upon the Committees of Finance, Education and Public Printing, having been Chairman of the last named Committee, upon which devolved the duty of framing a bill to provide for the State printing by contract to the lowest bidder. Subsequent test shows the work to have been well done. At the close of his Senatorial term his name was presented by his friends to the Democratic State Convention at Charleston for the Gubernatorial nomination, and, in a contest with Governor Mathews, who was nominated, he received a very flattering support for one who had been no longer in public life. In 1880 he was a Delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Eastham is a man of broad experience in public affairs, an intelligent farmer, and an honest, upright citizen, commanding in an eminent degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM T. THOMPSON.

HON. W. T. THOMPSON, the present State Treasurer for West Virginia, ~~was~~ born at Hurricane Bridge, Putnam county, Virginia. His father Hon. R. N. B. Thompson, was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, in the House of Delegates for the sessions of 1856 and 1858. The son entered the Confederate army when quite young, and ~~was~~ in the battle of Scary, under Colonel A. R. Barbee. He was in the campaign in the Valley of Virginia, under General Jubal A. Early; also in the winter campaign around Norfolk, under General Longstreet. He was paroled after the war, in 1865, in Charleston, Kanawha county, by the late Major William Gramm; attended Wytheville College, Virginia, and graduated therefrom in 1867. He subsequently read law under Judge James W. Hoge, of Putnam county, and began law practice in August, 1870, at Barboursville, Cabell county. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county in 1876, and ~~was~~ re-elected in 1880, thus serving eight years in that position. Mr. Thompson was next called from county to State official responsibility, and in 1884 was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected as Treasurer of West Virginia. In 1888 he was re-elected for another four years term.

In 1878 he married Lola L., daughter of William Briggs, Sr., of Greenup, Kentucky, who died in 1882, leaving a daughter. In 1888 he wedded Nannie S., daughter of Judge W. H. Hagan, of Huntington, West Virginia.

JAMES CARSKADON.

FROM Hampshire county into Legislative experience came [©] James Carskadon, the subject of this brief sketch. He was born at Shutz Mills, Virginia, May 30, 1819. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in the Centennial year, March 17. His son is connected with one of the banks in Keyser, Mineral county. He ~~was~~ elected from his district to the State Senate of Virginia in 1860. By virtue of that election he met with the June, 1861, Convention, which had for its object the restoration of the State Government. He afterwards served in the Senate of West Virginia from 1863 to 1864, and from 1867 to 1868, being active in the discharge of every Legislative duty.

JOHN BRANNON.

THE Hon. John Brannon was born in Winchester, Virginia, October 19, 1822. His ancestors on both paternal and maternal side, were in the Revolutionary war for American Independence. His grandfather Brannon was a native of Ireland. His father was a thrifty farmer in the Valley of Virginia. Mr. Brannon received an academic education, obtained law license in 1847, and began practice in Weston, Lewis county. He served as a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia from 1853 to 1857, then was promoted by an appreciative constituency to the State Senate from 1857 to 1865. In 1872 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Circuit, composed of the counties of Barbour, Gilmer, Lewis, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, and Webster, serving eight years, and declined to be a candidate again. He is an ardent Democrat and a very able lawyer. He was twice a candidate for Congress from his district, in 1884 and 1886, and was both times defeated. Two different Legislatures came very nearly electing him a United States Senator.

JAMES MURRAY MASON.

JAMES M. MASON, son of the distinguished Virginia Senator and statesman of the same name, was born August 25, 1838, at Winchester, in the noted Valley of Virginia; came to West Virginia in 1870; entered the Confederate army as a private with the first company mustered into the service, and served through the war; engaged in raising cotton from 1865 to 1869; began the practice of law at Charlestown, Jefferson county, in 1870, and has since practiced; was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1875-6, and took an active and leading part in its deliberations; was appointed by Governor J. B. Jackson a member of the West Virginia Tax Commission to equalize the taxes of the State; served on said Commission in 1884 and 1885, and wrote its reports. For the past five years he has been editor of *The Democrat*, an influential newspaper published at Charlestown. Mr. Mason is a man of decided courage and ability, and never fails to make himself heard and felt.



HON. A. BROOKS FLEMING.

ARETAS BROOKS FLEMING.

HE who builds up the industries of a community, or aids in developing the resources which a beneficent Providence has imbedded in the enduring hills, is an important factor in the progress of the race. The genial face fronting this sketch will be recognized by the people of West Virginia as of one whose name has been recently, and still is prominently on the popular tongue and in the press of the State, and wider still over the entire land we love. While for nearly two decades he has been, in an unpretentious way successfully engaged in mining and shipping coal, in farming, and in the pushing forward of railroad enterprises in his section of the State, yet he is best known from his official and political career, his Gubernatorial candidacy, and the pending contest with General Goff for the State Executive chair.

Judge Fleming was born October 15, 1839, in Harrison county, Virginia, (now Marion, West Virginia). His home is in Fairmont, on the elevated banks of the Monongahela river. He is, in the usual acceptance of the term, a self-made man. Until the age of eighteen he worked upon a farm, attending school only in winter months, and afterward taught school. He is the son of Benjamin F. and Rhoda Fleming, who is the daughter of Rev. Asa Brooks. In stature he is of medium height, compactly built, in expression benevolent and open, in character careful, firm and conscientious.

In 1859 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and afterwards taught school in Glenville, Gilmer county. In 1862 he returned to his native town of Fairmont, where he has ever since resided, contributing an influential part to the happiness, business, and social life of his community.

In 1868 he began a successful legal career, which he terminated with his going upon the Bench. He wedded, September 7, 1865, Carrie M., daughter of his father's esteemed neighbor, James O. Watson, with whom, along with James Boyce, of Baltimore, Maryland, he is associated in the business of mining and shipping gas coal, under the corporate name of the Gaston Gas Coal Company, from mines owned and worked under their own management; and he is also one of the originators and incorporators of the Montana Coal and Coke Company, of Marion county.

He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1872, in which he was prominent on the Judiciary and other important committees. A few years later he was re-elected to the House, and in the sessions of 1875 was a valuable Representative of his constituents, and the State-at-large, taking quietly a conspicuous part in all deliberations. In this Legislative body he was, in addition to membership upon several other committees, the Chairman of that upon Taxation and Finance.

Upon the death of Hon. Charles S. Lewis, in January, 1878, he was appointed by Governor Mathews, Judge, to fill the vacancy in the Second Circuit, till the next election, when by popular vote he was selected for the unexpired term, ending December 31, 1880, carrying every county in the Circuit. The counties then composing the district were Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Harrison, Doddridge and Wetzel. At the October election in 1880, he was chosen for the full term of eight years, receiving the largest vote ever given a candidate for a similar office in this Circuit of the State. By an amendment to the Constitution, the Circuit was reduced to Harrison, Marion and Monongalia counties. His official term would have expired December 31, 1888, but at the State Convention of the Democratic party, in August of that year, he was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Governor of West Virginia; and believing that the judiciary should be free from even the suspicion of taint with politics, he resigned the judgeship, September 1, and entered personally and with fervor into the canvass for the exalted position to which his party had assigned him. The contest, coming in a Presidential year, and with a recognized closeness of party vote in the State, was a hard fought and manly one. For weeks the result was not definitely known. When the returns of all the counties were unofficially announced, the face of the count gave the State offices to the Democracy, save the Governor, which was claimed by the friends of General Goff to be Republican by 110 majority. Judge Fleming's adherents were not satisfied, and believing there were either large errors in the returns of some counties, or that improper manipulation had been used to reduce his vote below the average of the ticket he headed, and that a large number of colored voters were imported from Virginia and Tennessee, the charge of illegal voting was made against the

Republican party. The Democratic State Executive Committee requested Judge Fleming to contest; notices of contest, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, were given and filed in the name of Judge Fleming against General Goff, and proceedings instituted to compel a recount in Kanawha and other counties, and a different certificate to be issued to the Speaker of the House. The Legislature, in joint session, with a Democratic majority of one, by resolution prevented the opening and publication of the returns for Governor, thus delaying a declaration of the result until an investigation could be had, and referred the returns and all papers relating to the contest to a Special Commission of three members of the House of Delegates and two Senators to make an investigation and report. That court is still in session, and when ready to report, the Legislature will be convened by proclamation of the Governor, and decision made between the rights of the claimants. Judge Fleming in his notice and supplemental notice claims the casting of over 2,000 illegal votes for his opponent, and his own election as Governor by a majority of legally qualified voters.

The Monongahela River Railroad, now being constructed from Fairmont thirty-five miles to Clarksburg, will open up the nine-foot seam of gas and coking coal which lies in the Upper Monongahela Basin. This is part of an extensive line of feeders to the Baltimore and Ohio line, and will ultimately connect with the Ohio River road. In these coal and timber developing and transportation enterprises, under the Presidency of ex-Senator Camden, Judge Fleming is interested, and aiding, practically for the benefit of the entire State.

He is a successful and prudent business man, an able jurist, and a gentleman of literary attainments and fine social standing. His political and private life have been above reproach, and his geniality and courtesy to all make him popular even with leaders of opposite political sentiment. Whether it be his destiny to serve as chief magistrate of the State, at the end of the pending contest, or to devote entirely his energies and ability to his profession and pushing the railroad and coal enterprises undertaken, he will do it well and cheerfully.



HON. W. H. H. FLICK.

WILLIAM H. H. FLICK.

AN Ohioan by birth, a West Virginian by adoption, now in the prime of life, (47 years old), Wm. H. H. Flick, stands out among the really prominent men of the new Commonwealth. He was reared on a farm in northern Ohio, and in July, 1861, although a mere boy in age and size, he enlisted in the 41st regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In the great battle of Shiloh, he was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, his left arm still being disabled therefrom. He continued in the recruiting service of the Government until the fall of 1862, when he was honorably discharged because of disability resulting from the wound in his shoulder.

After returning to his Ohio home, he attended Hiram College, (President Garfield's school), for some time, and then engaged in teaching, which he kept up until the spring of 1865. Having studied law in the meantime, he was regularly licensed to practice, in September, 1865. In March, 1866, he took up his residence in Moorefield, Hardy county, West Virginia; and in March, 1867, he removed to Franklin, in Pendleton county.

In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the House of Delegates of his adopted State, and was re-elected to the same office in 1869. It was during his latter term in the Legislature that he presented an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing "test oaths," which rendered him at one time the best known man in the State. This noted law was known as "The Flick Amendment," and will be found, together with the popular vote thereon, in the Statistical chapters in the front part of this book.

Mr. Flick was elected prosecuting attorney of Pendleton county in 1869, of Grant county in 1872, and again of Pendleton county in 1873-4. During the latter year he resigned the office of Prosecutor, and removed to Martinsburg, Berkeley county, where he now resides. In 1871 he was chosen prosecuting attorney for that county, which office he resigned in August, 1882, to accept the position of United States District Attorney for West Virginia, to which he had been appointed by President Arthur. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; and in 1886, and again in 1888, he was his party's candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States. For all three of these exalted positions he was defeated; but it is a fact of his-

tory that he polled the largest vote of any other candidate of his party in all three of these elections.

Mr. Flick is known as a man of unflinching loyalty to truth, principle and right. He is conscientious and generous to a fault. No man in West Virginia possesses greater popularity. As a lawyer, he stands at the top of his profession in the State. In the trial of a cause, he is a dangerous competitor, because he possesses a reserve force that is practicably irresistible. In every official position to which he has been chosen, he has discharged the duties of the same faithfully, honestly, ably.

SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT FLOURNOY.

ONE of the most able and suave members of the State Senate, Samuel L. Flournoy, was born in Chesterfield county, seven miles distant from Richmond, Virginia, November 25, 1846. Most of his youth was passed in the city. At the age of seventeen he entered the Confederate army, and served in Otey's Battery, of Richmond, until the close of the war. Realizing the importance then of a classical education, he entered Hampden Sydney College, and graduated therefrom in 1868, receiving the Speaker's Medal in the Philanthropic Debating Society. He taught school four years, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1873; was elected to the State Senate of 1885, and re-chosen to that of 1889; was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the first session, and in the latter term Chairman of the Committee of Counties and Municipal Corporations, and member of those of Privileges and Elections, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, and Public Printing. He has been three times Mayor of Romney, in the county of Hampshire, where he successfully practices his profession as an attorney, in which he has achieved success and is regarded a leader.

THOMAS WILLOUGHBY HARRISON.

AMONG those who participated in the enactment of the first Constitution for West Virginia, was the Hon. Thomas W. Harrison, a member of the Convention, from the county of Harrison. He is the son of the late Supreme Judge, William A. Harrison, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. He was born October 28, 1824, in Clarksburg, Virginia; was educated at Randolph Academy; read law with his father, and was admitted to the Bar at twenty-one years of age. When the new State began real existence, June 20, 1863, his father was promoted to the Supreme Bench, and the son succeeded by election as Judge of the Third Circuit, composed of Marion, Harrison and Barbour counties. He continued to preside over this Circuit, with Randolph county added under the name of Fourth Circuit, until December 31, 1872, when by the operation of the new Constitution he was legislated out of office. He was a candidate and unsuccessfully contested for the judgeship of the new Second Circuit, against Hon. Charles S. Lewis. Since his retirement from the Bench he has practiced in the various courts of the State, and is employed in most all the important suits of his section.

JOSEPH ROGERS PAULL.

HON. J. R. PAULL, one of the two Judges, by statute assigned to preside over the Circuit Courts of the First Circuit, constituted by the counties of Ohio, Hancock, Marshall and Brooke, was born December 9, 1848, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He received a liberal education, and has always been a close student. He read law, adopted a different State than that of his nativity for a permanent home, and in December, 1875, was admitted to the Bar within his present official jurisdiction. In November, 1888, he was elected for the term of eight years from January 1st, 1889, as Circuit Judge, by a majority of 472 votes over George E. Boyd, one of the Democratic nominees. He is a lawyer of ability, and is filling a judicial position with universal satisfaction to both practitioners and suitors. His residence is in the city of Wheeling.



HON. J. M. STEPHENSON.

JAMES McNEIL STEPHENSON.

JAMES M. STEPHENSON was born November 4, 1796, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His father and mother, Edward and Elizabeth Stephenson, in 1800 removed to Harrison, afterwards Wood, county, Virginia, and settled near where Parkersburg now stands. He was educated in the rough log school house of the pioneers. Compelled to labor with his hands for a support, but being frugal, as well as industrious, he was enabled, while yet a young man, to own a tannery in Parkersburg, then a village. Unsatisfied with this occupation, and thirsting for knowledge, he determined to study law, which he did without a tutor. Many times he might be found currying leather in his tannery, with his law book open before him; and while laboring with his hands for a support he was at the same time storing his mind with legal knowledge. By this means and the unsparing use of the "tallow dip" he became qualified for and was admitted to the Bar and commenced practicing law in Wheeling, but shortly afterwards removed to Middlebourne, the county seat of Tyler county. Here he practiced his chosen profession for a number of years, and by judicious investments in real estate in Tyler, Wood and other counties, he prospered beyond many of the favored of fortune.

When he was thirty-three years of age he married Miss Agnes M. Boreman, then between fifteen and sixteen years of age. They reared to manhood and womanhood a family of six children, three boys and three girls. He was extremely fond of his wife and children, and the love he bore them was the great incentive to the accumulation, not of wealth, but, as he often said, "a competence for his family."

As a lawyer he had, perhaps, no superior and few equals in the State. Without the advantages of an education he became a hard student, and, endowed by nature with a first-class intellect, by application and strict discipline over self, he became, in the truest sense, a learned man. His reading took a wide range, in law, politics, science, philosophy and ethics. He mastered the intricacies of the Virginia land law, and was a terror to opposing counsel in every action of *Ejectment* in which he engaged, which were numerous. He was a very successful lawyer. The great reason of his success in the practice of the law was not only the ability with which he managed his cause, but his un-

swerving honesty and integrity, which always won the confidence of both judge and jury. By his legal knowledge and business tact he was enabled to accumulate a large fortune for the time in which he lived ; and no one ever said J. M. Stephenson made a dollar dishonestly. About 1840 he removed to Wood county, to a new and commodious residence, in the suburbs of Parkersburg, which he had erected, and where for many years it was his delight to entertain his friends. He was an indefatigable worker, just in his requirements, indulgent to his debtors and prompt in the fulfillment of his engagements.

He was a Whig in politics, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay ; he did all he could to advance his political fortunes. He represented Tyler county, which was strongly Democratic, three successive times in the Virginia House of Delegates, in 1838, 1839 and 1840. For a number of terms he represented Wood county in the Virginia House of Delegates.

He was a man of large public spirit, especially in the matter of internal improvements. To his exertions more than to those of any other one man is the Northwestern part of the State indebted for the railroad from Parkersburg to Grafton, which is now part of a great trunk line from New York to St. Louis, and of inestimable value to the people of the Northern portion of the State. So much was he interested in this road that he declined a nomination to Congress, when he could easily have been elected, and chose rather to go back to the Virginia Legislature and complete the work of securing that road. He may be considered the projector of the Northwestern Turnpike, which, in its day, was to Virginia what the National Road was to the general Government. He was also an earnest advocate in the Legislature of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Many times he traveled by stage coach to the Virginia capitol, taking days to accomplish the journey, and neglected his business, and toiled night and day for months, at each session of the Legislature, to secure a highway over which his successors could make the journey in one-fourth the time, and with comfort to themselves. He was working like a true man for those who were to follow.

His eldest son, around whom and in whom his affections seemed to center, at the outbreak of the civil war, left his home and went South. This did not move the father ; when Fort Sumpter was fired upon every pulsation of his heart was for the

Union, which he dearly loved. Amid that terrible strife he stayed at his home. The conduct of the war, and the suspicion of former friends, cooled his ardor for the Union cause somewhat. During the war he ~~was~~ called upon to defend a trembling woman, the daughter of ~~an~~ old friend, from the charge of holding communication with the enemy. She was brought before the Judge of the District Court of the United States, one of the kindest of men and ~~a~~ friend of Mr. Stephenson. The Judge occupied a position of the greatest delicacy. On the one hand trying to do his whole duty to the Government, whose servant he ~~was~~, and was closely watched by the ultra Union men to see that ~~no~~ favors were granted to sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy, and on the other hand trying to be just and ~~as~~ honest ~~as~~ possible, consistent with his duties, to those charged with disloyalty and brought before him, he had, indeed, ~~a~~ difficult task before him; but right well did he perform it, and kept peace where there would otherwise have been anarchy. The woman ~~was~~ trembling and weeping. Mr. Stephenson's great heart was filled with sympathy. The Judge said something like this: "It seems to me the women and children of the country think they can talk and act disloyally to the Government with impunity, but it cannot be permitted." Mr. Stephenson arose, almost choking with emotion, threw his gold spectacles down on the table, and spoke about thus: "I am a husband and ~~a~~ father. I have ~~a~~ wife and daughters. Your Honor had better read the interview between Adam and the Angel. When Eve had partaken of the forbidden fruit the Angel told Adam he could go to heaven, but his wife should go to hell, but he said, No! No!! I would rather go to hell with her than to heaven without her! Go read this, and then see whether you can deliver such ~~a~~ lecture ~~as~~ that." The Judge was somewhat offended, but his respect for Mr. Stephenson, and his knowledge of his integrity and honesty of purpose, prompted him to pass it by.

He had collected money due his son Kenner during the war and had sent it to him through the lines. Just after the war the Legislature passed what was known ~~as~~ the "Lawyers Test Oath," which was that the lawyer "had given no aid and comfort to those in rebellion," etc. Mr. Stephenson had some cases pending in the Supreme Court which decided the test oath Constitutional. He went to Wheeling to submit his cases, which

he could not do without taking that oath. He arose and said, substantially: "May it please the Court, I have some cases here which I wish to submit. I cannot submit them without taking the test oath. I will not take that without an interpretation of it by your Honor. I will tell you the only possible impediment to my taking it, then I wish your Honor to say whether I can take it. I have a son dear to me. He ~~was~~ a Confederate soldier during the late war. I collected his money for him. He needed the money for his own use. I sent it to him through the lines, to keep him from suffering, *and under like circumstances I would do it again.* Now, if you think I can take this oath I will do so, if not, I will go home." The Court at once told him that what he had done could not prevent him from taking the oath.

When about seventy years of age he retired from the practice of the law, but he attended to his other business to the end of his life. He had a deep interest in the Parkersburg National Bank and in the Northwestern Bank, which preceded the National Bank. The Cashier and President of the Bank both died, and the Directors found its affairs in a terrible condition. At one time actions were pending to recover about \$25,000 of bad loans. Mr. Stephenson was elected President, and through his influence a young man ~~was~~ made Cashier. By their management the Bank was soon in a sound financial condition, and became one of the best Banks in the State.

He was a slave-holder, or, rather, his slaves held him. He bought a number, but never sold one. They were a great expense to him, but he was kind and indulgent to them. He bought from "the block" an old colored man, "Sam," who ~~was~~ indeed a faithful servant to his master. When "Sam" died his master had him buried in the same burying ground in which the body of his mother reposes, and he erected a tombstone, on which he caused to be put this inscription: "Here lies buried Samuel Johnson, the faithful servant and *friend* of James M. Stephenson,"

In the last year of his life he said to his son-in-law, whom he had made his executor: "When I die I want you to have me buried in a plain, black walnut coffin." "Another charge I make on you is, have no hired carriages at my funeral. I would be glad to believe that my neighbors and friends will respect my

memory sufficiently to come to my funeral without being hauled there in hired carriages." The pledges were given, and he was not buried in a gilded casket, but in a nice, black walnut coffin, and no carriages were furnished except for the family. In his obituary notice it was said: "Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was an immense concourse of citizens of all classes, professional, business and working men." When Mr. Stephenson died "the poor wept," for he was their friend and benefactor. Those who had been his slaves wept, for he had been their friend, and they loved him. In early life he was a Methodist class-leader. He became more liberal in his religious views, but never lost sight of the cardinal doctrine of Christianity, "Salvation through faith and Jesus Christ." This doctrine he believed and accepted, and it comforted his heart in life and was his solace in death.

James M. Stephenson was a learned man. He was a man of wealth, yet had no money wrung unjustly from any one. He was a public spirited man, doing much for the public good. He was a benevolent man, giving thousands of dollars for the good of mankind. His gifts were unostentatious; he did not make a boast of his benevolence. He was a kind husband and father. He was a good man and a Christian; "his life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man." He died on the 12th of April, 1877, in his eighty-first year.





HON. OKEY JOHNSON, A. M.

OKEY JOHNSON.

OKEY JOHNSON, son of William and Elizabeth Johnson, was born in Tyler county, Virginia, March 24, 1834, one of a family of fifteen, who grew to manhood and womanhood. He worked on the farm in summer and went to school in winter, until he grew to manhood; graduated at Marietta High School in 1856; studied law in Harvard University and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1858; located at Parkersburg, Virginia, to practice law, in 1862; was a Democrat, and opposed proscription of returned Confederates. He was a candidate for the Legislature from Wood county. In 1864 he was an elector on the McClellan ticket; a candidate for the State Senate in 1870 from the Fifth District, which had at the previous election given a Republican majority of six hundred and fifty; made such a canvass that he carried every county in his district, and was elected by seven hundred and fifty majority; was in his seat in the Senate for two weeks and succeeded in having there passed the "Flick amendment" for the relief of the disfranchised, by a unanimous vote; was sick all the time while in his seat; went home and came near dying with typhoid pneumonia; resigned his seat that the bill calling the Constitutional Convention might pass; was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the Fifth Senatorial District by over two thousand majority, and took a prominent part in framing the present State Constitution; was elector-at-large on the Democratic National ticket in 1872; was earnestly engaged as a worker in behalf of the Democratic party from 1864 to 1876.

He has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty years; presided as Moderator of the Parkersburg Baptist Association continuously for ten years, embracing the period of the war; has been President of the Baptist State Convention; received the honorary degree of A.M. from Marietta College in 1871. In 1863 he married the eldest daughter of Hon. James M. Stephenson, of Parkersburg, and has five children, most of whom are now grown.

In 1876 he was nominated, without electioneering, for the high position on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and was elected by about seventeen thousand majority. For the term of twelve years he devoted all his energies to the duties of his exalted office. His opinions will be

found in the West Virginia reports from the Tenth to the Thirty-first Volume, inclusive. He helped in no small degree to build up a system of jurisprudence in West Virginia, and has seen the West Virginia Supreme Court brought into prominence in the Text books, and by the Courts of last resort in our sister States. He set his face against fraud, and wrote the opinions on the two leading cases on that subject, *Lockhart and Ireland vs. Beckley and Hunter vs. Hunter*, in the Tenth West Virginia. He wrote the opinions in the celebrated war-trespass cases, in the Nineteenth West Virginia, *Peerce vs. Fitzmiller and White vs. Crum* and others, the principles decided in which were recently approved and affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Freeland vs. Williams*, 130 U. S. He wrote the opinion in *Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company vs. the Auditor*, Nineteenth West Virginia, which compelled that great Company to pay taxes to the State, holding unconstitutional a statute which exempted it, which decree was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, 114 U. S., 176. He wrote the opinion of the Court in *State vs. Frew & Hart*, Twenty-fourth West Virginia, settling the power of the Courts in cases of contempts, where libel has been published by a newspaper on the Court, having an important case before it at the time to which the libel referred. The newspapers criticised the opinion severely, but its effect was salutary. He wrote the greater number of the opinions in criminal cases while on the Bench. He wrote the opinion on the *Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky R. R. Co. vs. Benwood Iron Works*, Thirty-first West Virginia, which clearly defines what is a "public use," for which private property may be condemned, and holding that a railroad switch to a steel mill is not for "public use." His opinions took the widest range on the most important questions, and reflect credit on the Court of which he was a member, and by the choice of his brethren its President for seven and one-half years.

Judge Johnson retired from the Bench January 1, 1887, and located at the Capital of the State, where he is now engaged in the practice of the law. The benefit of his long and severe training on the Bench is showing itself in the practice he is now receiving. Judge Johnson is known all over the State as a man of high character; is moral, upright, studious, energetic. He is a good lawyer, and is universally esteemed by all who are acquainted with him.

JOHN R. DONEHOO.

HON. JOHN R. DONEHOO was born in Cross Creek village, Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1834; was educated at the Cross Creek Academy; studied law under the direction of Hon. Charles W. Russell, at Wheeling, Virginia; was admitted to the Bar in 1855; was partner of Hon. Z. Jacob, Wheeling, for three years; moved to Washington, Pennsylvania, and remained there three years practicing law and editing *The Examiner*; united in marriage with Miss Eleanor McCown, April 26, 1860; during the political campaign of 1863, he established and edited *The Courier* at Steubenville, Ohio; located at Fairview, Hancock county, West Virginia, and remained a year and a half practicing law; removed to McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, where he edited a newspaper for three years, and practiced his profession. In 1866 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Fulton county; was delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1868; was re-elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1869, but resigned and removed to Indiana county, Pennsylvania; was editor of *The Democrat*, in that county, for eighteen months; removed to Morgantown, West Virginia in 1871 and published a newspaper for two years. In 1874 he removed to Fairview, Hancock county, and resumed the practice of law; served two years as Prosecuting Attorney of Hancock county, from 1875 to 1877. Although a Democrat, and residing in a strong Republican School District, he has thrice been honored with the office of President of his District School Board. In 1880 Mr. Donehoo was elected a member of the State Senate; served as Chairman of the Committee on Education and Finance, and was also a member of the Judiciary Committee. The Senate journal shows that he was one of the most attentive and influential members in shaping the legislation of the two sessions he was a member. He introduced the bill for the appointment of a Commission to revise the assessment and taxation of property in the State; the bill to suppress prize-fighting, and other important measures that passed into laws. His legal practice, which extends to the Supreme Court, is extensive, and is proof of his high standing in his profession.



HON. JOSEPH T. HOKE, LL. D.

JOSEPH T HOKE.

JUDGE JOSEPH T. HOKE is a splendid type of the refined and dignified gentleman of America. Not tall, but well proportioned, with dark eyes and hair, and exquisitely neat in appearance and pleasing in deportment, he would attract attention in any audience as a gentleman of culture and refinement. As a lawyer, judge, legislator, scholar and citizen, he stands at the fore-front in his native State. The following brief sketch of his career shows that he has not only been a busy man, but he has been pre-eminently a successful man. He is a close student, and has allowed none of his precious time to run to waste. He has for many years taken a prominent part in literary and artistic enterprises; has written much for different periodicals in both prose and verse; and the thought and finish revealed in these productions have never failed to command attention. Himself unpretentious and unselfish, Judge Hoke has done much work in a literary line, but always as a side-issue to his professional duties, that he would blush to find turned into fame; and yet, some of the most artistic and pleasing verses I have read for years, were the productions of his fertile brain. His relaxation from professional toil is in literary work, which is always of a kind that goes to make society more cultured and beneficent. For this extra toil he asks no distinction or reward; but I may add, and I rejoice because it is true, that the good that men do shall live after them.

Joseph T. Hoke was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, February 6, 1835. He attended school at Rock River Seminary, Illinois, at Oberlin College, Ohio, and Hillsdale College, Michigan, graduating with the degree of A.B., from the latter in August, 1860. He determined to become a lawyer, and accordingly took the course of legal studies in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, graduating LL. B., in March, 1864. In the summer of that year he commenced practice at Martinsburg, West Virginia. He was commissioned by Governor A. I. Boreman to organize the first loyal civil government of the Union people in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, under which the first election was held in October, 1864, and the first officers for said counties were elected. This early organization of the loyal civil government of West Virginia, within these counties, was a most important agency in securing them to the new State.

1864. Mr. Hoke was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and was also appointed Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Berkeley county, in which positions he served the statutory terms in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

1865. He established the *Berkeley Union*, a weekly newspaper, at Martinsburg, just before General Lee's surrender. It was the first Republican paper ever printed in that section of the State. In 1876, after his removal to Keyser, Mineral county, he founded the *Mountain Echo*, a Republican newspaper, which is still published at that place. The *Berkeley Union* was consolidated in 1870 with the *New Era* and became the *Independent*, which is now published as an independent newspaper.

1866. He was elected a State Senator from the Eleventh District, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley. In that body he found full scope for the exercise of those talents that had been so highly cultivated in his years of study at college. He was painstaking in all that he did, and was regarded one of the closest and clearest thinkers in the Legislature.

1866. Senator Hoke was a member of the Board of Visitors of the State Agricultural College and assisted in framing the Act that located the same at Morgantown. Also assisted in changing the name to the West Virginia University, and for several years was a member and President of its Board of Regents, and assisted in arranging its first curriculum of study and electing the first faculty.

1866. He secured the first charter for Storer College, at Harper's Ferry, for the education of the colored people of the State, of which he was then and ever has been a Trustee.

1868. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

1868. He was re-elected to the State Senate, and during that session served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and was the Senate member of the Joint Committee that framed the Code of 1868. He was also President *pro tempore* of the Senate in the spring of 1869, and was one of the leading factors in securing the ratification by the Legislature of the XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But for his energetic efforts that amendment most likely would not have been ratified. Many Republican members were opposed

to it, some of whom Judge Hoke induced to remain out of the Senate and not vote against it. Others he persuaded to vote for it; and withal the Joint Resolution was only adopted by 10 to 8,—there being only three Democrats in the Senate at that time.

1869. Governor W. E. Stevenson appointed him Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, then composed of Mineral, Grant, Hardy and Pendleton counties, for the unexpired term of six years, which position he filled with great acceptability, until the new Constitution, January 1, 1873, legislated him out of office.

1870. Hillsdale College, his *alma mater*, knowing Judge Hoke's rank as a jurist, and without his knowlege, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

1872. He ~~was~~ again elected a Delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, and was chosen one of the Vice Presidents of that body.

1880. He was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District of West Virginia, against Judge John Blair Hoge, Democrat, and Hon. D. D. T. Farnsworth, Greenbacker, and made such a satisfactory campaign that the Republican Convention, at Fairmont, in 1882, offered again to make him its candidate, but he declined.

In the ~~same~~ year he was, a third time, elected a Delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago.

1881. The Judge, in November of this year, removed his residence from Keyser, Mineral county, to Kingwood, Preston county, on account of his wife's feeble health, where he has resided ever since.

1886. He ~~was~~ elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, from Preston county, for two years, and was one of the ablest and most influential members of that body.

1888. He was given the nomination for Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit by the Judicial Convention, which ~~was~~ held at Grafton, and ~~was~~ elected by 1,204 of a majority over his competitor, Judge W. T. Ice, a popular Independent Democrat, and the former incumbent of the office.

The Judge is a leading Odd Fellow. He has passed all the Chairs of that Order in Subordinate and Grand Lodges. As Grand Master for West Virginia, he was remarkably efficient

and popular. At the close of his term in that high office, he was elected a representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which position he filled with credit and distinction.

As already stated Judge Hoke has written a large number of poems that possess genuine poetic merit. Since the above sketch of the Judge was written, a friend accidentally picked up an album in which two stanzas were written by Judge Hoke years ago. My attention was called to them. The meter and rhythm are so perfect, and the thought so beautifully expressed, I copy them here as a specimen of his poetic diction :

We write but a line,
We leave but a name,
We cast but a leaf on the tide;
The line is soon gone,
The name is soon blank,
The leaf with the current will glide.

Thus ever like leaves,
Of the beautiful spring,
In youth time we shadow the deep,—
But soon, like the leaves
Of the autumn, we fall,
And float on the billows asleep.

M. C. C. CHURCH.

WHEN petroleum production was at its maximum in value and in quantity in the Little Kanawha Valley and adjacent fields, soon after the war, we find the name of M. C. C. Church attached to the superintendency of the largest oil transportation pipe line company in that locality. He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, May 15, 1827. In education he utilized the schools of that State, and with mental vigor and studious inclination improved all opportunities. For fourteen years he was assistant editor of the Nashville *Union*, the Jackson organ of Tennessee. Owing to failing health, in 1856, he disposed of his interest in the paper and went North, in his travels corresponding for metropolitan journals. He was a war Democrat, and correspondent of the New York *Tribune* during the civil conflict. By virtue of his Unionism he lost his property, and on the return of peace moved to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where, as the representative of distant capitalists, he was the manager of the West Virginia Transportation Company, whose oil tanks are daily

seen along the tortuous Baltimore and Ohio railroad track from the Ohio river to the Atlantic.

February 1, 1859, he wedded Marian Louise Waters, an estimable lady of New York. He is literary, philosophic and theological in his readings, taste and inspirations. In religion he is Swedenborgian, in politics Republican, in the path of thought original. He is public spirited, ever ready to promote laudable enterprise, or aid in benevolent movements in city or State. He loves editorial proprietorship, and was the founder of the *State Journal* of Parkersburg. He is the author of several philosophic pamphlets. For the stimulus to our material prosperity which has come through his agency and efforts there, he deserves this record among the State's representative men.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BLAKEMORE.

HON. GEORGE A. BLAKEMORE was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1837. He was taken to Augusta county in 1842, and in 1850 to Staunton, where, in 1852, he became a clerk in a store, but in the fall of the same year removed to Romney, where he learned printing under Major Harper, publisher of the *South Branch Intelligencer*, the leading Whig paper in that valley. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Academy of Mossy Creek, then the prominent institution of learning near Staunton, afterwards destroyed by the Federal army. He entered the law office of the late Colonel John B. Baldwin, of Staunton, as a student, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. He entered the Confederate army early in the strife, serving as a private soldier; and at the close of the struggle located at Franklin, Pendleton county, where he now resides, engaged in his profession. He was elected to the State Senate and served from 1872 to 1875, and in the House of Delegates from 1875 to 1877; was re-elected in 1884 and again in 1888. Few men are better qualified for the duties of legislation than this accomplished gentleman; and no party has a more devoted supporter. In the present House of Delegates he is on the Committees of Elections and Privileges, and the Judiciary.



HON. B. F. MARTIN, A. M.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARTIN.

HON. B. F. MARTIN was born near Farmington, Marion county, Virginia, October 2, 1828. His father, Jesse B. Martin, was among the early settlers of Buffalo Creek, then in Harrison county, where he devoted himself to the business of farming. The subject of this sketch was brought up as a tiller of the soil, devoting the first twenty-one years of his life to that honest vocation. He had but limited school advantages in his early life, but soon after he reached his majority, he matriculated as a student of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated, with first honors, as a Bachelor of Arts, in June, 1854. After graduation at college he returned to Marion county, and taught school eighteen months in Fairmont, during which time he studied law. He was admitted to the Bar and commenced practice in March, 1856, locating the following November at Pruntytown, then the seat of justice of Taylor county, where he remained until a few years ago. When Grafton was made the county seat, he moved his office to Grafton, where he now resides.

For many years Mr. Martin devoted his undivided energies to the practice of his profession, and as a reward for his toil, became a distinguished lawyer. For a quarter of a century he has been the leading member of the Bar in his adopted county. He is still in active practice, and displays the same energy and faithfulness in his work as he did when many years younger than he now is.

Often solicited to become a candidate for office, Mr. Martin wisely refused until he had established himself as an attorney of prominence and with a reputation fully made. When the Democratic party came into power in West Virginia in 1871, it was decided by them that a new State Constitution should be framed. A convention was accordingly called for that purpose in 1872, and Mr. Martin was chosen a delegate from Taylor county. Being a good lawyer, and a superior debater, he took a high rank in the Convention, and was one of its most active and useful members. The same year (1872) he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that met in Baltimore. Mr. Martin opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley, but in the campaign that followed, he gave him active and earnest support.

In the fall of 1872, he was a candidate for Congress for the Second District, on the Democratic ticket. The new Constitution was adopted at a special election, August 22, of that year. Hon. J. M. Hagans was voted for as a member of Congress that day, receiving 3,441 votes. Mr. Martin did not allow himself to be voted for at that time, but appeared as the regular candidate of his party at the October election, receiving 5,998 votes. On the same day, J. Nelson Wisner, Republican, received 1,698 votes, and D. D. T. Farnsworth, 1,321 votes. Governor Jacob certified to Congress the result of both elections, and a contest followed. Congress admitted Mr. Hagans as the duly elected member, notwithstanding the Committee of Elections reported in favor of Mr. Martin. In 1876 Mr. Martin was again his party's candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 3,843. In 1878 he was re-elected by nearly 8,000 majority. While in Congress, Mr. Martin was attentive to his duties, and was an efficient Representative. He is a conscientious man, and adheres only to that which he believes strictly to be right. No West Virginia Congressman left behind him a more faithful or more honorable record.

Mr. Martin, from early manhood to the present, has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a lay-delegate to the General Conference of 1876; was President of the Lay-Electoral Conference of that church held at Parkersburg, October, 1887, and is one of the trustees of the Conference Seminary at Buckhannon, and is Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. He has been active in charitable works for more than a generation, and bears the good will of all who know him. In political campaigns he was always fair and upright, scorning everything dishonorable. As a lawyer no one can truthfully say a word against his integrity, for he enjoys the reputation of being scrupulously honest in the practice of his profession.

JOHN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

HON. JOHN A. CAMPBELL is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and is in the forty-seventh year of his age. His father, Alexander Campbell, came to Virginia when the son was but thirteen years of age, and engaged in merchandizing at Fairview, Hancock county. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch located at an early day at New Lisbon, Ohio, and was a coadjutor and friend of the late Bishop Alexander Campbell, and in the reformatory religious movement of the latter, fifty years ago, in Eastern Ohio, accompanied him on his visits to the Western Reserve, and rendered valuable assistance in the establishing of new churches and popularizing the doctrine of the Bishop's particular creed. The Mahoning Baptist Association almost entirely, as a body, accepted the liberal religious teachings of Bishop Campbell and became a nucleus for the formidable denomination afterwards known as *Disciples*, or *Christians*.

When about eighteen years of age, John A. Campbell contemplated entering Bethany College, but on account of the intense *pro* slavery sentiment that prevailed in that institution, he was sent to Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and remained there until 1867, when he graduated A.B. The classes at that time were very large, and it was the custom of the Faculty to select a few of the brightest members of the senior class each year to deliver graduating orations. Mr. Campbell was one of the few members of his class who was thus selected to deliver a commencement day address.

The year he graduated he was tendered the professorship of mathematics in Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, but declined it. He soon afterward accepted a professorship in the Normal College at Hopedale, Ohio, where, for four years, he filled the chairs of language, logic and literature. On account of impaired health he resigned his professorship, and in the summer of 1871 returned to Hancock county, West Virginia. Without solicitation on his part, he was, in the autumn of that year, made the nominee of the Republican party and was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. He was twice subsequently re-elected to the same position—being a member of the celebrated sessions of 1872-'3 and of 1874-'5.

While in college he had devoted much study to parliamentary tactics. His colleagues in the Legislature were not long in

discovering this fact, and he was universally recognized as the best parliamentarian in the entire Legislature.

In the session of 1874-'5 Mr. Campbell was the nominee of the Republican caucus for Speaker of the House of Delegates, but the Democrats being in the majority, he was defeated. During that session he introduced the famous resolution that led to the investigation of the State finances, and resulted in the presentation of articles of impeachment against the Auditor and Treasurer of the State. He would, as a parliamentary right, have been appointed the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, but, upon his own motion, he surrendered his personal ambition for the public good, and recommended the appointment of the Hon. John Hanson Good, a member of the dominant party, to said position. The investigation and trial were necessarily protracted, and resulted in the conviction of the Treasurer of malfeasance in office, while the charges against the Auditor were not sustained.

In 1872 Mr. Campbell was examined before the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State and was admitted to the Bar. With occasional brief intervals, he has practiced his profession in Hancock and Brooke counties, and at Steubenville, Ohio, down to the present time.

Since the year 1872 Mr. Campbell has been an active factor in the politics of the State. In 1880 he was made Chairman of the Republican State Convention, and was also nominated as one of the Presidential Electors of West Virginia. He was assigned by the State Committee, that year, to make a canvass of the Great Kanawha Valley region of the State, in company with the Hon. George C. Sturgiss, the Republican candidate for Governor. They spoke in many places to large gatherings of people, and made for themselves enviable reputations as platform speakers. Mr. Campbell is logical in thought, fluent in speech, and eloquent in utterance. He always commands attention in his public addresses.

In 1884 he participated in the Blaine and Logan campaign throughout West Virginia; and by invitation of the State Committee, was one of the few Republicans selected to accompany Mr. Blaine in his tour through a portion of the State, and spoke to a massive audience at Parkersburg from the same platform with that inimitable statesman.

In 1880 he was tendered the nomination for Congress in the First District, but declined; in 1886 he was mentioned in connection with a like nomination, and in 1888 he was actively in the field for that position, but was defeated. A few weeks after the holding of the Congressional Convention, he was unanimously nominated as a candidate for one of the Circuit Judgeships of the First Circuit of the State, and was elected by a large majority. He is now serving efficiently in that capacity. His Circuit embraces the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall.

In 1884 Judge Campbell and Hon. B. J. Smith organized the Citizens Bank at New Cumberland, which from then till now has been under the management and superintendence of the former.

Judge Campbell is an intense American. He believes in the equality of the human race, and the just rights of all men before the law. While he is a partisan in politics, he is not narrow in his views, but believes in the doctrine of allowing the greatest liberty to every citizen. He is a member of the Disciples Church, yet he is liberal in his religious convictions, and in a sense is non-sectarian. He has never married.

JAMES DALLAS EWING.

AN eminent member of the Bar, and an ex-Judge of the State Supreme Court, writes: "J. D. Ewing is a lawyer of prominence in Wheeling. His ability is recognized by the Bar; and he has earned a reputation for honesty, integrity and promptness in professional duties. He has never sought and never held public office. He was once nominated for Circuit Judge, and would have honored the judicial ermine." Mr. Ewing was born December 19, 1832, in Ohio county, Virginia, and has spent his life there and in the adjoining counties of Marshall and Wetzel. He was born and brought up on a farm, but having adopted the law as his profession, has continued its practice, with what success may be inferred from the above comment from an eminent brother lawyer. The West Virginia Bar has no more conscientious, honorable member than J. D. Ewing, of Wheeling.



COL. DANIEL D. JOHNSON, A. M.

DANIEL DYE JOHNSON.

IN the hours when the people west of the Alleghenies needed the services and counsel of all their sons, Daniel D. Johnson was not absent or deficient. He was born in Virginia April 28, 1836, and still resides at Long Reach, Tyler county. He grew up to manhood on his father's farm, laboring nine months each year and enjoying the benefits of a private school at home during winter months. At the age of twenty-one he entered Marietta College, Ohio, where he spent two years, and in June, 1860, graduated from Columbian College (now University), Washington, D. C.

From the galleries of Congress he listened to the exciting debates of the hour, which presaged the coming storm; attended as spectator the great Union Convention at Baltimore, in May, 1860, and, returning to the labors of the farm, determined to resist all attempts to dissolve the Nation. He took an active part in the canvass that preceded the election of members of the Virginia Convention in February, 1861, opposing secession in all its forms; was a member of the Mass Convocation at Wheeling in May, and also of the Delegated Convention of June 11, 1861, and did his part in preventing what is now West Virginia from being annexed to the Southern Confederacy. In August, 1862, he entered the Union army as Major of the Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, and was promoted July 29, 1863, to be Colonel thereof. He was in many hard-contested battles, wounded at Opequan, and in several engagements acted as Brigade Commander, and was mustered out and finally honorably discharged July 3, 1865.

In 1866 he served as a member of the House of Delegates, and led in opposition to the Test Oaths which were enacted by that Legislature. There had been no organized resistance to such measure, but by his public criticism he aroused a sentiment which later resulted in the transfer of the political power in the State to the Democratic party.

In religious affairs he was equally active. The Baptist denomination owes to him its rescue from apathy and discouragement and its present aggressive condition. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the General Association of West Vir-

ginia, which elected him its first President, and so continued him several years.

In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, and made an aggressive and bold canvass, but was defeated. In 1868 he delivered the Master's oration at his *Alma Mater*, Columbian College, and received the A.M. degree. He was a member of the State Senate from 1872 to 1879, and was President thereof; was an able and quick parliamentarian, popular and impartial. He also served one term as Clerk of the Senate. The same Senatorial counties elected him to the Constitutional Convention of 1872, in which he took a prominent part. In 1873 he was appointed Regent of the State University and was President of the Board for many years. He is still a Regent, having been thrice re-appointed. In 1880 he was Presidential Elector by a larger majority than any of his colleagues, and voted for General Hancock in the Electoral College; was an Alternate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880, a delegate to the one of 1888, and Chairman of the State Conventions of 1876 and 1880.

Colonel Johnson is a farmer, loving agricultural pursuits, but has taken part in every political campaign within the State since 1865. He was admitted to the Bar soon after the war, and has maintained a lucrative practice ever since. No man has stamped deeper impression for good on the State of West Virginia than Col. Dan. D. Johnson, whose portrait now faces the reader.

ULYSSES NEAR ARNETT.

NEAR Rivesville, Marion county, Virginia, lived Jonathan Arnett and his wife, Elizabeth. There was born, upon a stock farm, November 7, 1820, their son, Ulysses Near, who, in 1877, presided over the Senate of his native State. His education was obtained from the common schools. From 1857 to 1859 he represented Marion county in the General Assembly of Virginia. He was a member of the Convention of 1872 to revise the State Constitution, and served in the Senate from 1874 to 1877, in the latter year as President. He was a popular Democrat, and served the people in many local offices till his death, December 3, 1880, and resided in and owned a beautiful home on the banks of the historic Monongahela river.

THOMAS H. HARVEY.

FROM Scotland, before the Revolution dawned in America, came a valuable branch of the Harvey family to the shores of the New World, and settled in the Old Commonwealth of Virginia, east of the mountains, on tidewater. Thence one of the descendants moved west and located upon a farm, near Buffalo, Putnam county, on the banks of the Great Kanawha river. Here was born, May 24, 1844, Thomas H. Harvey, the subject of this sketch. He labored as a tiller of the soil, in late spring, summer, and early fall, and in winter attended school in the village of Buffalo, until the spirit of war swept over the South, when he entered the Confederate army, as a private soldier of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment of Infantry Volunteers. He was wounded at Fort Donaldson on the last day of that hard-fought battle.

At the close of the war, as soon as the smoke of ill feeling in the border States had been dissipated by the protecting records of General Grant, Mr. Harvey returned to the Kanawha Valley and began the study of law. After a year's course of home study he entered Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, and graduated in law at the session of 1867-'8. He located at Winfield, the county seat of Putnam, and began practice in July, 1869, attending in order the Courts of Putnam, Wayne and Cabell counties.

In 1872 Mr. Harvey was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Putnam county, and served acceptably in that office four years. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served as a member of the House of Delegates of 1879 from the county of Cabell. His readiness in debate, coupled with a fair knowledge of parliamentary law, made him a formidable member of that body. In 1888 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for Circuit Judge, embracing the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan, and after a spirited contest was elected, defeating Judge Ira J. McGinnis, who was in the same campaign an Independent candidate for re-election.

Judge Harvey resides in the growing city of Huntington, and is serving with great acceptability in his present judicial position.



HON. ROBT. F. DENNIS, A. M.

ROBERT FLOURNOY DENNIS.

COL. WM. H. DENNIS, was for many years President of the State Senate of Virginia. He was one of the stock known as "old Virginia gentlemen," highly respected and useful to his State. His eldest son, the subject of this sketch, was Robert F. Dennis, born in Charlotte county, Virginia, September 18, 1823. After preliminary preparation he entered Washington College, Lexington, Va., and was graduated in 1845, taking first honors in his class. The Faculty afterwards invited him to deliver the A.M. oration, which he did. He studied law at the University of Virginia, under Professor Minor, and settled in Lewisburg in 1849, where he married the youngest daughter of John A. North, August 29th of the same year, and soon after was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the counties of Greenbrier, Pocahontas and Fayette (four years each), having a strong opponent in each county, and was re-elected another four years for Pocahontas county. The Democratic Convention nominated him for Judge of that Circuit, but Judge Homer A. Holt, Independent Democrat, defeated him by the coalition process.

In the war of 1861-'65 he was Captain of Co. E, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served in the "Stonewall" brigade one year, when he was transferred to the Transportation department. The enemy captured him in June, 1864; he suffered ten months' imprisonment in Camp Chase, Ohio, and was exchanged in February, 1865.

As a lawyer, Captain Dennis has always enjoyed a respectable and lucrative practice, and the esteem of clients and the Bar. In social life he has ever been popular, and with the people none the less so. He was elected to the West Virginia Senate eight years, from 1876 to 1883 inclusive, in which body he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Revision of the Laws. He has been a Trustee of Washington-Lee University since 1878. He is now practicing law in Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Summers and Monroe counties, also in the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and in the Federal Court.

CHARLES BROOKS SMITH.

THE Hon. Charles B. Smith, one of the uncertified Congressmen of West Virginia, who has the responsibility of Federal patronage distribution without the compensatory salary attached, resides at Parkersburg, in the Fourth Congressional District. He was born near his present residence. February 24, 1844. His grand father, Robert Smith, came from England in 1819 and settled in Wood county; and his father was an excellent tinner, and died in 1867. The son had the benefit of common and select schools, under Professor John C. Nash and others. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the First West Virginia Cavalry, and was in succession promoted to second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of Co. E. He was with Sheridan down the Shenandoah Valley, and at the surrender at Appomattox, and was mustered out in July, 1865. He then engaged in steamboating from Parkersburg to Gallipolis, Ohio, to the year 1870. He has been in the oil business; in the wholesale queensware trade in 1879, and a contractor upon the Ohio River Railroad at its construction from the Little to the Great Kanawha river. He served as Recorder of Parkersburg in 1875-6; was a member of the Council in 1877, and Mayor from 1878 to 1880, and Sheriff of Wood county from January, 1881, to January, 1885.

Capt. Smith is now and has been since 1887, in the foundry business, and sells stoves and castings in new and old Virginia, and from New York to Cincinnati along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

He is a pronounced Republican, and is prominent in every convention, but is a business man too busy to indulge in office hunting at the expense of his mercantile custom. In August, 1888, the party convention at Point Pleasant nominated him by acclamation for congress to represent the Fourth District in the Fifty-first Congress. At a previous convention he refused a nomination, and this time accepted under protest. He made but few speeches, but by personal canvass reached each of the twelve counties of the district. At the election he received on the face of the returns, 19,837 votes, to 19,825 votes for his opponent, Hon. James Monroe Jackson. Upon review of the county certificates Gov. Wilson issued his certificate to Judge Jackson. The clerk of Pleasants county in giving the vote wrote "twe," the last letter imperfect, but decided by the Governor to be *twelve*,

and by the friends of Capt. Smith to be *two*. This, with the throwing out of a small vote in another county, finally brought the issue of a certificate away from Capt. Smith by three, and he is left to carry the contest before the House of Representatives at the next session, December, 1889.

Captain Smith is one of the popular men of West Virginia, and has always borne an honorable and upright name.

JOSEPH SNIDER.

COL. JOSEPH SNIDER, the senior Senator from Monongalia county in the present Legislature, is the son of Elisha Snider, and was born February 14, 1827, in the county in which he now resides. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair education. He was a Douglas Democrat in 1860, but when the war broke out he opposed secession. He was in the first mass Convention at Wheeling, also a member of the Convention which ordained the formation of the new State; was in the Legislature of the Re-organized Government of Virginia, and voted against the continuance of slavery. He was Colonel of the Seventh West Virginia Infantry, and in the battle of Antietam had his horse shot from under him. At Fredericksburg he received a bullet wound in the head. By many battles the regiment was so depleted as to require consolidation into four companies, and in September, 1863, Colonel Snider, with other supernumerary officers, was mustered out. He was then commissioned Colonel of the Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, a six months' regiment, and served till April 14, 1864. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872; also of the House of Delegates of that year, and was re-elected to the session of 1875. In these positions he served his constituents with diligence, ability and satisfaction. Colonel Snider was elected to the State Senate, serving in 1887 and 1889. In the present session he is Chairman of the Committees of Claims and Grievances, and of Militia, and a member of those of Public Printing, Immigration and Agriculture, Railroads, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, and Judiciary. He is a Republican, and has been since West Virginia was formed. The Colonel is a friend of education and has been President of the Board of Union District, in his county, for years.



HON. GEORGE J. ARNOLD.

GEORGE JACKSON ARNOLD.

GEORGE JACKSON ARNOLD, one of the able and early advocates of a new State west of the Alleghenies, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, March 16, 1816. He removed to Lewis county in 1830, where he has since resided. He read law late in life and was admitted to the Bar in 1848; was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Lewis county in 1852, and again in 1856—serving eight years in a most satisfactory manner. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia. The war coming on, Mr. Arnold being opposed to secession, went as a delegate to Wheeling in July, 1861, where the Legislature of the Restored Government of Virginia was in session. He was placed on the committee to prepare a bill for the formation of a new State, and gave the movement his hearty support. He was the draughtsman of the bill that gave us the new State of West Virginia. During that interesting session, he participated in all of the debates with great fearlessness, and may be justly regarded as one of the old State's re-organizers in the dark days of war, having voted for the Union and taken that side of the question which made a new State an imperative necessity. His services to his country in those months when the flag needed friends and protectors, were of great value and were highly appreciated. He retired to private life after West Virginia was made a State, and remained in the peaceful practice of his profession, and in farming and stock-raising until 1878, when he was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and took an active part in the sessions of 1878 and '79. On his return home he declined to be a candidate for re-election.

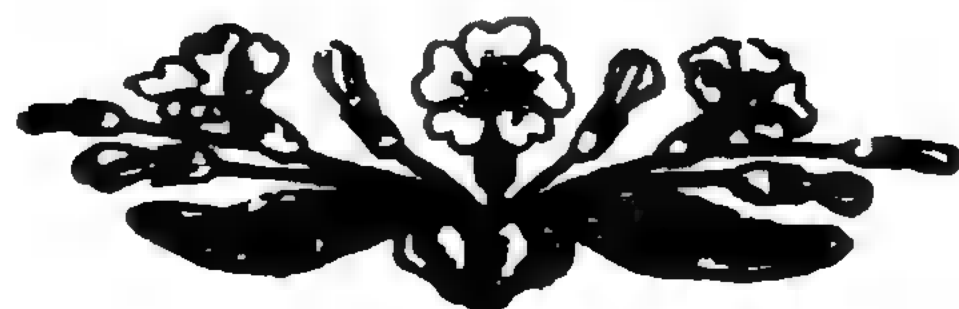
While engaged in the practice of his profession, he made our land laws and land titles a specialty, and upon questions pertaining to them his opinions are entitled to great weight. Indeed, he maintains a very high rank in that branch of the profession. Mr. Arnold was at one time an independent candidate for Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, but was defeated. He held the opinion that a judge ought not to be elected as a partisan, but should be, in all respects independent of party and party action. He issued a circular letter to the voters of the circuit, from which I excerpt one paragraph, which shows the

true character of the man, and reveals the fact that he is the right kind of material out of which to make a judge :

“ My opinion always has been, and is now, that a Judge, to be upright, impartial and just in his decisions, should divest himself of all prejudice, both personal and political, and mete out the law alike to all persons, whether of one party or another, whether rich or poor, exalted or humble,—in other words, that in dispensing justice, he should “ know no man.” He should never suffer himself to lend his position in order to promote party ends, or use his office as an engine of oppression, or to gratify feelings of revenge.”

Some years ago Mr. Arnold quit the practice of law and removed to one of his large grazing farms on the upper West Fork of the Monongahela river. He is one of the largest land-owners in West Virginia, and has made stock-raising a special study. The farm on which he now resides is a magnificent boundary of rich grazing land, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation. Passing through it, as the writer has often done, it is not an uncommon sight to see his short-horned cattle grazing upon, not a thousand, but almost a hundred hills. He is in all respects a model farmer and grazier. He is perhaps by odds the largest stock-raiser in West Virginia, and may be classed among our wealthiest citizens.

Mr. Arnold is a man of large information, and keeps posted on the progress of affairs. He is practical in every respect, and is charitable to the sick and the poor. His door is ever open to generous hospitality.



CHARLES LEANDER BROWN.

CHARLES L. BROWN, youngest son of Judge R. S. Brown, was born in Elizabeth, Wirt county, Virginia, June 20, 1859. After due preparation he entered Bethany College, Brooke county, West Virginia, and graduated June 20, 1878, his nineteenth birthday. He represented the *Alumni* of the Neotrophian Society of that College at the anniversary celebration, November 5, 1879, having been elected as the alternate of Hon. John C. New, of Indiana.

Mr. Brown was admitted to the Bar, February 26, 1880, and practices in the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and in the various courts of Jackson and adjoining counties. The docket of the Supreme Court at Charleston has important cases, in which he is sole counsel, and some in which he is either chief or assistant counsel. His rapidly growing practice of important and lucrative cases manifest the appreciation, by clients, of his industry as an attorney and his legal acumen.

Not only in the courts, but the people generally, recognizing his ability and glowing promise of usefulness, demanded his services in legislative halls. In August, 1882, the Democratic County Convention of Jackson county nominated him for the West Virginia House of Delegates, and at the October election he defeated J. M. Adams, Republican candidate, and ran ahead of his ticket, receiving more votes than any candidate in the county at that election, although Jackson was considered a Republican county. In the House of Delegates of 1883 he served on the following committees: Chairman on Federal Relations—one of the most important,—member of the Judiciary, and of Counties and Municipal Corporations. His being placed on such important committees is evidence of a confidence in his ability rarely reposed by legislative assemblies on one so young—only twenty-three—and this being his first experience among law-makers. But the House Journal, of his bills introduced and passed, as well as his committee work, show that the confidence was not misplaced. He was elected to the State Senate in 1885, and served four years with distinction and usefulness.

Mr. Brown is yet a young man, but exhibits legislative and legal traits not often found among his seniors, and which give promise, if his life is spared, of a useful and honorable career.



CAPT. JAMES M. PIPES.

JAMES M. PIPES.

CAPT. J. M. PIPES is heavier by just one bullet yet in his body, and one arm less than when he entered, as a private, the Union army in 1862, Company A, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he was afterwards promoted to First Sergeant, in 1863 to Second Lieutenant, and in 1864 to Captain; was wounded at Gettysburg, that being the ball he still carries in his body; wounded at Spottsylvania, but never left the field; and also wounded at Kearn's Station, August, 1864; had a ball extracted from his body and his right arm amputated at the shoulder. Except when recovering from wounds, he never lost an hour from duty; was in all the principal battles in which his (Second) Army Corps participated, from Fredricksburg to near the close of the struggle; and commanded his regiment in several battles so as to earn compliments for bravery from Generals Miles and Hancock.

Honorably discharged from the service, February, 1865, he settled in Marshall county, West Virginia, where he continues to reside, except when in Government service at Washington. He was elected Treasurer of that county in 1866, and Secretary of the State in 1868, for which latter position he was unanimously re-nominated the year (1870) the Democrats carried West Virginia. He was a member of the Convention that framed the State's present Constitution. He was engaged in real estate business, and farming at home, until, in 1879, he was appointed to a small position in the Pension Bureau at Washington, from which, in a few months, he was promoted into the Quartermaster General's office; was again promoted in the same office, and in August, 1886, was appointed, under the Sergeant-at-Arms, a Messenger in the United States Senate, where he is now employed.

The Captain has always been a zealous and hard-working Republican of influence and force for his party wherever known. He was born in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, in September, 1840, reared on his father's farm, attended winter schools, and, just as he was entering upon a regular course of studies, the war prevented, so that his after education has been self-secured. The Captain is a young man in feeling and vigor yet, if he has almost reached the half century mile-post, and is still able and willing to fight as hard for party as he did for patriotism, deeming them

synonymous terms. He says Republicanism is true patriotism. He is a man of unblemished character, and is held in high respect by all who know him.

WILLIAM H. HOGEMAN.

COL. W. H. HOGEMAN was born in the city of New York, December 20, 1845, and after receiving a liberal English education, studied law and was admitted to the Bar by the New York Supreme Court, December 16, 1867, soon after attaining his majority. A short time previous to his admission to the Bar he made a business trip to the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia, and being pleased with the people and country, settled in Charleston, and began the practice of law. He was eminently successful, and soon acquired a State reputation as a lawyer and a man of general business ability. He took an active interest in all the political movements in the State, though never holding, and never seeking political office. Governor John J. Jacob made him one of his aids with the rank of Colonel, which honor was continued by Governors Mathews and Jackson.

In 1870, Col. Hogeman was appointed counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and was so continued until his death, which occurred at his home in Charleston, after a short illness, on the 5th day of January, 1885. The fatal illness, it was supposed, was superinduced by his labors and exposure by travel in necessary railroad duties. He was small of stature but compactly built, giving promise of a long and useful life. He was not only a sound and thoroughly equipped lawyer in the science of pleading, but an accomplished and successful advocate. In social life it was remarked of him that few men coming from a distant and distinctly different State more thoroughly and quickly became identified with a new people in their sympathies and interests than he did.

Col. Hogeman married Miss Anastein Ruffner, of Charleston, daughter of the late Col. James Ruffner, and sister of Andrew and Meredith Ruffner, distinguished merchants of that city. She with two children were left to mourn their bereavement. But few men in West Virginia achieved a more distinguished legal reputation than did Col. Wm. H. Hogeman.



HON. W. G. BENNETT.

WILLIAM GEORGE BENNETT.

JUDGE W. G. BENNETT, the present Judge of the Eleventh Circuit, is prominent not only in a judicial line, but in Masonic circles, and active in railroad enterprises for West Virginia. He was born at Weston, Lewis county, Virginia. His father, Hon. J. M. Bennett, was one of the most popular Auditors of the Old Dominion, and a State Senator for West Virginia. His mother was a daughter of Captain George W. Jackson. He received a fair early education. At the age of fifteen, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, and shortly afterwards, with the other boys at that school, participated in the battle of New Market. He graduated when only nineteen. The profession of law was attractive, and to this he bent his energies, and upon admission to the Bar, began practice in his native town, and soon secured a large and lucrative clientage. He was very successful in all branches of the law in gaining the cases in which he was employed. Criminal practice was not, however, congenial to him, yet for years before his elevation to the Judiciary he was engaged in a large majority of all criminal cases docketed in the counties in which he practiced, and only lost one felony case in which he was employed. He is largely interested in raising blooded horses, and was the prime mover

and organizer of the Lewis County Fair. He was energetic in the first Building Association ever formed in Lewis county; believes in better transportation facilities for his section, and was an active promoter of the Narrow Gauge Railroad from Clarksburg to Weston, contributing of his time and means toward its completion, and has been a Director in the company since its organization. He has twice been appointed a Director in the State Hospital for the Insane, and served six years in that capacity. In 1876 he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Public Works to assess for the purpose of taxation, the railroad property in the State. In this he was useful and fair to the tax-payer and the people. He is a bright and enthusiastic member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been honored with the highest position possible in the grand bodies of West Virginia. He has been elected to and served in the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Commander of the Grand Com-

mandery of Knights Templar. In November, 1888, he was elected Judge of the Circuit composed of the counties of Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster, by a majority considerably larger than that of the National and State tickets of his party. His Judicial term will not expire till December 31, 1896.

ROGER PRESTON CHEW.

COL. R. P. CHEW was the youngest looking delegate for his years in the House of Delegates, session of 1889—being forty-six years old, but as erect, muscular and vigorous as when he led his celebrated battery, twenty odd years ago, with hair as black and eye as flashing. He was one of the influential men in that body, and, as the writer witnessed, never failed to command attention when, in his lucid manner, with clear ringing voice, he addressed his compeers. When he spoke, on any subject, it was evident he had studied it carefully and thoroughly; hence the weight his words had; and the writer learns this was none the less true in the committee room. As chairman of the most important committee in the House, that on Finance, his associates of both parties bore testimony to the soundness of his judgment and the military quickness of his apprehension. The great trust reposed in the Colonel by one of the greatest Generals in the late war, was sufficient reason that he was also placed second on the Committee on Military Affairs, in the session of 1889.

Col. Chew was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, April 9, 1843, but has lived in Jefferson county since 1847. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1860. When his State called her sons to her defense he entered the Confederate army as Captain of Chew's celebrated battery. He was afterwards promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery and made chief of the horse artillery of the army of Northern Virginia. When peace was declared, he engaged in farming and manufacturing in his adopted county, and is still so engaged. His constituents sent him to the Legislature three consecutive terms—1885, 1887, 1889—the last time expressing their appreciation of his services by giving him 1,200 majority in the popular vote.

WILLIAM M. O. DAWSON.

HON. W. M. O. DAWSON is the publisher and proprietor of *The Preston County Journal*, a Republican newspaper printed at Kingwood, Preston county. He was born at Bloomington, Maryland, May 21, 1853, and removed to Preston county, West Virginia, with his father, Francis R. Dawson, in 1858, and has remained there to the present time. He was educated in the common schools of his adopted county, and spent five years in a cooper shop at hard labor, and seven years as a book-keeper in a mercantile establishment. He became editor of *The Preston County Journal* in 1873, and two years later purchased the establishment, which he still owns. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate, and was the nominee of his party for President of that body in 1883. He was an unusually efficient member of the Senate, and took a leading part in the legislation that was enacted during his four years tenure of office. He is a Republican in politics and is active and influential in his party's councils. He has one of the largest and best equipped general printing offices in West Virginia. The name of Senator Dawson has frequently been mentioned in connection with Gubernatorial honors.

WILLIAM CLARK MCGREW.

IN the State Senate of the West Virginia Legislature from January, 1879 to 1885, was Hon. William Clark McGrew, son of Ex-Congressman James C. McGrew. He is a superior parliamentarian, as well as successful business man. Major McGrew, as he was familiarly known during the session of 1885, was Chairman on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the sessions of 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Joint Committee to apportion representation in the Legislature, and to rearrange the Congressional Districts; also the one to investigate certain alleged abuses in the Insane Hospital. He was born in Kingwood, Preston county, April 12, 1842, and received an academic education. In 1864 he wedded Miss Julia E., daughter of United States Senator Waitman T. Willey. In 1870 he removed to Morgantown, where he now resides. He presided over the destinies of that city in 1876 and 1877, as Mayor.



COL. G. A. PORTERFIELD.

GEORGE A. PORTERFIELD.

COL. G. A. PORTERFIELD was descended from a family of Scotch origin, who were among the first settlers in the northern part of the Valley of Virginia, prior to the Revolution of 1776, in which war some of its members took a conspicuous part. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, where he graduated in 1844. Being in Richmond in May, 1846, he assisted in raising in that city the first company formed in Virginia for service in the Mexican war, of which Edward C. Carrington was elected captain; George A. Porterfield, first lieutenant, and Carlton R. Munford, second lieutenant. These officers had been class-mates at Lexington. Soon after his arrival in Mexico, he was made adjutant of the Virginia regiment. A few months afterward he was appointed to act as assistant adjutant general to the division stationed at and near Buena Vista, in which position he continued until the end of the war, in 1848.

He was living upon his farm in Jefferson county in 1861, when our civil war began. In May of that year he was appointed Colonel of Volunteers, and sent to Grafton, with orders from General Lee to receive into the service of the State from the northwestern counties such volunteers as might offer their services for the defence of that section. He reached Grafton on the 14th of May. Finding the sentiment of a large majority of the people of northwestern Virginia opposed to secession, and but few willing to engage in a war against the Union, he promptly informed the Richmond authorities of that fact, and that it would be necessary to send a force there at once, if they expected to hold that part of the State. The authorities were then unwilling to send troops from the East, and seemed to entertain the belief that there was a sufficient number of loyal citizens in that region for its defence at that time. In the meantime numerous Union regiments had been formed in Ohio and Indiana and were ready to be thrown into that region, and his position at Grafton being untenable by the few badly equipped companies under his command, he withdrew to Philippi, in Barbour county. At this place, about daybreak on the morning of the 3d of June, he was surprised by a largely superior force of Federal troops. The proceedings of a Court of Inquiry called to investigate this affair are published in the second volume of the "Official Rec-

ords of the War of the Rebellion." For this reverse he shared the usual fate of unsuccessful officers, and was censured, principally by those unacquainted with the circumstances; but it was not long before some of those who were readiest to blame him, participated in a more disastrous defeat. He was relieved of his command, June 14th, by General R. S. Garnett, and on the 11th of July, General Rosecrans, by defeating a detachment of three hundred and fifty men on the top of Rich Mountain, defeated Garnett's entire army of about five thousand men, causing the loss of nearly one thousand prisoners, and a large amount of valuable property. He served afterward on the staff of General W. W. Loring, and later in command of a brigade under General Edward Johnson, until the reorganization of the army in May, 1862, when he retired from the service. In June, 1862, he was arrested and paroled by order of General Banks.

In 1871 he became one of the incorporators and founders of the Bank of Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he still resides.

THOMAS H. TRAINER.

AMONG the framers of the first Constitution for the State. As the member from Marshall county, was the Reverend Thomas H. Trainer, whose name begins this sketch. He was born in January, 1820, in Augusta county, Virginia. After receiving the ordinary common school education of the day, he engaged in the occupation of a tailor, and pursued it conscientiously till in 1853, when he entered the Western Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since retained connection with that vigorous and esteemed denomination. In the convention to form an organic law for the new State, which met in Wheeling, November 26, 1861, he was a willing and useful member. During the war he served as Chaplain of the Twelfth West Virginia Infantry. In the House of Delegates for the years of 1865-6, he represented Marshall county. As a pulpit administrator he possesses unusual power over an audience.

ALEXANDER MONROE.

HON. ALEXANDER MONROE, the Jeffersonian Democrat, who fairly presided over the House of Delegates of West Virginia in the session of 1875, is from Hampshire county, and was born December 29, 1817. At the early age of eighteen he was left an orphan, with four younger brothers and two sisters to rear and educate. He taught school in winter and worked the farm in season to accomplish this. He read law with A. P. White, at Romney; was admitted to the Bar in 1858, and was made Prosecuting Attorney of the county the next year. In 1861 he went into the Confederate service as colonel of militia, and held the oldest commission in the State. After the Conscrip Bill passed, he raised a battalion of cavalry and continued in service till Lee's surrender. He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1849-'50, and from 1862 to 1865, serving in each session during the war, but returning, after the Assembly adjourned, to military duty. He was elected in 1872 to the Convention to revise the State Constitution of West Virginia, and in 1875 became a member of the House of Delegates from Hampshire county, and therein elected Speaker. He was also a member in 1879-'81-'82, serving upon the Revisory Committee to amend the Statutes, in 1881.

BENJAMIN MCGINNIS.

FROM Pennsylvania to our State have migrated many of our most energetic and esteemed citizens, some of whom have been selected to fill positions of responsibility in public life. Benjamin McGinnis, whose postoffice address is Ellenboro, Ritchie county, West Virginia, was born April 10, 1835, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and moved from his birth place into our State in 1852. He was brought up on a farm, and followed agricultural occupations up to the present time, except three years service in the Union army. He was elected Assessor of the First District in Ritchie county in 1868, and to the House of Delegates of West Virginia for the session of 1871. He served as Commissioner of the county in 1886, and as President of the Court in 1889.



REV. J. H. FLANAGAN.

JAMES H. FLANAGAN.

THE Rev. J. H. Flanagan, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Grafton, West Virginia, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1832. Being fond of study, he, at the early age of fourteen years, decided to seek a more congenial occupation than working on his father's farm; and, following his inclination, entered the Academy at West Alexander, Pennsylvania, then under the care of Rev. John McCluskey, D.D. He graduated at Washington College in the class of 1851, before he was nineteen years of age.

A position as teacher presented itself, which he accepted, and held until the fall of 1854, when he entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. After the usual course at the Seminary he was licensed to preach the Gospel by Redstone Presbytery in 1857. He went to Kingwood, Virginia, expecting to labor there for six months, and then turn his face towards the "setting sun." May 24, 1857, he preached his first sermon there, and has never yet found time to go West. In May, 1862, he accepted a call and was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fairmont, Virginia. While Pastor there he began preaching occasionally at Grafton, holding services in an old carpenter shop belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The people having a will to work, a church was organized of eight members, and in 1868 a neat little brick church was dedicated, free of debt. The church grew in numbers and influence, and in May, 1872, after a pastorate of ten years at Fairmont, he was released from that charge and installed pastor of the Grafton church, where he still labors, with an earnest, faithful and devoted people. The church building has been once enlarged, and is again becoming too straitened for the growing congregation.

May 17, 1864, he was married to Miss Isabella H., youngest daughter of Rev. James Hervey, D.D., of sacred memory. He is the only Minister of the Presbytery of West Virginia now laboring within its bounds who was present at its organization in 1864.

Thirty-one years ago he became an adopted son of our Mountain State, and still clings to her with the affection of a loving child.

ISAAC SCOTT.

DR. ISAAC SCOTT was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1822. He studied medicine with Dr. Charles McLane, in Morgantown, Virginia, where he married Emily E., daughter of his preceptor, in May, 1848. He moved to Parkersburg in April, 1865, where he practiced his profession till his death, February 28, 1888. He left a daughter, Mrs. Ella L. Stewart, of Parkersburg, and a son, Charles J. Scott, who studied medicine with his father; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1881, and now is a practicing physician in Denver, Colorado. Dr. Isaac Scott was Surgeon of the Seventh West Virginia Volunteers, and soon afterwards Surgeon-in-Chief of the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was appointed Chief of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, which he held till mustered out. He was United States Pension Examiner at Parkersburg, and President of the Board. He was an old line Whig till 1861, thence afterward a Republican; was a member of the City Council several years, and Mayor two terms, and always took an interest in the progress of the city and State; was President and General Manager of the proposed C., P. & N. R. R., and worked earnestly to cause its construction. He was a great physician; was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; one of the first Knights Templar in Parkersburg; one of nature's noblemen gone to the other shore.

THOMAS HUGHES.

THOMAS HUGHES, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1789, was the eighth child of James Hughes, the eldest of six children of Felix, the son of Thomas Hughes, who came from Inver, Donegal, Ulster, and settled in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1739. Thomas Hughes settled in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1815. He died June 20, 1849. He was the first Treasurer of the city of Wheeling, and served as a member of the City Council for thirty-two years previous to his death, and was for many years its President. At the time of his death he was Director and President of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, President of the Wheeling Savings Institution, Director and President of the Wheeling Fire Insurance

Company, and Director of the Northwestern Bank. His son John Hughes succeeded him in the City Council, and served consecutively until a year prior to the latter's death in March, 1870.

Thomas Hughes also left a son Thomas, who resided in Baltimore, and was a member of the firm of Robert Moore & Co., of that city, and of the firm of Thomas Hughes & Co., of Wheeling; and a son, Alfred Hughes, M. D., a prominent physician, who died in Baltimore, February 25, 1880. Dr. Hughes actively participated in the secession movement in Virginia; was arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently sent South with his family. He has a son Thomas practicing law in Baltimore; one daughter married to W. Peyton Moncure, M. D., of Virginia, a son of Judge Moncure, former President of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and a daughter married to General Frank A. Bond, of Maryland.

Thomas Hughes, of the firm of Thos. Hughes & Co., of Wheeling, returned to Wheeling some years ago, and died suddenly of heart disease, March 5, 1886.

BARNA POWELL.

THE lawyer, who in court responds to the aforesaid name, was born February 25, 1834, on Captina Creek, Belmont county, Ohio. He was reared partially upon a farm, clerked in a country store, then taught school and studied law in leisure hours; was admitted to the Bar at Woodsfield, Ohio, October 27, 1859, and began practice with the late Judge B. R. Cowan. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted April 29, 1861, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers; appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third West Virginia Cavalry, June 28, 1862; served as Aid on the General's Staff, Department of West Virginia, and with his regiment until January 29, 1864, when he resigned on account of his regiment being scattered in companies from the Army of the Potomac to the Ohio river. He removed to Parkersburg, Wood county, W. Va., January 29, 1864, where he has continued to reside and practice law. He never aspired to public office, but nevertheless has taken active interest in politics. He first voted in 1855, in Ohio, for Salmon P. Chase, and has been a Republican ever since. He loves the cause of temperance and advocates it warmly.

**HON. JOSIAH SINCLAIR.**

JOSIAH SINCLAIR.

JOSIAH SINCLAIR was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 7, 1843. His father, John Sinclair, was an attorney at law, and for a number of years practiced at Woodsfield, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was educated in the common and High School. In 1861 he was clerk in the office of the County Auditor, and then in the general freight office of the Central Ohio Railroad Company at Columbus. In 1862 he was clerk in a general store at Rosemond, Illinois, but in the spring of 1863, returned and in the following June enlisted in the army. At the organization he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. August 13, 1863, his regiment left Camp Cleveland for the front, and until March, 1864, he was in active service under General Burnside, Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, in Kentucky and East Tennessee. He was at the capture of Cumberland Gap, and with his regiment in several minor engagements; was detailed to act as Post Commissary, but declined, preferring duty with his company and regiment. He was the youngest of four brothers commissioned as army officers. His elder brother, Alexander, Lieutenant, commanding Company K, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville; his second brother, William, a graduate of West Point, Major Second United States Artillery, during the war Colonel Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and Assistant Inspector General, Thirteenth Army Corps, was promoted for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Yorktown, and for like services in the battle of Fredericksburg; his third brother, Francis M., Lieutenant, Company C, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later a member of the One Hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in the service. After Josiah's term of service in the army, he returned to his home and entered upon the study of the law. At intervals he clerked in the office of his uncle, W. T. Sinclair, Probate Judge, and in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In September, 1866, he was admitted to practice. In November, of the same year, he entered the employ of Laughlin, Smith & Co., wholesale druggists, of Wheeling, as a commercial traveler, intending, at the expiration of one or two years, to

return to his profession ; but a year and a half later he entered the employ of R. E. Sellers & Co., wholesale druggists, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and two years later returned to Wheeling, and associated in business with John L. and George A. Smith, under the firm name of Smiths, Sinclair & Co., wholesale druggists. Later he became a member of the firm of Howell, Paull & Sinclair, wholesale dealers in teas and tobaccos, and in March, 1878, removed to Benwood, Marshall county, to engage in the drug business.

In 1880, Mr. Sinclair was elected by the Republicans of Marshall county to the House of Delegates, and was the patron of a bill to incorporate the City of Benwood. The bill met with an opposition seldom made to a measure brought before a legislative body, but passed without a dissenting vote. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Benwood City Council, at the first charter election, and as Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, aided in the organization of the city government. In 1884 he was again nominated for the House of Delegates, but owing to a fusion of the Independent Republicans and Democrats, was defeated. In 1886 he was again nominated for the House of Delegates, and elected by 816 majority, the largest ever given in the county for a candidate on the Legislative ticket. In the Legislature of 1877, he was the patron of a bill to amend the charter of the City of Benwood. The bill was opposed by a strong and well-organized lobby, and after passing the House without a dissenting vote, was defeated on its third reading in the Senate. As a member of the House of Delegates, he took part in the discussions upon various bills and measures considered by that body. He is a man of broad culture, and possesses superior business attainments.



ALEXANDER MITCHELL JACOB.

ALEX. M. JACOB, son of John J. and Betsy Mitchell Jacob, was born in Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, June 29, 1823; soon after, moved to Short Creek, Ohio county; graduated at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1845; studied law but never practiced; was Deputy Sheriff under the old Virginia dispensation from 1847 to 1852, from which time until the spring of 1856, he was engaged in glass and iron manufacturing. He was elected to the City Council of Wheeling and was appointed City Assessor; moved to the country and engaged in farming; was elected a Magistrate and *ex-officio* member of the County Court until 1861; was elected one of the Board of County Commissioners and re-elected two terms, during which time he was appointed to re-value the land of the county; was elected to the Legislature in 1866, and was re-elected twice. Assisted in codifying the laws under the Constitution of 1868; was elected to the State Senate in 1872. During his term as Senator he was mostly engaged in adapting the statutes to the new Constitution and trying to remove the capital back to Wheeling. He moved to Iowa in 1877, where he is engaged in farming.

JOHN CRANSTON NASH.

THERE has for many years been a coterie of literary gentlemen in Parkersburg, who compared favorably with those of more pretentious educational centers. Some of them have "passed over the river," others are launching after them; a few of the old circle still survive—many of them will be sketched in this volume. Among the most unobtrusive, but none the less brilliant of them is Professor John C. Nash, who is a native of Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y. He came west in 1836, and has resided in what is now West Virginia ever since, except five years spent in Alabama. He taught a private school in Parkersburg from 1844 to 1882—excepting the absence mentioned—and many of the leading lawyers, legislators, merchants and others in the young State thank him for their intellectual superiority. Our educational interests suffered loss on his retirement in 1882.



GEORGE ADAMS.

GEORGE ADAMS.

GEORGE ADAMS was born at Baltimore, Md., September 13, 1834. He came from a family line prominent in Maryland history since the settlement of that State, and early evinced the same qualities which made his ancestors influential and respected. He received his early education in the Baltimore city schools, and began mercantile life in the same city. In 1852 he moved to Wheeling, Va., to take charge of an extensive packing establishment operated by his Baltimore employers, and continued in that employment until 1857, when he engaged in the grocery and commission business in Wheeling on his own account. In 1864 Mr. Adams organized the First National Bank and became its cashier and principal manager. Under his direction it became the leading financial institution of the State, and no small share of its success was due to the vigilance and correct business methods of its managing officer.

While actively engaged in business Mr. Adams at all times took a keen interest in the public and social affairs of his State and neighborhood. An uncompromising Union man, he advocated the resolution adopted by the first Union meeting held at Wheeling after the passage of the ordinance of secession at Richmond, to pay no taxes to the Letcher government after it assumed a position of hostility to the United States; and during the war served as Captain and subsequently as Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of West Virginia Militia, an organization that did good service in defence of the Union. He never sought political office, but in many other positions of trust and honor which he has been called upon to fill his record has been an exceedingly creditable one. Among the positions so held, may be mentioned the Presidency of the Wheeling Library Association; the Treasurership of the Soldiers' Aid Society; the Presidency of the Buckeye Glass Company; Director of the Franklin Insurance Company, etc., etc.

Mr. Adams was married in 1857 to Mary, daughter of the late Samuel McClellan, one of Wheeling's former prominent business men. The issue of this marriage was a son and two daughters. One of the latter died in infancy in 1866; its mother died in 1870, and in 1874 Mr. Adams was married to his wife's sister, Miss Jane McClellan, a lady similarly gifted with good qualities of head and heart. In 1882 Samuel P. Adams, the son by the

first marriage, and a young man of much promise, died and his father, who with his wife and daughter had spent several years in travel in the hope of recovering his son's health, has since lived in retirement.

Although not now actively engaged in business, Mr. Adams is largely interested in the industries of the new State. In the full vigor of middle age, with ample means, and judgment matured by business experience and observation, it is not likely his present retirement will be permanent. Socially, a pleasant companion, his fund of information has been extended by travel and a memory singularly tenacious of whatever comes under his observation, and these gifts added to a kindly hospitable nature, have earned him a host of friends who would be glad to welcome him back to former pursuits.

ANTHONY SMITH.

HON. ANTHONY SMITH, of Tyler county, has been farmer, soldier, lawyer and legislator. He was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1844, and came over the line into Virginia, in 1848, when only four years old. In boyhood he received a fair, but not liberal education. He enlisted, August 14, 1862, in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. May 9th, 1864, he was captured at the Battle of Cloyd Mountain, Virginia, and was a prisoner in Danville, Lynchburg, Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Bluckshear, Docktown, and Thomasville, Georgia. He never applied for furlough or was at home during the entire war; was released from prison, near Jacksonville, Florida, April 28, 1865, with the collapse of the Confederacy, and returning to the farm near Wick, Tyler county, he resumed agriculture and began the study and practice of law. He was elected to the House of Delegates of 1871, '72 and '73; served in the State Senate, sessions of 1883 and 1885; was a candidate for the pending Senate and filed papers of contest for the seat held by John D. Sweeney, Democrat. Mr. Smith was upon the Republican ticket of 1888, as a candidate for Presidential Elector, but was defeated with the rest of the nominees.

MARCELLUS BROWN HAGANS.

HON. M. B. HAGANS, son of Elisha M. and Annie M. Hagans, was born in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1827. His boyhood and early manhood were passed in Kingwood; hence he comes properly in West Virginia biography, having attained a prominence in an adopted and adjacent State, but claimed by many friends as a product of our own soil and atmosphere. He graduated at Washington College, Pa., when only seventeen years old; studied law with his uncle, Hon. Wm. G. Brown; was admitted to the Bar in 1848, and with his brother-in-law, Judge John A. Dille, formed the firm of Dille & Hagans. In 1852 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1856 became, as he still is, a member of the legal firm of Hagans & Broadwell. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the Queen City, and voted to retain the Bible in the Public Schools.

In 1851, he married the only daughter of Hon. Samuel Lewis, who was an earnest friend and advocate of the Free School system of Ohio.

WILLIAM WOODYARD.

ALWAYS at duty's post might truthfully be said of Senator Woodyard, from the county of Roane. He is a native of Wood county, Virginia, and was born in 1849, near Parkersburg, the seat of Justice. He was educated in the public schools, and by the experience of mercantile pursuits. From 1861 to 1864 he sold goods in Parkersburg, then moved to Spencer, Roane county, where, in his home, he has since continued to be one of the most prosperous business men of the section.

In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1886 he was given a second term. He is popular, energetic and clear headed. Among the important measures advocated by him in the Legislature was the erection of a second Hospital for the Insane, which, through his influence and liberality, is to be built at Spencer. He believes in public improvements, and was one of the first Directors of the Ohio River Railroad, and is the Vice-President of the Ravenswood, Spencer and Glenville Railway Company. He would be valuable to any constituency. In the pending Senate he is a member of the Committees of Finance, Penitentiary, Railroads, and Chairman on that of Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.



HON. L. D. ISBELL.

LEWIS D. ISBELL.

THE mining interests of our rich and yet only partly developed State are second in value and importance to only one, if any, in the Union. Of its counties, Fayette is rapidly coming to the front in its coal and coke production, and requires legislation adapted to a rapidly increasing mining population. Such a constituency sent the above named Delegate into the House of 1883. His grandfather was of like name. His father, John W., was in the war of 1812, and at its close moved from Cumberland county, into Appomattox, Virginia, where years afterwards, at the age of fifty, he married Miss Celia Smith, twenty years his junior. By this union, April 20, 1850, was born the subject of this sketch, the elder of two brothers. At the close of our civil war the father, who previous had been a wealthy farmer, was financially crushed, and his family thrown upon their own resources. Under Judge Isbell, his first cousin, Lewis D. studied law, taught school in the meantime for support, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1871. Subsequently he attended a full course of lectures and reading in the law school of Norwood College, Virginia, and received the first distinction in his class. He removed to Fayette county, West Virginia, in the fall of 1874, and swung out his professional shingle in the Valley air. In the fall of the Centennial year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and served the people in that capacity four years, making a successful and able prosecutor. At the head of the Democratic county ticket in 1882, he was named for the House of Delegates, elected by a flattering majority, and was in the Legislative session of 1883, serving his constituency in an acceptable manner. Upon the floor of the House he was the champion of the rights of the miner and working man. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and introduced a bill for the proper ventilation and drainage of coal mines, and providing for the appointment of State Inspector. The passage of the bill was strongly opposed by its enemies, but owing to the tact and energy of Mr. Isbell, it went through both houses and became a law. He has served as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his (Eighth) Senatorial District.

THOMAS HAMNER DENNIS.

HON. THOMAS H. DENNIS, who ~~was~~ Speaker of the House of Delegates during the session of 1885, was born February 20, 1846, in Charlotte county, Virginia. He received a common school education until eighteen years of age. In February, 1864, he entered the Confederate army in the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry, and served therein until the end of the war. In the fall of 1865 he came to Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and attended the old Lewisburg Academy, taught by Rev. John Calvin Barr and Walter C. Preston. He attended Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, from 1866 to 1868, and then taught school two years in Charleston, Kanawha county, with one of his former preceptors; spent two years West, in Kansas; read law with his brother, Capt. Robert F. Dennis, at Lewisburg, in 1872, and graduated at the University of Virginia in 1873, with the B.L. degree. He at once began law practice in Greenbrier and surrounding counties; was thrice elected County Superintendent of Free Schools, and was four years, from 1880 to 1884, a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. At the election of 1884 he was made a Delegate to the Legislature, and upon its opening, was chosen to preside over the House. In 1887 he took charge of the well established journal, *The Greenbrier Independent*, as editor and proprietor, in which business, along with the practice of law he is now engaged. He was Mayor of Lewisburg in 1888 and 1889.

DAVID POWELL.

DAVID POWELL was born near Flemington, Taylor county, Virginia, July 18, 1831; worked on farm till he ~~was~~ twenty-two years old; attended school only during winter seasons; was a pupil of Rev. B. Bailey for three years, until he reached his twenty-fifth year; became a teacher and taught continuously until breaking out of civil war; volunteered as a sergeant, Company "F," Third West Virginia Infantry; in 1862 he ~~was~~ commissioned First Lieutenant in Company "H," Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, and served till close of war; was engaged in ten different battles. After close of war he engaged in farming and teaching; was County Superintendent of Public Schools of Taylor county in 1867-'8: was engaged for a time as financial agent

of the West Virginia College at Flemington; removed to Wisconsin and entered the ministry of the Free Will Baptist denomination, and was pastor of Johnstown church; in 1879 he returned to his former home, near Flemington, West Virginia. He was elected as a Republican from Taylor county to the House of Delegates of West Virginia in 1882, and served with distinction in that body. He is now engaged in the Gospel Ministry in his native county. Mr. Powell is a man of large stature, and possesses ability, energy and force.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL MOORE.

IN the exciting and memorable legislative session of 1889, Major A. C. Moore, was a leader on the Republican minority side. His action was always prompt, his speeches terse, logical, well directed. He was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, August 26, 1837. Until eighteen years of age he was schooled at the Northwestern Academy; was in the county clerk's office six months; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. He was deputy county clerk under his brother until 1861, when he enlisted as Captain of Co. G, Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Afterwards he enlisted in the Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; then as Captain of Co. E, First West Virginia Light Artillery; was sent to the South Branch Valley, and assigned to Colonel Campbell's Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. At Lee's retreat from Gettysburg he went to Fairview Mountain, above Williamsport, to prevent Lee's crossing the Potomac; returned to the Valley and remained until 1864; then was assigned to Colonel Crook's command, and joined Sheridan's forces. He was never wounded, and was mustered out at the close of the war in Washington City. He resumed law practice at Buckhannon, as one of the firm of Moore & Poundstone for one year; settled in Harrison county and was elected consecutively for ten years, Prosecuting Attorney; then re-elected for the term from 1880 to 1884, and declined further nomination.

Major Moore was elected to the present House of Delegates of West Virginia by 438 majority, and serves on the Committees of Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Military and Special Investigating. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872, 1880, and 1888. President Harrison recently appointed him U. S. Consul to St. Thomas, W. I.



HON. JOHN C. VANCE.

JOHN C. VANCE.

It is said that when Kossuth visited the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, he stood silent before it for several minutes, and then, as he turned to leave the place, remarked, "How necessary it is to be successful." Kossuth was right. Everything in life is measured by success or failure. In the learned professions, in business, indeed in everything. It makes no difference how wise one may be, unless he succeeds, but few will do more than cast a glance upon him as life's busy procession passes. A noted American wit once said, "There is nothing so successful as success." The subject of this sketch, like all men of courage and integrity usually do, succeeded in all that he undertook.

John C. Vance, son of Col. Cyrus and Minerva Vance, was born in Harrison county, Virginia, November 28, 1835. His education was obtained principally at the Northwestern Academy, at Clarksburg, in his native county. When he grew to manhood he took up the study of the law, and, after reading a number of text books, he became a student in Judge Brockenbrough's famous law school at Lexington, Virginia. Here he remained through the sessions of 1856-'7 and '57-'8, and thoroughly equipped himself for the profession upon which he was about to enter. He returned to Clarksburg and was admitted to the Bar in the early part of 1859, and began practice. The outlook was most encouraging. From the first he had a paying clientage. Having a taste for politics, he was made an Elector in the campaign of 1860 on the Douglas and Johnson ticket for President and Vice-President, and took an active part in the campaign. Though young in years, in that noted contest, Mr. Vance made for himself an enviable reputation as a political speaker and worker.

The war coming on, Mr. Vance, naturally fearless and energetic, was very active in raising the first company of volunteer Union soldiers in Harrison county. He accompanied them to Wheeling, where they were mustered into the Federal army. He was elected a delegate to the June, 1861, Convention which assembled in Wheeling and organized the Restored Government of Virginia, and was an active and able member of that historic assembly. He was also a member of the first Legislature under the Reorganized Government in 1861-'2, and opposed much of

the legislation that he considered unnecessary and fanatical. In 1862, when the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was issued, Mr. Vance, believing that the war had been perverted from its original and declared purpose, resigned his seat in the Legislature, and, with others who maintained like opinions, attempted a reorganization of the Democratic party. On the 19th of April, 1862, he was arrested by the Federal authorities and was confined in Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, as a political prisoner of war. After his release from prison, he returned to his home at Clarksburg, and was active in the early efforts to organize the party of his faith. During and since the war he was an energetic partisan, and did as much, perhaps, as any other man in West Virginia to place the Democratic party successfully on its feet throughout the State. Many times he has been urged to accept official position, but he always refused. Although naturally a politician he prefers business to public life.

In January, 1870, Mr. Vance was elected Cashier of the Bank of West Virginia at Clarksburg, and for nineteen years he has held that trust to the satisfaction of stockholders and people. All of his time and energies are given to that enterprise, which has steadily grown from its organization to the present.

Mr. Vance has been an active, contributing member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1859. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate bodies, and has three times represented the Grand Encampment of West Virginia in the Sovereign Grand Body—in 1881 at Cincinnati, 1882 at Baltimore, and 1883 at Providence, Rhode Island. In this benevolent institution he bears an enviable reputation.

He married Miss Amelia Hornor, daughter of Mr. James Y. Hornor, of Clarksburg, November 28, 1861.

In appearance Mr. Vance is of medium size, fair complexion, of sanguine temperament, and is always courteous, gentlemanly and polite. He enjoys great popularity among those with whom he associates, and has a large acquaintance in many portions of the State. He is a man of pleasant countenance, as will be seen by a glance at the engraving which we present in connection with this sketch.

ARCHIBALD W. CAMPBELL.

HON. A. W. CAMPBELL, the subject of this sketch, is the son of the late Dr. A. W. Campbell, of Bethany, Brooke county, West Virginia, and was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 4, 1833. He removed to Bethany in his boyhood days and was educated at the well known college there, graduating in 1852, when nineteen years of age. He afterwards studied law, attended lectures at Hamilton College Law School, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He removed to Wheeling in the spring of 1856 as an attache of the *Daily Intelligencer*, then owned by Pendleton & Beatty, and in the fall of that year bought out the paper in partnership with John F. McDermot and became its editor. At once the paper took ground in favor of liberal political principles and soon allied itself with the then young but rapidly growing Republican party. These were not the days of free speech on the slavery question on the soil of Virginia. The influence of the eastern part of the State was predominant here in the west, albeit so many of the western counties had so few slaves, and to be a Republican was but little better than being an out and out Abolitionist, and to be an Abolitionist was but little better socially and politically than to be tainted with crime. All classes of society felt the despotic influence of slavery over their status. It made preachers timid in the pulpit, merchants and tradesmen timid in their business, and politicians timid and time-serving in their utterances. To be in accord with Richmond, with the pro-slavery press there, with the growing demands of the South in general for more slave territory, was the correct thing in politics and social life, and ambitious lawyers, editors and public men bowed their heads and knees at this shrine.

Wheeling and Ohio county had then not more than one hundred slaves. This is the number given by the census of 1860. And yet the governing tone in politics and in society was but an echo of Richmond and old Virginia. In the year in which the *Intelligencer* began its career as the advocate of the right of all men to express and vote their political sentiments, the circuit judge of the Wheeling district charged a grand jury (in effect) that Republicans were suspicious persons and obnoxious to the laws and institutions of Virginia. Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Tribune*, was deterred from delivering a con-

servative lecture in Wheeling on the issues of the day, because simply of incidental references in his address to the slavery question. A Baptist minister of culture and high character left the city under the ban of this proscriptive opinion, because he taught colored children to read in his Sunday School. The circuit court of Harrison county issued a menacing edict against the reading of the *New York Tribune*, and the club agent of that paper fled the State to escape indictment and imprisonment. Partisan post-masters, subservient to the Richmond despotism, withheld such papers as the *New York Christian Advocate* from their subscribers and were not rebuked by their superiors at Washington. A valuable statistical book written by a native North Carolinian, which discussed the economic phases of slavery, had to be read by stealth in Wheeling, and news dealers were afraid to keep it on their shelves. They were threatened with indictment in the courts. Republican meetings were broken up by mobs and their processions stoned in the streets. They had no adequate police protection. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was threatened with personal violence for coming to deliver an address in Wheeling that he had delivered in the heart of his own State, and the directors of the hall in which he was to speak deliberated whether it would be safe to open their doors to this eminent citizen.

These were the days and these the auspices under which Mr. Campbell began his career as the editor of the only Republican daily paper in all the then vast area of Virginia. A stout heart might well have quailed over the prospect. Almost from the start the *Intelligencer* was the constant target of the pro-slavery press of the State. The Richmond press reproached Wheeling because such a publication was permitted to exist in her midst, and between these reproaches and the objurgations of influential persons and papers at home, it looked as if the fate of the enterprise was uncertain indeed. But the paper lived, although in a precarious way for a time, and pursued such a fair, firm and conservative course that it gradually gained in influence and circulation, and when the great and exciting Presidential canvass of 1860 opened it was fairly able to stand alone.

Mr. Campbell went as a delegate from Virginia to the Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and returning home gave his candidacy an enthusiastic support. Wheeling

was the scene of many excitements that year. There was no telling what a day would bring forth in the way of violence. Eight hundred Republican votes were polled in the county—mostly in the city of course—and these among the workmen in the iron mills, particularly the La Belle mill. About 3,000 votes were polled in the State. These were the nucleus of the Union organization that at a later day rallied to the defense of the Nation and the salvation of the State from secession.

The local Republican speakers of that day were Mr. Campbell, Alfred Caldwell, and E. M. Norton. They discussed the discriminations in favor of slavery, in the matter of taxation and the basis of representation in the Legislature, and these were strong points that arrested public attention and made a decided popular impression. Governor Pierpont, although a Bell and Everett elector, discussed these issues from the same standpoint, and virtually made Republican speeches. Public documents were issued and sent out among the people showing how West Virginia was subordinated and injured in all her interests by Eastern Virginia, and gradually the way was prepared for the new State movement that assumed practical shape at the very outset of the war—just as Daniel Webster predicted in 1851 would be the case in the event that Virginia ever allied herself with secession.

The history of the *Intelligencer* during the war is the history of the Union and new State cause. They will all remain one and inseparable in the annals of West Virginia. In all those years no one threw himself more earnestly, ably and untiringly into the support of both than Mr. Campbell. President Lincoln told Governor Pierpont that it was a dispatch penned by Mr. Campbell that determined him to sign the bill (against the wishes of a part of his cabinet) that admitted West Virginia into the Union as a State. The *Intelligencer* was the right arm of the "Restored Government" of Virginia and Mr. Campbell was the trusted counsellor and supporter of the Union authorities both in civil and military matters.

When the new State Constitution was being framed he protested against the clause recognizing slavery, and predicted that Congress would never consent to the formation of a second slave State out of the territory of Virginia, a prediction that was verified to the letter. The Constitution had to come back

for amendment, and West Virginia was finally admitted as a free State.

After the war the great problem of the political rehabilitation of the State had to be met. There ~~was~~ an intense feeling among the rank and file of the Union element in favor of restricting the suffrage. All who had aided or abetted the rebellion were regarded as public enemies, dangerous to the results of the war and the public peace of society, and therefore not to be trusted with the ballot. Mr. Campbell was forced to dissent from this view of many Union men. He believed that such a policy would make an Ireland out of the State, produce endless discord and work to the infinite injury of all the material interests of the Commonwealth. He, therefore, prepared the celebrated "let up" address (as it was called) to the Union people of West Virginia, which ~~was~~ influentially signed, in which these views were strongly discussed, and although there was wide-spread dissent on the part of many leading Union people and some bitter criticisms at the moment, yet the sober second thought of the people endorsed the position thus taken, and at a later day it became, in substance, an amendment to our State Constitution and ~~as~~ such was adopted by the people.

Mr. Campbell, although an original and unswerving Republican, has not hesitated when the occasion arose to thus differ from his party. He differed from them on the policy of the Greenback alliance and held that sound ideas on the currency of the Government was a matter of such vital moment to the public welfare that the party could not afford to temporize for the sake of any campaign advantages. He differed from a large and influential element of the party on the issue of the third term in the Grant movement of 1880, a difference that resulted in the memorable denouement in the Chicago Convention of that year that is supposed to have paved the way to Garfield's nomination for President. In that Convention Senator Roscoe Conkling, who was the leader of the third term movement, sought by the introduction of a resolution before the balloting begun, to commit the delegates in advance to a support of the nominee, whoever he might be. Mr. Campbell, in an able and vigorous speech, opposed such unprecedented action. Senator Conkling promptly offered a resolution proposing to expel

Mr. Campbell from his position as a delegate in the Convention. Mr. Campbell obtained the floor and most ably defended the position he had conscientiously taken, and among other things gave utterance to the remark, which gave him a national reputation as a man of unusual courage and ability, viz: "Whether in or out of this Convention, I carry my sovereignty under my own hat." Mr. Conkling's resolution did not prevail. Upon Mr. Campbell's return to Wheeling a public mass meeting was held in the opera house, elaborate addresses indorsing his conduct in the Convention were made, and he was publicly presented with a large oil painting representing the scene alluded to in the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Campbell with all his prominence in the public affairs of West Virginia for a generation has never been a politician. He has left the manipulation of conventions and nominations to others. He had no taste whatever in that direction, preferring to discuss public measures in his paper and on the hustings. He has been largely voted for time and again for the United States Senate, and there is no doubt had he so chosen he could have effected his own election. But this he always declined to do, and because he did not no one ever heard him repine over the result, or saw him falter in his usual political course. His name was urged by his friends for a position in President Garfield's Cabinet. His endorsements were extensive, and came from the leading Republicans from nearly every portion of the Republic.

Of late years he has given more attention to business interests than to politics. He has been connected for many years with iron and steel manufacture, as President and Director of one of the large works, but has always been ready to take up his pen or go before the people in advocacy of Republican principles.

He was one of the three Commissioners on the part of West Virginia to adjust the debt question with Virginia, and was charged with the duty of preparing a large part of the able report upon that question.

He has from time to time delivered addresses on various subjects of public interest, and in 1887 prepared an interesting historical resume of the events, civil and political, that led to the formation of the State, at the request of the Society of the Army of West Virginia.

His familiarity with all matters relative to the tariff caused

him to be sent to Washington as the representative of the Ohio Valley Steel Association before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress.

But few Americans have studied the varied phases of political economy as deeply and with the same amount of care and research that Mr. Campbell has given to them. He seems to know the history of the great tariff question from A to Z. The writer has heard him make a large number of public speeches upon that subject, and it was a rare thing for him to repeat himself. Each address seemed to be a presentation of some new feature of the matter that he had not formerly considered. He appeared to have stored away in his memory a fund of information that was illimitable, and like a great spool, unraveled at his will. It was said of his uncle, the great Bishop Alexander Campbell, that his mind was like a sponge—it absorbed everything with which it came in contact. This is true to a very great extent of the subject of this sketch. He is an industrious student, and possesses the power to retain what he reads.

His thorough knowledge of the great economic questions of the country, and his well known fitness for the place, caused his friends to present his name to President Harrison for the vacancy on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The most prominent men in the Nation, representing upwards of three-fourths of the States of the Union, and embracing both of the leading political parties, urged the President to appoint him as a member of that Commission. The President admitted Mr. Campbell's general qualifications for the position; but was of the opinion that some active and experienced jurist should be chosen, and accordingly appointed Judge Veasy, of Vermont. The numerous testimonials forwarded to the President in Mr. Campbell's behalf, show the high esteem in which he is held by the leading men of the country.

Mr. Campbell's individuality is impressed upon almost every page of West Virginia's first twenty years of history. With voice and pen he was heard and felt, and largely followed, during the early years of our Statehood. Scholarly, and at the same time, possessed of a deliberate judgment rarely found in men, he was heard and heeded by his less endowed fellow citizens. No man in all our borders is better known; and I say it with due re-

spect to other prominent West Virginians, no man is abler, and none more highly respected.

Mr. Campbell was for a number of years Chairman of the State Republican Committee. In 1868 and 1880 he was the West Virginia member of the Republican National Committee and Republican nominee for elector-at-large.

For several years past he has been an extensive traveler, and has visited almost every part of the United States, and written extensively for the press upon the vast resources of our country.

ALSTORPHIUS WERNINGER.

IN 1813, when our second British war was in progress, there was working in his father's store a youth who in 1889 deserves a place in the history of the "Prominent Men of West Virginia." He was the son of Augustus and Matilda Werninger, born in Morgantown, Virginia, June 30, 1805. When the 1812 war closed Alstorphius was sent to school until at the age of thirteen he entered his father's store as an employe until 1824, when the father dying, the boy purchased the stock from the estate and continued the business in Morgantown until March, 1827, when he removed to Clarksburg and engaged in merchandising and farming. May 10, 1827, he married Martha E., daughter of Col. Wm. Martin, a Revolutionary soldier. They had eleven children, of whom six sons and one daughter survive. He was an active Union man throughout the late civil war, assisting zealously in the restoration of Virginia on a loyal basis. He was afterwards an outspoken advocate of the new State. Too old to take up arms, he assisted the government as Provost Marshal and Assistant Collector of Revenue. In 1866 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent his Senatorial district in the West Virginia Legislature, and was re-elected in 1868, each time by a large majority. In that body he was prompt and industrious for the State and his constituents. He has also served several terms as Justice of the Peace in Harrison county, to the people's satisfaction. At an advanced age he continued unusually active, robust and laborious. Within the past few years he was one of the Commissioners of Accounts of Harrison county as also a Notary Public.



HON. N. B. SCOTT.

NATHAN B. SCOTT.

HON. N. B. SCOTT, for nearly eight years a State Senator of West Virginia, and one of the leading business men of Wheeling, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 18, 1843. At the age of eleven he entered a country store as an assistant to the proprietor and regular clerks. During the winter seasons he attended the public schools of the county. His salary was \$25.00 per year, with his board, clothing and washing "thrown in." He remained in this employment until 1859, when, at the age of sixteen, he went to Wheeling, and there secured passage on a steamboat for Leavenworth, Kansas. Arriving at his destination, he was promptly employed to drive an ox team across the prairies, to the point where Denver now stands, arriving May 8, 1859. At that time there were only a few houses there. He located a lot, but rather than pay the required fee of \$2.50, gave it up. That same lot sold in 1878 for \$40,000. Returning to the States he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a tanner and currier. He labored earnestly at this business until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army. His father objected to his going as a soldier, and he was required to return home. In September, 1862, when the Confederates under General Kirby Smith were threatening the destruction of Cincinnati, Governor David Tod called on the "squirrel hunters" of Ohio to turn out and defend the borders of the State. Responding to this call, young Scott shouldered his musket and was found among those on their way to the intrenchments in the rear of Covington, Kentucky. Here he remained until they were recalled by the Governor. The letter of discharge from this military service Mr. Scott prizes most highly.

Shortly after his discharge from State service he enlisted in the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and served until the 3d of July, following the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged.

He next went to Bellaire, Ohio, and engaged in business, and at once began a course of study which occupied all his spare moments. He saw the necessity of an education, which he did not possess, and therefore set about, in dead earnest, to obtain it. In 1870 he began work for a glass factory at Bellaire, and resolved to master its many details. He remained there until 1875, when

he settled in Wheeling in the employment of the Central Glass Company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. By this time he had become efficient in his chosen occupation, and it was not long before the owners of this extensive establishment saw in Mr. Scott the kind of a man they needed to manage their great interests, so they elected him their President. For a number of years he has managed the business affairs of the company in the most successful and satisfactory manner.

Though a self-made business man, successful in every sense of the word, Mr. Scott has for years had a hankering after politics. He never sought office, but the taste for political affairs brought him into associations with a class of men who many times insisted upon his accepting public position. Hence, when barely old enough to be eligible, he was chosen Mayor of Millwood (now Quaker City), his native town. In 1880 he ~~was~~ elected to the Council of Wheeling, and was made President of the Second Branch of that body. In 1882 he was nominated and elected to the West Virginia Senate from the First District. His competitor ~~was~~ the late Capt. Andrew Wilson, a very popular man. This, added to the fact that the District was largely Democratic, proved Mr. Scott's popularity among the people.

He served faithfully, ably and efficiently in the Senate for four years. One of his most noted legislative acts was the introduction of a bill requiring the co-education of the sexes in our State University. For years he clung to his favored scheme, introducing bill after bill of the same kind, until it became a law. For this valuable work Senator Scott is entitled to the gratitude of all progressive people.

His fellow-citizens, greatly pleased over the conduct of their representative in the highest legislative branch of the State Government, again, in 1886, nominated and elected the Senator, over his earnest protest, for a second term of four years. His competitor, this time, ~~was~~ Hon. John O. Pendleton, and his majority was very much larger than the one he received four years before.

As a legislator, Mr. Scott was attentive and painstaking. He was open and fair in all his acts, and, accordingly, possessed the confidence of his associates. Such men are necessarily influential and useful, both in and out of legislative assemblies.

Mr. Scott has always been an ardent Republican. At the Chicago Convention of 1888, he was elected a member of the National Republican Executive Committee for the term of four years. During the campaign of that year he proved himself a valuable and active member of that organization. He is President of the Dollar Savings Bank of Wheeling, one of the most prosperous banking houses in the State, and is a Director in a number of Wheeling's leading business enterprises.

GEORGE HENRY MOFFETT.

HON. GEORGE H. MOFFETT, the Speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1879, is now the editor in chief of *The Daily Globe*, one of the leading journals of the Northwest, issued at St. Paul, Minnesota. He was born in Huntersville, Virginia, March 3, 1845. He was classically educated at Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, entered the Confederate army in 1861, at sixteen years of age, and served through the war in Stuart's Cavalry Corps. After the conflict ended he studied law with Hon. Samuel Price, of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, and located in Pocahontas county. From that county he was elected by the Democratic voters as a member of the Convention of 1872 to revise the State Constitution. In 1876 he became editor of the *Wheeling Daily Register*, performing the arduous duties with ability and vivacity. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the House of Delegates from Pocahontas county, and in the first session was elected Speaker, serving with popularity and efficiency during that term. In 1881 he removed to Buckhannon, Upshur county, and engaged in the lumber business. Preferring journalism to mercantile, manufacturing, or even legislative labor and honors, he went West in 1885, and took a position in the editorial rooms of the *Globe*, in far-off St. Paul. In this responsible trust his influence is wider and more potent for the public welfare than when wielding the Speaker's gavel in the State House of West Virginia. He is nevertheless devoted to the prosperity of the people of his native mountains, and hopes again to become identified with their every interest.



SAMUEL P. M'CORMICK.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS McCORMICK.

S. P. McCORMICK was born Nov. 25, 1841, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1889. He attended school a short time in Pennsylvania, but the principal part of his education was obtained at the select academy of Professor Kidwell, at Fairmont, West Virginia, whither he came from Pennsylvania in October, 1856. He also attended several terms at the old Fairmont Academy. When he finished his education he decided to learn the trade of a brick-mason, and accordingly worked at that business for two years—1857-'8. During the fall of 1858 he began to teach school in Marion and Monongalia counties, which he kept up until the breaking out of the civil war. He desired to enter the Union army, but his father, J. B. McCormick, who was a Methodist minister, interposed an objection. He left home, went to Indiana, and there, in the month of July, 1861, was regularly mustered into the Federal army. After serving as a soldier for about a year in General Bank's Division of the Army of the Potomac, he was honorably discharged on account of a chronic attack of bronchitis. Returning to Morgantown, Monongalia county, he took up the study of law, under the direction of Judge Ralph L. Berkshire, and was admitted to the West Virginia Bar in October, 1864. Soon thereafter he located at Harrisville, Ritchie county, and began the practice of his chosen profession. Finding the field anything but encouraging at that place, he removed the next year to West Union, Doddridge county, and in 1866 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county. He refused a re-election in 1868; located at Grafton, Taylor county, in 1873; was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county in 1876 and served four years, discharging the duties to the satisfaction of all the people; was chosen one of the delegates-at-large from West Virginia to the Republican National Convention in 1880, and was one of the three delegates who created a National sensation by refusing to vote for Senator Roscoe Conkling's resolution binding delegates in advance of a nomination to support the party candidates; was eight years a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, and a large part of the time its Secretary; was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia, by President Arthur, in January, 1885, and upon

the change of administration was removed by President Cleveland the same year.

But few men in West Virginia were better known than Samuel P. McCormick. He possessed great energy, and always had the courage to openly advocate whatever he believed to be just and right. He was invariably found on one side or the other of all great questions. He despised demagoguery; was a good lawyer, a reliable business man, an earnest partisan, and was honest and trustworthy.

EPHRAIM B. HALL.

HON. EPHRAIM B. HALL was born in Harrison county (now Marion county), West Virginia, in August, 1822. He lived a farmer's life in boyhood; acquired an academical education; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and practiced that profession in Marion and adjoining counties from 1850 until after the commencement of the war in 1861, commanding an honorable position in the profession, and eminence as a chancery lawyer.

He was elected and served as a member of the Richmond Convention in 1861, and was one of the fifty-eight who voted against the adoption of the ordinance of secession, and on the recess adjournment of the Convention in May, 1861, returned home and canvassed his own and the adjoining counties against the adoption of the ordinance by the people.

Not returning to the adjourned meeting of the Convention in June, 1861, for his absence and alleged disloyalty to the State Government at Richmond in advocating a reorganization of the State Government upon a basis of loyalty to the Government of the United States, and a division of the State, he was, subsequently, under an ordinance of the Convention declaring certain acts as constituting treason against the State, and providing for trial, in the absence of the accused, by a proceeding in outlawry, tried and condemned to be executed for such alleged treason. He was a member of the Convention at Wheeling in 1861 for the re-organization of the State Government on the basis of loyalty to the United States.

He was a member of the Convention that formed and adopted the first Constitution of West Virginia, and one of the five ap-

pointed by that Convention to present the same to Congress and the Federal authorities at Washington, and to secure its acceptance and the admission of the State of West Virginia under the same.

Mr. Hall ~~was~~ Attorney General of the State of West Virginia for the term commencing January 1, 1865. In October, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Tenth Circuit, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton. He resigned the office of Attorney General in December, 1865, and qualified and served ~~as~~ Judge of the Tenth Circuit until the close of the official term.

He was re-elected Judge of what, by change of Circuits, became the Sixth Circuit, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire, but declined to accept or qualify ~~as~~ such.

In March, 1870, he ~~was~~ by the Governor appointed one of the three Commissioners on behalf of the State of West Virginia to confer with Commissioners of the State of Virginia to adjust and settle the matter of the debt of the State of Virginia ~~as~~ between the two States.

In September, 1870, he was by the Governor appointed Judge of the Sixth Circuit to fill a vacancy therein. He resigned the commission ~~as~~ to the matter of the State debt and qualified as Judge of that Circuit, and continued in that office till October 20, 1872, when he resigned and removed to California. In 1875 he resumed the practice of law at Santa Barbara, where he is still actively engaged in the practice.

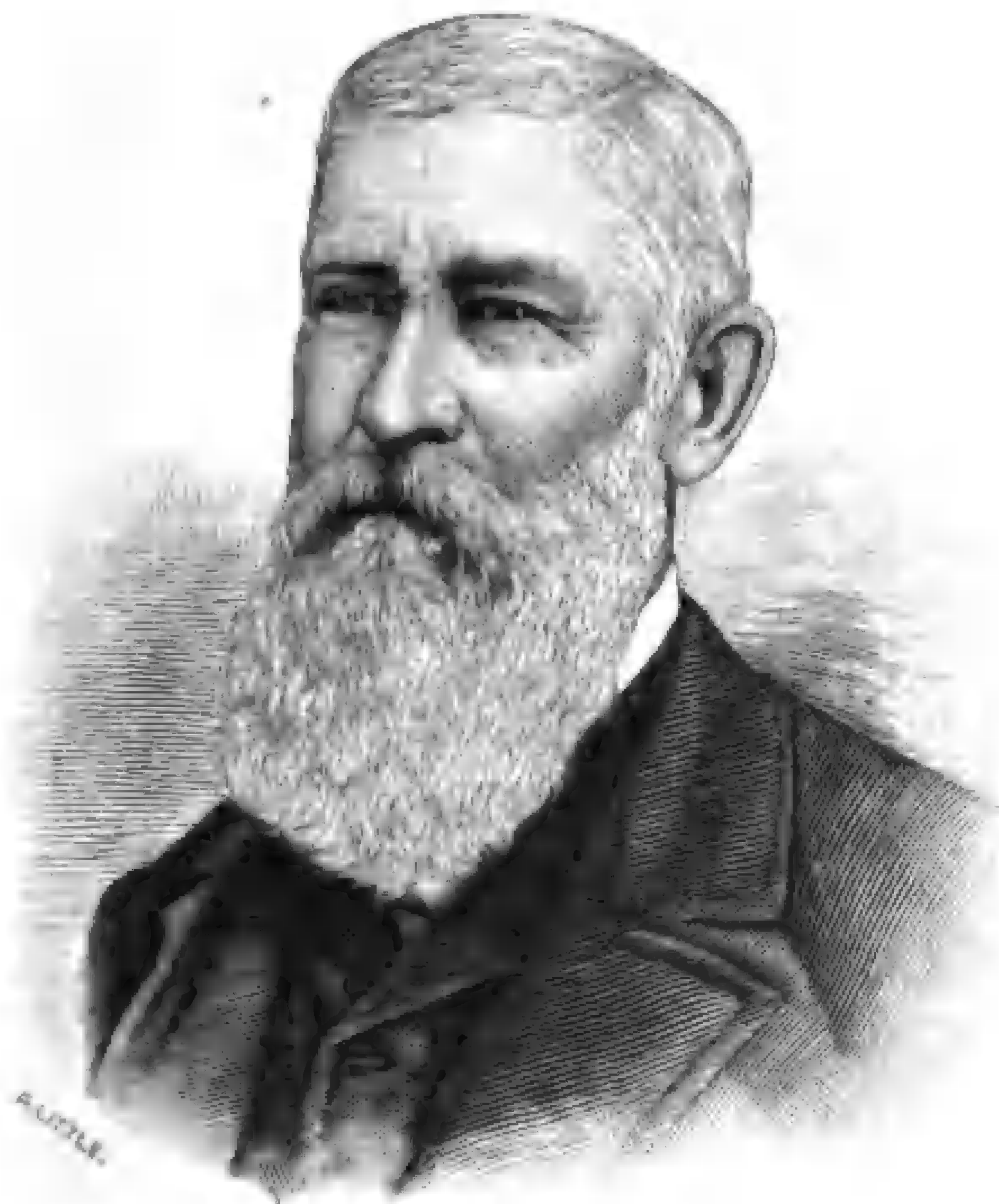
WELLINGTON VROOMAN.

HON. WELLINGTON VROOMAN, one of the Republican members to the existing House from Wood county, was born February 13, 1835, at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery county, New York. His father, Samuel A., was a consulting engineer, contractor and builder. Wellington ~~was~~ educated at the Academy in Alleghany county, Maryland, to the age of seventeen. From 1852 to 1853 ~~was~~ route mail agent from Cumberland to the end of the Baltimore and Ohio road; then became a clerk in the office of the Baltimore and Ohio Company at Cumberland, and afterwards at Wheeling; then, from 1857 to

1859 at Parkersburg; was made agent at Parkersburg to April, 1861, and then entered the Government service in the Quartermaster's and Pay Department. In 1862 till February, 1863, he was a wholesale grocer, then commissioned as additional Paymaster in the United States army, and remained in that service until April, 1869. At present he is a miller and manufacturer, and is interested in banking. He served as Mayor and Councilman in Parkersburg, and was elected to the Legislature of 1889 by about four hundred majority. He is a member of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and of Printing and Contingent Expenses.

THOMAS SPENCER SPATES.

ONE of Harrison's representative citizens faces opposite and is named above. He was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, October 15, 1831. In 1851 he was a railroad contractor, in Taylor county, on the Valley river. Next year in Harrison county on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, then on the Baltimore and Ohio main stem, between Cumberland and Wheeling. From 1858 until the close of the war he was in the express office. After the war closed he began merchandising in Clarksburg, where, along with his two sons, he still continues the business on an extensive scale. He has served as Commissioner of the U. S. District Court, and as Mayor and member of the Clarksburg City Council. In 1887 he was Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for West Virginia. He is a Director in the Merchants' National Bank of Clarksburg; also in the Bank of West Virginia, at Clarksburg, which he helped to organize, and in which he was President from 1869 to 1886. He is Treasurer of the Harrison County Fair Association, and has added many improvements to Clarksburg. The Republicans elected him to the House of Delegates of 1872-'3, in which he ably served on the Committees of Finance and Public Improvements.



COL. T. S. SPATES.

A. L. JORDAN.

THE Rev. A. L. Jordan was born on the banks of the Ohio river, in Mason county, Virginia, August 3, 1839, and grew up to manhood on a farm on the Great Kanawha river near Buffalo. At the age of eighteen years he made some preparation to begin the study of law, but one year later was converted and at once decided to enter the Christian Ministry. He was married to Emily C. Fargo, October 20, 1859, and in November following was licensed to preach by the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Mason county, Virginia. After two uneventful years in the ministry, he discovered that his education was deficient, and accordingly made arrangements to enter school at Gallipolis, Ohio. After some months of earnest study there, he entered Denison University at Granville, Ohio, taking the classical course up to the close of his Junior year, when he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at Newport, Kentucky. Owing to ill health while at school, he agreed to take the church and remain out of school for one year; but a somewhat remarkable work of grace began in the church soon after he became its pastor, resulting in large additions to the church, and making it necessary to enlarge the building. This seemingly made it necessary for him to remain two years.

He then entered the Chicago University, taking the full classical course, graduating in 1871. He next entered the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Chicago, and took its prescribed course, and at once settled with the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church of that city as pastor. After two years in that capacity his wife's health gave way and the physician advised a change of climate. The Newport Church re-called him and he remained with them two years, when his own health was so much enfeebled that he had to resign and go to the country for a brief season. He next became pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, Springfield, Ohio, where he remained nearly three years, and then took charge of the North Baptist Church, Columbus, Ohio, at the urgent solicitation of the Ohio Baptist Convention. He resigned his position there, after two years of labor, and took charge of the General Missionary Work under the Convention of the Baptist Church. He remained in missionary work until his health was completely prostrated. He was therefore compelled to retire from active work for a time. During this period he

preached occasionally, as openings offered, until he settled as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Wheeling, W. Va. Upon leaving the State of Ohio and his mission work, "The Annual" of the Ohio Baptist Convention for 1886, in referring to his labors in general missionary work, said: "In Mr. Jordan's removal to another State, not only the churches he served but the Convention and the State suffers no ordinary loss. He has been for many years one of our most successful pastors. His labors as general missionary pastor at Groveport and Lancaster will be gratefully remembered by the Board and those for whom and among whom he has labored."

Mr. Jordan remained in Wheeling two years, rendering faithful and acceptable service in the pastorate. While in Wheeling he was called to the pastorate at Dayton, Kentucky, where he went in the early part of 1889, and where he now remains.

He is a man of broad culture, fluent in speech, full of energy, eloquent in pulpit ministrations, and always renders faithful and acceptable service to the churches he serves. As an all-round church worker, he has few superiors in his denomination. When A. L. Jordan left this State, West Virginia lost what Kentucky gained—a cultured, broad, brainy Christian man.

JAMES ADDISON MACAULEY.

ONE of West Virginia's Irish-American citizens is this veteran one-armed Union soldier, James A. Macauley, who was born in Ireland, November 8, 1840. In his infancy his parents removed with him to Glasgow, Scotland, but finally joined the throng of liberty-loving home-seekers and emigrated to the "Home of the Free," and in 1850 landed on its soil. The family settled first in Jefferson county, Ohio, but in 1854 removed to the city of Wheeling, Virginia, where the subject of our sketch has since resided, except the period spent in the civil or military service of his adopted country.

He received his education in the public schools of Jefferson county, Ohio, and Wheeling, Virginia, to which he has added valuable and useful acquisition by his own "midnight lamp"—all supplemented by a thorough course of law studies, from 1865 to 1868—after he had come home from the war minus an arm, and was admitted to the Bar in 1868.

True to his Irish instincts, when his adopted Government called for her citizen soldiery to rise up for the preservation of the Union, he threw himself into the breach as a volunteer in Company E, First Virginia Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made sergeant. Those were three months' soldiers. At its expiration he re-enlisted in Company A, of the same regiment re-organized, and served faithfully under the stars and stripes until, in the fore-front of the hot Port Republic, June 9, 1862, he lost his left arm, and was taken prisoner; as a wounded prisoner, he suffered with his Union comrades at Richmond's Libby and Belle Isle, when he was paroled, sent home, and was soon after honorably discharged on account of his disability. He was subsequently clerk in the Wheeling postoffice, then filled a like position in the State Treasurer's office, and finally was elected State Treasurer for West Virginia. At the expiration of his term he was made Examiner in the United States Pension Bureau, where he is now employed as the head of one of its Divisions.

SPENCER DAYTON.

SPENCER DAYTON is a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, born January 22, 1820. He had the benefit of about one-half the course of the Connecticut common schools. After laboring on a farm till he was sixteen years of age he learned the trade of a mill-wright. In 1837 the panic, and consequent hard times, destroyed the business of a mill-wright, so he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he continued to work until 1843. Having studied Latin and Greek under a private instructor, in the fall of 1843, he began the study of law in the office of Nelson Brewster, a noted attorney of Litchfield county. In 1846 he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced in the courts of that section until June, 1847, when he moved to Barbour county, Virginia, where he has since resided, and has constantly kept up the practice of his profession. He served one term in the State Senate of West Virginia, having been elected to that office in the spring of 1869. He has filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Barbour, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker counties. His son, Alston Jordan Dayton, is his associate in the law at Philippi, and is considered one of the most promising young lawyers of the State.



MAJOR RANDOLPH STALNAKER.

RANDOLPH STALNAKER.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the active, enterprising business men of the city of Wheeling. He was born at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, June 8, 1847. He received a more than ordinary education in the schools of that county, especially at the Lewisburg Academy, an institution of high grade in the sciences and classics. He also had the benefit of a few terms at the Academy at Union, Monroe county, taught by Col. Edgar and Rutherford Houston, both of whom were men of a high grade of scholarship. While yet at school, the war of 1861 broke out, and Mr. Stalnaker felt it to be his duty to enlist in the Southern Army. Being small of stature and youthful in appearance, the mustering officer rejected him, much to his discomfort and disgust. In 1863 he volunteered a second time, and was received without an objection of any kind. He was placed upon the staff of General A. W. Reynolds, one of the fighting soldiers of the Confederacy. Some months later he was made adjutant of Col. D. S. Honshell's battalion. The Colonel was also a noted fighter, so young Stalnaker did not want for opportunities to draw his sword on the field of battle. He was in many hotly contested conflicts, the principal of which were Gettysburg—the greatest battle of the war—Monocacy, Snicker's Gap, Vicksburg during the twenty-seven days bombardment by General Grant, and Winchester, when Sheridan drove General Early out of the Valley of Virginia.

At the close of hostilities, Major Stalnaker returned to his home in Greenbrier county, and engaged in mercantile and other pursuits. When Governor H. M. Mathews entered upon the duties of his office as Governor, in the city of Wheeling, March 4, 1877, Major Stalnaker was made his Private Secretary, which position he filled in a most satisfactory manner during the full term of four years. His gentlemanly demeanor and courteous treatment of all who called at the Governor's office made him a general favorite.

His next official position was Secretary of State, which he held from March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1885, during the entire administration of Governor Jacob B. Jackson. In this high official station, he met every responsibility in the most satisfactory manner. The secret of his success may be mainly attributed to two facts: First, competency and general fitness for public posi-

tion ; and, second, the affable manner in which he meets men and dispatches business that comes before him. Such men while in public positions never fail to meet the demands that are made upon them by the people. At the expiration of his term as Secretary of State, he engaged in the manufacture of headings and bungs in Wheeling, under the firm name of Hale & Stalnaker. Meeting with heavy loss by the burning of their establishment, Major Stalnaker accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of "The West Virginia China Company," a very large and prosperous pottery in North Wheeling, which position he now holds, and is filling with great acceptability to the stockholders of the establishment. In politics he has always advocated the principles of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

AMONG the law-makers of the Old Commonwealth, who became legislators in the new, was the Hon. Wm. E. Arnold, a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, born April 10, 1819. After receiving a classical education he attended law school, and then settled in Weston, Lewis county, where he now resides. Admitted to the Bar in 1846, he has since continued in the profession, except when serving his people in State offices. Elected to the Virginia Legislature in 1857, he was active in the passage of the law locating the Hospital for the Insane at Weston. He remained in that Legislature by re-election until 1861, serving during the time on the Committees of Courts of Justice and Lunatic Asylums. A Union Democrat, believing that secession meant civil war, he espoused the cause of the whole Union and supported the Government. As a member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1877, he served on the Judiciary Committee, on Claims and Grievances, and on Roads and Internal Navigation. He introduced a measure to raise by State aid "An Internal Improvement Fund to build roads throughout the Commonwealth." Retiring from official work, he has devoted his attention to law practice, banking, farming and grazing, by which he has amassed a fortune which he is enjoying with his family.

JOHN DUFFY ALDERSON.

FEW men in this State have seen as much of its legislative bodies as the subject of this sketch; a native of Nicholas county, born November 29, 1854. When eighteen years of age he was a page in the 1872 Constitutional Convention of West Virginia; Senate Doorkeeper in 1872-'3; Sergeant-at-Arms for the Senates of 1875-'77-'79-'81; Senate Clerk in 1883-'85-'87—nine consecutive sessions in our legislative halls.

By persevering study, under difficulties incident to his part of the State, Mr. Alderson prepared himself for a course of legal studies, fitted himself for practice and opened office at Nicholas Court House, January 1, 1876, and practiced with such marked ability as to secure, in the following April, the appointment of Prosecuting Attorney for Nicholas and Webster counties, and then the election thereto, serving as such in 1876, 1880-'81.

Having been brought up on a farm, he has never lost the relish for agricultural life, but has always lived and labored as a farmer, except when engaged in his profession or at the State Capitol.

By his own exertions and the exercise of strict integrity, Mr. Alderson has held the esteem of all with whom he came in contact since his boyhood. Mr. Alderson was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District in 1888, and conducted a vigorous and able campaign. The contest was very close, but Mr. Alderson received the certificate of election and was enrolled by the Clerk as a member of the Fifty-first Congress.

THOMAS ELMER DAVIS.

IN the memorable session of the Legislature of 1889, from the counties composing the Tenth district, Barbour, Lewis, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Upshur, was placed on the rolls the above named Republican Senator. He was born on November 9, 1844, at Simpson's, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Harrison county, Virginia. Received a fair English education. In 1863 enlisted in the Union army at the age of 18, as a Second Lieutenant, was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and served till the close of the war. Has been for years, and still is engaged, at Grafton, in the mercantile and banking business. The voters of six counties sent him to the Senate for

the term of four years ending December 31, 1893. He is unobtrusive in his activity on the floor and in committee work, and has the elements of popularity in his appearance and his discharge of public duty. In the long contest for the election of a President of the Senate he was often voted for by his party adherents, and had he been chosen would have presided ably and with grace. He is serving on the Committees of Finance, Public and Humane Institutions, Federal Relations, Public Library and Chairman of Banks and Corporations.

ADAM C. SNYDER.

THE subject of this sketch and portrait was born in Highland county, Virginia, March 26, 1834. In 1852-'3 he attended Mossy Creek Academy, Augusta county, Virginia, and in 1834-'5 Tuscarora Academy, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania; entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and from there he went to Washington College, now Washington-Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and remained through 1857-'8, and then entered the Law School of Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Virginia. In 1859 he was licensed, and commenced the practice of the law at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia, where he still resides. In 1860 he was appointed Deputy Marshal to take the census of that county.

When the State seceded in 1861 he volunteered in the Confederate army, and was Adjutant of the Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, in the celebrated "Stonewall Brigade," and served until he was captured, in 1863, and held a prisoner in the old Atheneum, at Wheeling, until 1864.

After the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1865 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Highland county, Virginia.

He practiced at Lewisburg and in the adjoining counties until April, 1882, when Governor Jackson appointed him to fill the unexpired term of Judge James F. Patton, deceased, on the Bench of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, and the people elected him to the same position in 1882 and again in 1884.

In 1869 he married Miss Henrietta H. Cary, of Lewisburg. They have five children, four boys and one girl, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years.

Judge Snyder is a lawyer of no ordinary attainments. He is a hard student, and his decisions are always clear, concise and able.



HON. ADAM C. SNYDER.

WILLIAM LEIGHTON.

WILLIAM LEIGHTON, who has gained a well-deserved and honored niche in the temple of American poesy, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 22, 1833. From his ancestry he inherits some of the sturdy blood of old England, whose legends he has so beautified with his poetic pen. He graduated from Harvard University in 1855. His father and grandfather had gained distinction as glass makers, and it was his lot to follow in their footsteps. He came to West Virginia in 1868, and became a partner in the well-known firm of Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., the enterprising glass manufacturers of Wheeling.

Like Morris, the poet-merchant of London, and Bloomfield, the poetic shoemaker, who composed verses while pounding his lapstone, so Mr. Leighton has demonstrated that the cares of business are not always incompatible with some attention to the cultivation of the mind, and literary studies. In early life he was fond of poetry and all kinds of literature. He is an especial admirer of the works of Shakespeare, and was for many years the President of the Shakespeare Club of Wheeling.

In early youth he began to write verses, which were published in the Boston newspapers, sometimes over his own name, but oftener anonymously. Being naturally unpretentious, his modesty did not always endorse the favorable opinion of his friends, and he therefore preferred to await the maturity of manhood before launching his first important poetic venture, in the "Sons of Godwin," which was published in 1876. It was a most singular literary coincidence that, a few weeks after the appearance of this poem, Alfred Tennyson published a poem on the same theme, entitled "Harold." Mr. Leighton's production, however, stood well with its English compeer, and was most favorably noticed by competent critics at home and abroad. Indeed, it has been claimed by many that the American is the better of the two in all that goes to make up the true merit of poetic art.

In 1877 Mr. Leighton published another dramatic poem, entitled, "At the Court of King Edwin," which has also received the high encomiums of the best critics and poets of the land. These two poems are of sufficient length to make good-sized volumes, and yet neither of them is at all prolix.

A third poem—"Change, the Whisper of the Sphinx"—appeared in 1878; "A Sketch of Shakespeare," in 1879; "Shakes-

peare's Dream," in 1880 ; and "The Subjection of Hamlet," in 1881. All these are works of no ordinary merit. I may say, in short, that all of Mr. Leighton's works evince not only poetic talent, but wide reading, versatility of knowledge and profound thought. They betoken remarkable and praiseworthy industry in one daily occupied with the cares and anxiety of business life. The historic deeds and heroes of the olden times shine with new lustre in the interesting pages of his dramatic poems, and the wonderful discoveries and truths of science are beautifully clothed in his philosophical productions.

Ex-President Thompson, of the West Virginia University, passed the following high eulogy upon one of Mr. Leighton's productions :

" 'Change' is a great poem, and, therefore, we think it not hazardous to predict that it will be an enduring poem. It combines all the elements of a great work of the imagination. If we mistake not, it is entirely original. We know of no other effort in the history of poetic literature to employ natural law and science as the means of exalting a poem into epic power. Yet this is an epic poem, instinct with true epic power, and made so by the employment, neither of the old mythological legends nor of the supernatural in Christian history, but of the manifold, intricate, stupendous phenomena of nature and history and man. It is written in a serious, elevated, majestic style. It does not droop, or flag, or give any evidence of exhaustion of power. Its gait is even, steady, strong, triumphant. In its striking originality, in the sublimity of its style, in the grandeur of its scope, in the beauty and aptness of its illustrations, in the strikingly graphic power of its descriptions, in the tenderness of its pathos, in the wealth of its knowledge, in its splendid poetic revelation of the eager, daring, restless spirit of the age, in the fineness, the keenness, the suggestiveness of its philosophy, in its pure and reverent religious spirit, and in the largeness and magnificence of its hope for man, it has established its high claim as one of the immortal classics of the English language."

When Mr. Leighton's drama, "The Sons of Godwin," first appeared, the *Philadelphia Bulletin* critically examined it and compared it with Lord Tennyson's "Harold," which embraced the same thought. I can do no better than reproduce here a part of the *Bulletin's* learned critique :

“A reader of the two plays, however, cannot help comparing the treatment of the story by the two artists; for Mr. Leighton, although not a laureate, has fairly won the right to be regarded as an artist, and to have his work compared with that of the most popular of English poets. It is only in certain technical details of the blank verse, of which Tennyson is an acknowledged master, that his play is superior to Leighton's. For ~~as a~~ drama, either for acting or reading, Leighton's is much the better of the two. It has a better selection of the incidents of the story, and in those where the selection is the same with both authors, the American shows much more vigor than the Englishman.

“There are a larger number of characters in ‘The Sons of Godwin’ than in ‘Harold,’ and they are conceived and developed with much greater individuality. Harold himself, as presented by Leighton, is a creation of distinctness, in which the weak and the strong traits are alike well expressed. Tostig, Morkar, Garth, Wolnoth, Edward, William, Aldred and Stigand (the two archbishops) and Edith, are all stronger portraits in the American than the English work. The Countess Gytha, Godwin's widow, whose mother-love makes a feature in Mr. Leighton's play, does not appear at all in Tennyson's. There is the faintest and vainest attempt in Tennyson's to lighten up the story with a little humor. But in Leighton's the character of Mollo, the minstrel or gleeman, serves to enliven many scenes, although he is not by any means the clown, or even the conventional court fool.

“So far as the dramatic action is concerned, the American work is superior to the English. There are many contrasts of feeling and outbursts of passion in ‘The Sons of Godwin,’ while in ‘Harold’ everything is elegant, but cold and colorless. The incident of King Edward's death is made much more effective by Leighton than it is by Tennyson, and so is the battle of Stamford Bridge. The crowning incident of the search for Harold's body by Edith, on the battle field of Hastings, is much elaborated by the Laureate; but the effect of Mr. Leighton's brief but vivid treatment of the same subject is much better in the reading and would be much greater in a stage representation. Whether either of the poets intended his drama for the stage, we ~~are~~ unable to say. Neither of them seem to us to be well adapted to

such a purpose. But of the two, Mr. Leighton's, after proper pruning by an intelligent stage manager, would be much the most effective."

All of Mr. Leighton's books have been highly commended by the press generally and by all literary men who have given them a thoughtful examination; besides they have afforded pleasure to many readers. I could quote largely concerning each one of them, if my space permitted; but must be content to refer the reader to the books themselves, with all of which I am sure he will be delighted.

ANDREW WASHINGTON MANN.

ON a farm near Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Virginia, November 16, 1833, Captain A. W. Mann was born. He received a common school education; moved to Greenbrier county in 1855 and engaged in farming; voted against the ordinance of secession in 1861; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1863 that framed a Constitution for the new State of West Virginia; was a delegate to the Union Convention at Parkersburg, May, 1863, that nominated Arthur I. Boreman for Governor of the new Commonwealth; was a delegate to the first Legislature of West Virginia, representing Greenbrier and Monroe counties, and in January, 1863, voted for Messrs. W. T. Willey and P. G. Van Winkle for Senators in the Congress of the United States. In December, 1863, he was elected Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States House of Representatives; resigned said position the following March, and in April, 1861, he entered the military service as Train Master, which position he held until the following July. He was appointed by Governor Boreman of West Virginia as captain of a company of home guards, in which position he remained until the close of the war, rendering faithful service to his State against its enemies and invaders during hostilities from 1861 to '65. He was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1867-'8-'9, and voted for the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of West Virginia, April 5, 1869, and in 1870 Governor Stevenson appointed him a Regent of the West Virginia

Deaf, Dumb and Blind School. He voted to locate that school at Romney, Hampshire county. He served a short time as route agent on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in 1873, in the railroad mail service. Captain Mann now resides at Falling Springs, Greenbrier county, and bears the esteem of the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM NELSON CHANCELLOR.

THE writer of this sketch has known Hon. W. N. Chancellor from boyhood, and is gratified at the opportunity of recording his success in all the various branches of commerce in which he has engaged, not only because it is known that his indomitable will, perseverance, pluck and sagacious ventures have made him what he is, for he had no early advantages above other young men, but in this lasting record to perpetuate to coming youths the lesson that in boyhood and young manhood character is formed, that business habits, industry and unflinching integrity are sure to bring success in business and honorable position. It is well known that, had he given his consent, several times his fellow citizens would have pressed governmental and legislative duties upon him. During the memorable Gubernatorial contest in the Legislature of 1889, at Charleston, one word from him would have made him the successful compromise candidate; but in this as in the other cases, his preference for his business pursuits led him to decline.

He was born in Harrisville, Ritchie county, then Wood county, Virginia, June 25, 1830. He removed to Parkersburg in 1838 and has resided there ever since. In 1845 he began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store, and continued in that business until 1848, when he was appointed teller in the branch of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia at Parkersburg, holding that 10 years. In 1863 he was connected with the organization of the First National Bank of the same city, of which he was appointed cashier, filling the office until 1872, when he resigned and was made its President, which position he still holds. He was elected Mayor of Parkersburg 1874 and again in 1886. He served in the City Council several times and was elected to the Legislature from Wood county in 1875 and 1886. He has been actively identified with numerous enterprises in Parkersburg,

chief among which may be noted the firm of J. N. Camden & Co., the Camden Consolidated Oil Company, Novelty Mill Company, Parkersburg Gas Company, West Virginia Fibre Company, Little Kanawha Navigation Company, Ohio River Railroad Company, Clarksburg and Weston Railroad Company, and the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company. It is safe to say that Mr. Chancellor has built more houses than any other one man in his city, and has just completed a handsome and commodious hotel that would be a creditable improvement to any Eastern city, having all modern appliances and with ample room to meet all the wants of the city for a long time. It is called "The Blennerhassett." Mr. Chancellor married Miss Ellen C., daughter of W. S. King, of Vicksburg, Miss., now of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, by whom he has five children.

Thoroughly progressive and enterprising, familiar with the resources and confident of the possibilities of his section, his courage and sagacity has been one of the chief factors in the remarkable growth of Parkersburg and the development of the State, which is reason enough for our placing him in history as one of the prominent men of West Virginia.

JOHN L. COLE.

IN the land trials of Southwest Virginia, the bearer of the above name is often a witness as the surveyor who ran the lines in dispute. His father, John B. Cole, a native of Old Virginia, as the eastern counties were called by the dwellers west of the Alleghenies, and removed to Kanawha county in 1815. John L. was born June 9, 1826. He is a lawyer by study, a poet by choice and inspiration, an artist by tendency and a practical surveyor and engineer. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1855 to 1858, then County Surveyor, and in 1868-'9 represented Kanawha county in the House of Delegates. From 1873 to 1875 he was State Librarian. His family name gave title to the river Cole, now perverted into Coal river, with its mouth twelve miles below Charleston.



WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT MORGANTOWN.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

THE first President of West Virginia University, the Rev. Alexander Martin, D.D. L.L. D., was born in Nairn, Scotland, in 1824, and came to America with his father's family in 1838; graduated at Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and wedded Carrie E. Hursey, of Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He taught in Kingwood Academy in 1846 for only six months, and then became Assistant Principal of the Northwestern Academy at Clarksburg. In 1848 he resigned, and was stationed as minister of the M. E. Church at Charleston, Kanawha county, till the three years allowed expired, when he was chosen Principal of the Academy at Clarksburg, and taught ten years. Thence he went to Allegheny College as Professor of Greek and Literature. Next he served Fourth Street Church, of Wheeling, three years. During the war he was President of the West Virginia branch of the Christian Commission, and had charge of the hospital work from Maryland to Tennessee, and from Harper's Ferry to the Ohio river, laboring both among soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies. Upon the founding of the State University at Morgantown, in which location he had a directing influence, the Board of Regents unanimously made him President, with the duty to prepare rules, regulations, course of study and professorships. During his term the attendance reached one hundred and seventy-one students and thirteen graduates, liberal appropriations secured and convenient buildings erected. Upon a determination of the Regency to elect annually to the Presidency and Chairs, he resigned in June, 1875, and accepted the Presidency of Indiana Asbury University at a much higher salary, and the State lost one of its finest educators. In 1889 he resigned the Presidency of Depauw University (formerly Asbury University), and was elected to the Chair of Systematic Theology in that prosperous University.

JOHN RHEY THOMPSON.

THE Rev. John R. Thompson, D.D., Second President of the West Virginia University, is a native of Carrollton, Ohio, where he was born March 14, 1852. In early life he was a printer's apprentice. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native town; next he attended the

Carrollton Academy, next the Rural Seminary at Harlem Springs, Ohio, and lastly Mount Union College, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated B.A., in July, 1871. Before graduating from college he was admitted to the Pittsburgh Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, and appointed to a pastoral charge. In March, 1873, he was transferred to the West Virginia Conference and stationed at Chapline Street Church, Wheeling, where he remained the full pastoral term of three years. It is only justice to say that he was the most popular and attractive minister in Wheeling at that time, notwithstanding the fact he was only a mere boy in years. In March, 1876, he was stationed at Morgantown, the seat of the State University. The Board of Regents of the University saw in Mr. Thompson the peculiar talents for a successful College President, and without even consulting him, elected him to the Presidential chair of the University, in June, 1877. He was at that time only twenty-five years of age, and was comparatively without experience in educational work; he, however, accepted the responsible trust, and threw all of his great powers into the laborious work of restoring the vitality of the University and bringing it again into public favor. By tours through every portion of the State, delivering masterful addresses on the subject of higher education of the rising generation, he succeeded in rejuvenating and revitalizing the Institution.

In November, 1878, he began the publication of the *West Virginia Journal of Education*, which proved to be a powerful lever in stirring the people and inducing them to patronize the University and the Normal Schools of the State. It continued for one year, and was merged into the *New England Educational Journal*.

President Thompson's health, from overwork, became enfeebled, consequently, in March, 1881, he resigned his office as President of the University, returned again to the pastorate, and was placed in charge of Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, N. J. At the expiration of two years he was stationed at Grace M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., remaining the full pastorate of three years. His last station was a three year's term at Washington Square M. E. Church, New York City.

While President of the West Virginia University Dr. Thompson was elected a delegate to the General Conference of his church, which session was held at Cincinnati, Ohio.



PRESIDENT E. M. TURNER, LL.D.

In June, 1888, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Thompson is a man of great intellectual power. But few clergymen in his denomination are his equal. He is a natural orator and a clear rhetorical debater. While speaking, his words are rocket-like, rushing skyward, leaving behind a train of sparkling ideas that flash forth with wonderful magnetic power. He never fails to move an audience at his will.

In the spring of 1889, Phillips & Hunt, New York, published a volume of his sermons which had a ready sale.

ELI MARSH TURNER.

THE editor of this sketch knew E. M. Turner as a boy on the farm of his grandfather, and then recognized in him in embryo, talents inherited from his gifted parents, and the development of which have brought him to the fore-front of educators.

He was born in Harrison county, Virginia, December 24, 1844. His father, Uriel Mallory Turner, was born in Rappahannock county, Virginia, and in 1821 removed to Clarksburg, where he married the oldest daughter of Col. Eli Marsh, for many years sheriff of the county and clerk of the County Court; he also represented that Senatorial district in the Senate of Virginia from 1852 to 1856. He died in 1868.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm of his maternal grandfather Col. Marsh, his mother having died in 1848. He was sent to school in Culpeper county, Virginia, and to Monongalia Academy at Morgantown, West Virginia, at which latter place so many West Virginia boys of the days of immediately preceding and following the war were trained. Thence he went to college at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1865, and graduated in 1868, being the Valedictorian of his class. After a year's absence he returned to the college and was appointed tutor in Greek, remaining four years.

Having returned to West Virginia in 1873, he began to take part in politics, and in 1876 was elected to the Senate of West Virginia from almost the same district which his father had represented in Virginia, twenty-four years before. In the meantime he had been admitted to the Bar, and was actively engaged in the practice until 1880, when he retired to his farm at the old

homestead, and devoted himself to reading and the study of political questions. He took an active part in politics as a Democrat, and especially as an advocate of tariff-reform and tax reduction.

In June 1885, Mr. Turner was unanimously elected President of the State University at Morgantown, and still continues to occupy that position. Under his administration, the attendance at the University increased in three years from 106 to upwards of 200 and is still increasing. The institution has been improved in many ways, and inspires more confidence among the people than at any former period of its history. Dr. Turner is eminently fitted for the presidency of our State's highest school. Every year of his administration places it on a higher plane of usefulness.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President Turner, in June 1886, Washington and Jefferson college, Pennsylvania.

DANIEL BOARDMAN PURINTON.

MANY men are classed as scholars who do not deserve the appellation in the high and popular sense of the term. The too common American sense of scholarship is the education which is largely based upon experience. An education resulting from a long line of observation is purely and almost entirely practical, but it is not scholarship. Men thus educated know nothing of the greater and deeper sciences. They have not gone down to the bottom of a real education. They have not fathomed the deepest and purest sources of thought. They that are thus educated are neither philosophers nor students. The scholar is the man who goes down to bed-rock; who investigates, reasons, thinks; who passes from cause to effect and can explain in his own way the theory upon which every principle he may be tracing rests or stands. The genuine scholar can adapt himself to all the changes and phases of society. He can arrest the attention not only of the learned like himself and the rich, but the lowly and the poor as well—he is ever at home with the highest and purest, ever at home with the lowest and poorest. Such a character is an enviable one, and such a character is the subject of this sketch. He hates charlatanism—hates mounte-

banks. In the highest and noblest and truest sense Professor D. B. Purinton is a scholar and a philosopher. Though still young in years, he has nevertheless attained a larger measure of success and a more wide-spread influence and abiding impression attendant upon his career in life than mark the paths of most of his contemporaries. His convictions have always found expression in bold and straightforward actions. His positions on all important pending questions are never left to conjecture. He is sufficiently radical to be secure against the temptations of a timid and therefore dangerous conservatism. He can never be depended upon to lend his support to mere policy. He is a man of public enterprise and enters with zeal into every measure that will elevate the character of his State or promote the welfare of the people. Men like these are few, and their value to society is incalculable.

Professor Purinton is the son of the Rev. J. M. Purinton, D.D., who was a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant of John Alden of "Miles Standish" fame. The son was born in Preston county, Virginia, February 15, 1850. His early education was obtained in Pennsylvania, where he began to teach. He graduated from the West Virginia University where he stood at the head of his class, in 1873, making the highest general standing ever attained by any student. After graduation he was immediately appointed a tutor in the Preparatory Department of the University. Five years later he was elected Professor of Logic. In 1880 he was made Professor of Mathematics, which chair he held four years. This was followed by an elevation to the chair of Metaphysics, which he still holds. In January, 1880, he was made Vice-President and Acting President of the University, and so continued until September, 1881. He is still Vice-President. In 1887 Dennison University, Ohio, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. During his Acting Presidency of the University the number of matriculates increased nearly forty per cent, and became greater than ever before attained in its history.

Dr. Purinton's most extensive effort of original work is a book entitled "Christian Theism; Its Claims and Sanctions," recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, in two simultaneous editions—one in New York, the other in London. He has also written systems of lectures on "Comparative Philology," and on "The

Sensibilities and the Will." "Contest of the Frogs" is the name of a rather extended poem written in 1888 and delivered before the Literary Societies of the University, and published by them. It possesses decided merit. He has written other shorter poems which reveal considerable poetic power.

Dr. Purinton is a musician. About forty of his pieces have been published, mostly as contributions to popular religious music books. In every case he wrote the words and composed the music. Several of these pieces have been sought and reprinted by other publishers. In 1875 he published a small book entitled "College Songs for West Virginia University."

In 1866 he connected himself with the Baptist Church, of which he is still a communicant. For seven successive years he was elected President of the Baptist Association of West Virginia, and is still the occupant of that responsible position.

July 6, 1876, Professor Purinton married Miss Florence A., eldest daughter of Professor F. S. Lyon. Four children were born to them, three of whom are still living. Their home is at Morgantown, the seat of the West Virginia University.

Dr. Purinton is a member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science."

ADAMS WILSON LORENTZ.

THE subject of this sketch has been for years in the front rank of West Virginia educators. He was born in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, May 28, 1836; attended the best private schools of Weston almost continuously until he was eighteen years of age, and in 1854 entered Morgantown Academy, the celebrated school of the late Rev. J. R. Moore, an educator of rare attainments. After studying for two years in the academy, young Lorentz became one of the teachers, continuing his studies, however, in the meantime. During his last two years in the academy, he became active Principal, owing to the illness of Professor Moore. He remained in the academy altogether about eight years. In 1857 Washington College, Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, *pro merito*.

During the winter of 1862-'3, Professor Lorentz was employed as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States army at Gauley Bridge, Fayette county. In 1863-'4 he was

engaged as a shipping clerk for the Government at Wheeling. In 1865-'6 he was paying teller in the First National Bank of Wheeling. Ill health forced him to resign the latter part of 1866, when he returned to Morgantown, and successfully conducted a mercantile business for eight years. In 1871 he was made a member of the faculty of the West Virginia University, where he is still employed. Since 1877 he has been Principal of the Preparatory Department of that institution. Professor Lorentz is a superior teacher, and has rendered universal satisfaction during his long connection with our State's highest educational institutions.

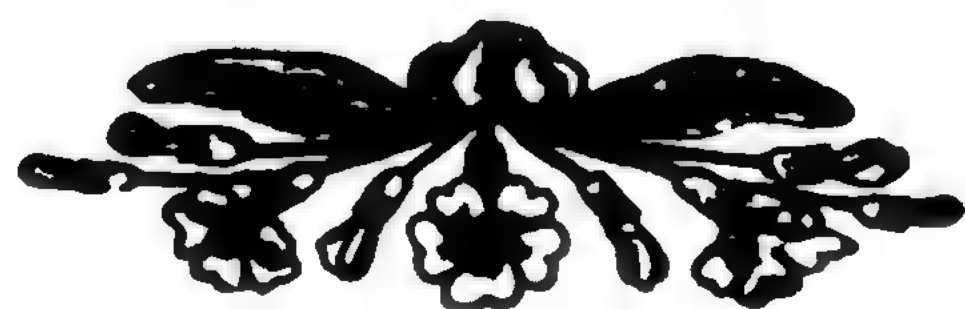
Professor Lorentz was elected a member of the first Board of Education of Monongalia county after the formation of the new State of West Virginia, and continued in that responsible position for many years. For a number of years he has been a Director in the Merchants' National Bank at Morgantown. He united with the M. E. Church in 1859 and has been a member of its official board for more than twenty years. March 4, 1859, he married Miss Mary R. Derring. One child, a son, was born to them, who grew to manhood, and died two years ago at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Professor Lorentz is a progressive, public-spirited man, and has always advocated the aggressive, enterprising side of all questions relating to the management of the University.

ROBERT CARTER BERKELEY.

ROBERT C. BERKELEY, M.A., Professor of Ancient Languages in the West Virginia University, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, August 1, 1837. He was educated at the best Preparatory schools of Virginia until his seventeenth year. He then taught school two years and entered the University of Virginia in his twentieth year. From this institution he graduated in 1861 with the degree of Master of Arts (M. A. U. of Virginia), the highest honor conferred by that institution. He served four years in the Confederate army, and was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox C. H. In the fall of 1865 he resumed the occupation of teaching. Two years afterwards he was elected President of Washington College, Mary-

land, and entered upon the duties of that position in February, 1868. He held this position five years and a-half, when he was elected to the Chair of Greek in the West Virginia University, which position he now occupies, in August, 1873. In 1885 he was elected Chairman of the Faculty of the West Virginia University, and held that position two years, when he resumed his regular duties as Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.





PROF. ISRAEL C. WHITE, A. M., PH. D.

ISRAEL CHARLES WHITE.

PROFESSOR I. C. WHITE was born in Monongalia county, November 1, 1848; entered the West Virginia University as a cadet at its organization, in September, 1867; graduated therefrom in the classical course, June 1872; teacher in Kenwood School, New Brighton, Pennsylvania, 1872-'3; in Monongalia county, 1874. He was appointed on the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, April, 1875, as assistant to Professor John J. Stevenson in the survey of Washington, Greene, South Allegheny and South Beaver counties; took Post-graduate course in Geology and Chemistry at Columbia College, New York, winter of 1875-'6, under Newberry and Chandler; appointed full Assistant Geologist on Pennsylvania survey April, 1876, and given charge of the region along the Pennsylvania and Ohio State line, where differences had arisen between the geologists of Ohio and those of Pennsylvania concerning the identity of the coal and Limestone beds of the two States. Professor White made an exhaustive study of the question in dispute, and demonstrated the truth so clearly that his views have never been questioned by either party to the controversy. He was elected Professor of Geology at the West Virginia University in June, 1877, but continued in the service of the Pennsylvania survey during vacations, until July 1, 1884, when he was appointed to a position in the United States Geological Survey, his duty being to prepare a monograph on the bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, which work he completed, and sent in for publication in August, 1888, and afterwards engaged in an exhaustive survey of the Allegheny Mountain region around White Sulphur Springs, in portions of Greenbrier, Monroe, Allegheny and Craig counties.

He is a voluminous author in his specialty, Geology, as the following list of his publications will show: Report (Q) on Beaver, Allegheny and South Butler counties, 337 pages, 1878; report (Q2) on Lawrence county and the Ohio line Geology, 336 pages, 1879; report (Q3) on Mercer county, 233 pages, 1880; report (P) on Permian Fossil Plants, joint author with Professor Wm. M. Fontaine, 143 pages, and 38 double page plates (lithographed), 1880; report (Q4) on Crawford and Erie counties, 406 pages, 1881; report (G5) on Susquehanna and Wayne counties, 243 pages, 1881; report (G6) on Pike and Monroe counties, 407

pages, 1882; report (G 7) on Wyoming, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Northumberland counties, 404 pages, 1883; report (T 3) on Huntington county, 471, pages, 1885; the Comparative Stratigraphy of the Bituminous Coal Measures in the Northern half of the Appalachian Coal Field (in press.) Besides these formal publications, Prof. White has contributed numerous articles on scientific subjects to the columns of *Science*, *The American Journal of Science*, the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society," *The Virginias*, and several others, his notes on the Geology of West Virginia, taken during class excursions being reprinted in the West Virginia University Catalogues for 1883, '84 and '85.

Professor White has been elected to membership in the following scientific societies: Fellow of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Fellow of the Geological Society of America, Fellow of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. He bears the degree of A.M., conferred by his *alma mater*, and the degree of Ph. D., or Doctor of Philosophy, conferred by the University of Arkansas.

Professor White has ably filled the chair of Geology and Natural History in the West Virginia University for many years. He stands at the very fore front of American Geologists, and is a recognized authority in that science throughout the Union.

WILLIAM P. WILLEY.

AS an educator and journalist Professor W. P. Willey, son of Senator Waitman T. Willey, is best known. He was born in Morgantown, Monongalia county, Virginia, May, 1840, and had the benefit of boyhood days in the center of the excellent schools of his section of the State. In 1862 he was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, studied law with his father and was admitted to the Bar in 1864; became Prosecuting Attorney for Monongalia county in 1866; was nominated for Attorney General by the State Democratic Convention of 1868, but was defeated along with the rest of the ticket. He located at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1873, but returned to West

Virginia in 1878 to accept the editorship of the *Daily Register* the leading party organ of the Democracy at Wheeling. With industry, tact and ability he managed the editorial interests of the paper till elected in 1883 to the chair of Law and History in the State University. Since that date has been continuously connected with that institution, holding the chair of Equity Jurisprudence and History. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1876.

JOHN I. HARVEY.

AMONG the State's finished scholars and successful educators we place Professor John I. Harvey, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a graduate from Richmond College of the class of 1859; attended the University of Virginia the session of 1859-'60; then to perfect himself and get broader views and principles he traveled in Europe and attended the Universities of Goettinger and Heidelberg, Germany, from 1860 to 1865. On his return to the United States he taught in Kentucky, then in Tennessee, and finally became Professor of Modern Languages in the West Virginia University, which position he has held since 1875; and is also Treasurer of the University. Professor Harvey was married July 10, 1867, to Miss M. S. Thompson, daughter of Major B. S. Thompson of (then Fayette), now Summers county, West Virginia. As an educator of the highest grade, it is to be hoped he will be for many years left to instruct our State's youth. He was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, July 14, 1840, but has resided in West Virginia since 1875.





PROF. A. R. WHITEHILL, A. M.

ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL.

ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL, Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the West Virginia State University, is a native of Pennsylvania, his parents, Stephen and Margaret Whitehill, having lived for more than fifty years in Beaver county, not far from the West Virginia line. He was born at Hookstown, August 4, 1850. Early in life having formed a taste for intellectual pursuits, his parents gave him every opportunity for advancement which the schools of his native town could afford. In 1870, he was admitted to the freshman class of Princeton College, New Jersey, President E. M. Turner, of the State University being his principal examiner. In this institution he remained four years, and throughout his course took rank among the first ten in a class that graduated one hundred members.

Having entered the lists as a competitor for the Experimental Science Fellowship, valued at six hundred dollars, he was awarded that prize on graduation, Dr. Brackett, author of Bracketts' Physics and Dr. Arnold Guyot, author of the Guyot Geographical Series, being examiners. The year after graduation, he went to Europe to pursue his favorite studies, and for a time was a student at the School of Mines at Freiberg in Germany, and afterwards at the famous University of Leipsic in the same country. While abroad he traveled extensively through Germany, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and other countries, and before he embarked for home, he had visited nearly every large city and country in Europe.

Returning to the United States during the centennial year, he went to San Francisco, and for four years held a professorship of physical science in one of the best institutions of the Pacific Coast. In 1881, during a visit to the East he was offered the principalship of the Linsly Institute in Wheeling, and accepting the position, he determined to make West Virginia his permanent home. He remained in Wheeling until 1885, when he was elected to the chair of Chemistry and Physics in the State University, which position he still holds. In addition to his other duties he has been made Meteorologist of the West Virginia Experiment Station, and was the author of Bulletin No. 2 of the Station, ten thousand copies of which were distributed throughout the State.

Apart from his work in the class-room, Professor Whitehill has been by no means idle, and since graduating at college, has been almost constantly engaged in newspaper work. For four years he was the regular Pacific Coast correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, and also wrote largely for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Philadelphia Press* and *New York Tribune*. More recently he has written a series of articles on the "Natural Sciences in the Common Schools," for the *West Virginia School Journal*.

Professor Whitehill was married in 1882 to Miss Anna, daughter of S. B. Wilson, of Beaver, Pa., and with his wife, two children, Elizabeth Wilson and Charles Alexander, constitute his family. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, are yet in the prime of life, and for many years will take a prominent part in the educational history of the State.

ST. GEORGE TUCKER BROOKE.

ST. GEORGE T. BROOKE, present Professor of Common and Statute Law in the University of West Virginia, was born July 22, 1844, at the University of Virginia. His father was a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Virginia, but his maternal grandfather, the late Henry St. George Tucker, was professor of Law in the Virginia University at the time of Mr. Brooke's birth. He was attending school in Richmond when the war broke out in 1861. In the fall of that year he applied for and was accepted, as a midshipman in the Confederate navy, and ordered to duty under Commodore Forrest, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. He served at that station, upon the "receiving ship," till the evacuation of Norfolk, when he was assigned to a gunboat, and ascended the James river to Richmond. He took part in the repulse of the Monitor and other Federal gunboats in their attack upon the fort at Drewry's Bluff. While in this service he fell into wretched health, and his appointment was revoked. After recruiting at home several months, in 1863 he volunteered into Co. B, Second Virginia Cavalry, in General Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade. He was at Gettysburg, Spottsylvania C. H., the Wilderness, and in one continuous fight from the Rappahannock to the James. He was so

severely wounded on the 28th of May, 1864, that he was never able to rejoin the army. After the war he taught school near Salem, Roanoke county. He attended the law school of the University of Virginia, 1867 to 1869, and was admitted and practiced law in Craig and Roanoke counties until the winter of 1870, when he removed to Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia. Here he practiced until the fall of 1878, when he accepted the appointment of Professor of Law in the University at Morgantown, which position he still occupies. The West Virginia University conferred upon him the degree of A.M. *pro honore*, and Wake Forest College, North Carolina, gave him the degree of LL. D.

JOHN ALVA MYERS.

PROFESSOR JOHN A. MYERS is one of West Virginia's practical educators, one who by the application of scientific research to agriculture "causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before." He is a native of West Liberty, Ohio county, Virginia, born May 29, 1853, but has been a resident of West Virginia more than twenty-four years. From the State Normal School at West Liberty he entered Bethany College, of which he is a graduate and post-graduate. Three years travel and study in Europe, Egypt and Palestine, added, make him a carefully educated scientific man. He is the author of a variety of scientific publications, mostly upon chemical topics and the relations of chemistry to agriculture. He was brought up on a farm; taught chemistry in Indiana, Kentucky and Mississippi—of which latter he was State Chemist six years, professor of the same in Kentucky University one year, and is now Director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown, West Virginia. He is a gentleman of rare attainments, and a young man of whom his mother State is justly proud.

JAMES S. STEWART.

JAMES S. STEWART, Assistant Professor in the School of Mathematics at the State University, was born January 5, 1854, at McCoy's Station, Jefferson county, Ohio. His parents were James R. M. and Cordelia K. Stewart, born in London,

England, but of Scotch parentage. He went to Morgantown, Monongalia county, West Virginia, in 1873; graduated at the University June 28, 1877, and in September of that year began to teach in his *alma mater*. He is still one of the professors on duty, and has had a successful career as a teacher.

POWELL BENTON REYNOLDS.

THE Rev. P. B. Reynolds, D.D., was born in Patrick county, Virginia, January 9, 1841. His parents were very plain, poor people. The part of the country in which he grew up was a newly settled, backwoods, isolated section. He worked on a little mountain farm till he was twenty years old. There were no schools in the region except an occasional session of two or three months of the primitive "subscription school," in which the merest rudiments of learning were taught. He had the benefit of not more than three months' tuition in these schools. Books were scarce in the region. He sent to New York for the first algebra he ever saw. Nearly the only reading matter accessible in his boyhood were the occasional sample copies of newspapers sent to his father, who was postmaster. These were devoured. By private study he qualified himself by the time he was sixteen or seventeen years old to teach such schools as the country could afford. He taught several sessions.

In 1860 he went to Kentucky. In 1861 he made arrangements to study law in the office of Hon. Thomas B. Monroe, Judge of the Federal Court for the District of Kentucky. But the war broke up the arrangement. He went into the Confederate army and served as a private soldier through the war. He was in many hard battles, but was never wounded. He spent the last winter of the war in the Federal prison at Point Lookout, Maryland. He devoted his time in prison to hard study.

While a soldier, Mr. Reynolds professed religion, and at the close of the war joined the Baptist Church and was immediately licensed to preach. In 1866 he entered Richmond College and continued altogether about four years. In 1872 he came to West Virginia to take charge of a school projected by the Baptists of the State, afterwards known as Shelton College. Here he taught ten or twelve years—for many years keeping up the institution entirely

by his own efforts. Many of his pupils fill high positions in this and other States. He interested himself in the Prohibition movement in the State, writing much for the papers and lecturing in many places. In 1882 he ~~was~~ proposed ~~as a~~ candidate for Congress in the Third District, and although he made no canvass and withdrew his name some time before the election, he received over 1,400 votes. In 1884 he ~~was~~ President for a short time of Buckner College, in Arkansas. Returning to West Virginia in 1885, he was elected to the chair of English in the State University, which position he still holds. In 1889 his *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of D.D.

Prof. Reynolds has been twice married, first in 1868 to a Miss Woolwine, of Virginia, and in 1874, to Miss Love, of Putnam county, W. Va. He possesses scholarly attainments and is one of the foremost educators of the State and a leader in his denomination.





PROF. J. W. HARTIGAN, M. D.

JAMES WILLIAM HARTIGAN.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. HARTIGAN, M.D., whose portrait appears with this sketch, was born in Lexington, Virginia, April 19, 1863. His father was John Wesley Hartigan, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, of the numerous family of that name in the county of Rockbridge. The names of his parents sufficiently indicate that he is of Irish extraction. Shortly after his birth, his father died of wounds received in the army during the rebellion.

Some years after the close of hostilities, his widowed mother became the wife of Dr. John Daily, of Westernport, Maryland. At the schools of the latter town and Piedmont, West Virginia, the subject of this sketch received a good common school education. He afterward received the appointment of State cadet to the University of West Virginia, which institution he attended for four years, devoting much of his time to the study of natural history. The bent of his mind leading him to the medical profession, he attended the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, from which school he graduated, bearing away one of the honors of the class. He then entered upon the practice of medicine at Piedmont, West Virginia, but shortly thereafter removed to Wilsonia, Grant county, West Virginia. His desire for more advanced knowledge in his chosen profession, led him to attend the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, where he graduated with high honors, and was selected, after competent examination, as an ambulance surgeon to that hospital—which was a staff position—where he acquired a fine reputation as a prompt and efficient officer.

While at the latter institution, surrounded by all the advantages of modern medicine and surgery, he took private instructions from eminent physicians and surgeons, notably, Professors A. A. Smith, R. Ogden, Doremus, and J. D. Bryant, on operative surgery, etc. From these and other eminent masters in their respective departments, he received the highest testimonials of excellence.

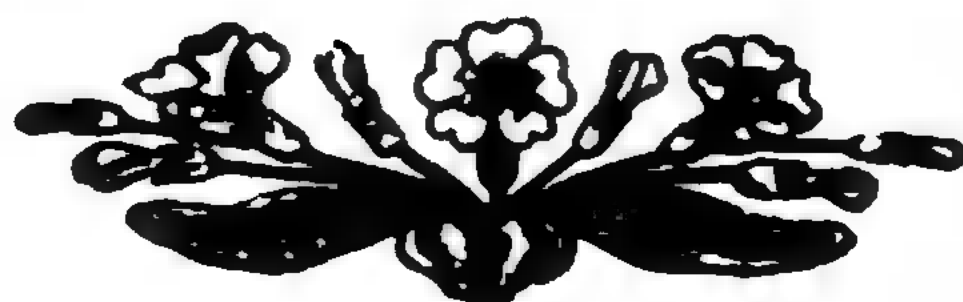
In June, 1887, he was selected by the Board of Regents of West Virginia University to fill the chair of Natural History and as Lecturer on Human Anatomy. The name of the school has since been changed and his chair is now known as the

Chair of Biology, and includes geology, structural botany, anatomy, microscopy, etc.

In 1888 he passed the examination at the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, of Indianapolis, and received the degree of M.D. from that institution, and shortly after, took the degree of D.S. from the Post-Graduate Department of the University of Wooster, Ohio; he also received the degree of A.M. from the West Virginia University.

It will be seen from the foregoing sketch that Professor Hartigan has achieved at a very early age, as much as men ordinarily attain in a lifetime.

In person his physique is splendid and capable of great endurance and strain of mental exertion. He is a constant worker and unremitting in his application to his studies. His chief intellectual strength lies, perhaps, in his power of analysis. By that gift he penetrates the hidden secrets of nature and extorts from her a favorable response. He is a born naturalist, and no process of the common "mother of us all" is too insignificant to claim his scrutiny or escape his notice. It is this faculty of analysis and thorough research that makes him so successful in imparting his knowledge to those who attend his department at the University. Being acquainted with his subjects, he is very fluent as a lecturer and possesses a charm for his hearers. No school has a superior teacher of anatomy; being acquainted with Comparative Anatomy and possessed of rare powers as a speaker, he holds by his eloquence the interested attention of his students upon the most intricate questions of Biology.





HON S. B. ELKINS.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

UPON the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio at Piedmont, and still in process of construction southward with ultimate destination down Elk river to the capital city of Charleston, is located and laid out the town of Elkins, named in honor of the able legislator, orator and liberal capitalist whose name and bland features characterize this sketch.

The enterprise, in which years ago he joined the distinguished James G. Blaine, Henry G. Davis and others of equal prominence, is pushing its way surely through a range of counties in our State rich in mineral resources and long awaiting the development certain to follow as this road is completed. At this station in Tucker county, is building the palatial residence of this influential citizen whose name, in 1884, from its prominence in political organization, was a household word, as the lieutenant of Presidential Candidate Blaine.

Hon. Stephen B. Elkins is a representative man, truly American in the broadest sense. From boyhood he has been, as far as human effort is possible, the arbiter of his own fortune. Without the benefit of property inheritance or the inspiration of a long line of notable ancestry, he has pushed his way to an enviable and honorable distinction, which reaches beyond the confines of a single State.

Indeed, in all that goes to make up real manhood, there are few more noteworthy figures than he in our country. He is rather a worker and thinker than a talker, and without seeking notoriety and ostentation, he has become recognized as a moving force in the worlds of politics and business. He is truly a many sided man, and finds time for much besides business and public affairs. He is an effective speaker, well read, and possesses a large fund of general information. He is fond of science, and keeps himself posted in the literature of the day.

He was born September 26, 1841, in Perry county, Ohio. His early boyhood, like that of other illustrious men of this continent, was spent in muscular duty upon his father's farm, and in attendance upon the public school in an adjacent town, where he was fitted for college. He then entered the University of Missouri, where diligent study and innate ability placed him at the head of his classes, and enabled him to graduate at the age

of eighteen. At this period his family suffered financial reverses which partly threw the young graduate upon his own resources, and uplifted in his path obstacles which to a less resolute youth might appear insurmountable. Not so with him, however. With that invincible will and firmness of purpose so characteristic of his subsequent life, he entered the law school and worked his way up, gaining admission to the Bar in 1864. New Mexico then invited to its limits men of enterprise, perseverance and talent, and thither, upon receiving his diploma, young Elkins went fearlessly. Here an unexpected difficulty appeared in the way; more than half the population was of Spanish extraction and spoke that language. It was necessary, in order to transact legal business successfully, to write and speak the language. Far from being discouraged by the new obstacle which faced his career, Mr. Elkins nerved himself once more to intellectual effort, and within one year was completely master of the Spanish tongue.

From that time his progress in influence and popularity was rapid. Within the first year of his residence in the Territory he was elected to the Legislature, and soon after was appointed Attorney General. An additional honor was conferred upon him by President Andrew Johnson, who designated him United States Attorney for the Territory, which appointment he held for four years into the succeeding Grant administration. In 1872 he resigned the office of United States Attorney, and was elected Delegate to represent the Territory in the Forty-third Congress of the United States. After serving his first two years with fidelity and popularity, he visited Europe, and upon his return was sincerely surprised to find that during his absence his friends and numerous admirers had elected him for a second term, to the Forty-fourth Congress. This tribute of appreciation, conferred without any solicitation or action on his part, was a distinguished compliment seldom awarded to men in political life.

While in the National Legislature he won the confidence and friendship of the ablest and best men over the entire land. In alluding to him one of his colleagues pays this tribute to his merits: "His intellectual strength, his sound sense, his generous nature and high-minded personal worth won him the friendship of the best men of all parties. This high regard, won by

the force of his own liberal merits, he has constantly kept, and it has changed only to be brightened by lapse of time."

During his second term the question of admission of New Mexico as a State of the Union came up in Congress. It is needless to state that the most ardent advocate of the Territory's admission to the dignity of a sovereign State was Delegate Elkins, and nobly did he discharge the trust. His speech, ardent, logical and impassioned, placed him in public estimation in the front rank as a reasoner and debater. His eloquent effort alone carried the measure through the House and hushed every opposition which might otherwise have influenced to retard its enactment.

For thirteen years he has successfully pursued his legal practice. As a financier he developed remarkable aptness. The same number of years he was President of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, which he had organized, establishing for it a national name that placed it in credit with the foremost institutions in the land.

In politics his role has not been that of a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, but rather that of the business man whose remarkable soundness of judgment and skill in the management of men make his opinion respected in the most important councils of his party.

During his Congressional term he wedded the daughter of Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, a lady of amiability, womanly refinement and mental and social accomplishment.

Hitherto, till within the last two years, he has, in the management of his extending railroad, land and coal mine interests, had his business office in New York, and therefore his winter home in that metropolis, while his summer residence has been near his West Virginia investments, at Deer Park cottage. He has an interesting family of children to whose education, comfort and happiness he is devotedly attached. His home, now transferred to West Virginia, is surrounded by everything which can make life attractive, enjoyable and elevating. Here he finds a nepenthe for business cares and worry—if he ever allows them such force—and a real solace in the tranquil joys of home.

He is an ardent advocate of Home Rule for Ireland, as well as the American States and Territories; is in sympathy with and does much to encourage the benevolent movements and so-

cieties of the age; is deeply and sincerely interested in the labor question, and has done much by pen and tongue, and by practical illustration as well, to promote harmony and confidence, which he believes should exist between capital and labor, employer and employed. He takes part in all that concerns the welfare of the community in which he resides, the prosperity of his State, and the progress of the Nation in true manhood and real reforms.

For a decade he has been financially interested in West Virginia's prosperity, mechanical, agricultural, industrial and political. His large investments within our borders have drawn his residence at last within our confines. During the campaign of 1884, when attention was turned to the probabilities of placing the State with its Presidential Electors in the Republican column, he, as the adviser of standard bearer Blaine, his warm personal friend, conferred with prominent leaders in the State, and saw as he thought the certain fingers pointing ultimately to its alignment away from the dominant party. In 1888 he delivered addresses on protective tariff, in which he is a firm believer, all over West Virginia, never failing to interest by his logic, his facts, and his eloquent expression.

The portrait fronting this sketch, while not giving full expression to his kindly eyes, indicative of benevolent heart and manly purposes, yet seem to invite your friendship and your honorable esteem and confidence.

In physique Mr. Elkins is robust, in manner gentle, in voice clear but tender, in tastes refined, in intellect vigorous, in logic and oratory perspicuous and convincing. In his habits he is domestic rather than social, shrinks from crowds and public places, is rarely seen at clubs or even hotels except on business. Is literary in his mental desires, a great reader, and keeps his Latin and Greek books about him in his office or cottage, ready to snatch up at any moment of leisure.

In 1888 he delivered before the literary societies of the West Virginia University an eloquent, forcible, patriotic and very practical address upon American Civilization. He believes in America, her people, her future. He believes also in West Virginia, and has cast his social and political, as he has long since his financial destiny, with our citizens. He exhibits his faith by his planting his well earned capital, his energies and his time

in the development of our mineral endowments, and the opening up of our forests and mines to the commerce of an outside world. These are the benefactors, the truly valuable citizens we are anxious to welcome, honor and retain.

HENRY HAYMOND.

THE first Haymond who settled in the section now called West Virginia, was William, of Montgomery county, Maryland, who had been a soldier in Colonial service with General Washington, and located in 1773 in West Augusta, Virginia, near the present site of Morgantown. In 1784, when Harrison county was organized, he was appointed principal surveyor, and held office thirty-seven years, dying in 1821. All the Haymonds of Marion, Braxton and Harrison are descended from him. His great grandson, the subject of this sketch, was born January 6, 1837, in Clarksburg, Virginia, attended the Northwestern Academy and the Loudoun Agricultural Institute; studied law with and was in the office of Judge John S. Hoffman, until 1861, then was appointed Captain in the Eighteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry, serving in the regular army until 1870. During the war he served in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and various skirmishes. He served also on the plains in Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska, taking part in several Indian expeditions. He was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel for bravery in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga; resigned from the army in 1870; held the position of Recorder of Clarksburg, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, President of the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1884, a member of the House of Delegates in 1887, serving upon the committees of Military Affairs, Arts and Sciences and General Improvements, and Mines and Mining. In 1888 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison county, which position he now holds.



HON. JOHN T. M'GRAW.

JOHN THOMAS MCGRAW.

NO branch of the United States service is more important in its bearings upon the people than that which regulates the amount they directly, or indirectly, pay toward the public treasury. Hence the position of Internal Revenue Collector, in a State even so small as West Virginia, is a responsible and coveted trust. To fill its various duties well, between the Government and the governed, requires tact as well as executive ability.

The recent incumbent, and appointee of four years ago to that office, will be recognized in the portrait facing this sketch. He is the son of Thomas McGraw, the pioneer merchant and grocer of Grafton, in Taylor county. There was born on the 12th day of January, 1856, the son, John T. McGraw. His ancestors were Thomas McGraw, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Grafton, and Mary B. Luley, both having emigrated from Ireland at a very early age.

Mr. McGraw was educated primarily at the excellent college of St. Vincent, in Wheeling, of this State, and afterwards in the celebrated Yale University, at New Haven, Connecticut, graduating from the Law Department of the latter institution in the class of 1876. He was admitted to the Taylor county Bar in the same Centennial year, and has practiced his profession, with office at the county seat thereof since that time. Shortly after coming to the Bar he was appointed one of the West Virginia counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has since continued as such legal adviser and attorney. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Taylor county, and served efficiently and popularly in that capacity until the spring of 1885.

In 1882 he was appointed an aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the Staff of Hon. Jacob B. Jackson, Governor of West Virginia. He held such semi-civil and military position during that administration of four years. In the spring of 1886, upon the expiration of his term of service as Prosecuting Attorney, he was appointed by President Cleveland, during the vacation of the Senate, Collector of Internal Revenue for the collection district including all the counties of the State of West Virginia, and at the following session of the Senate was nominated and confirmed as such Collector. An ardent Demo-

crat in his political faith, and believing that each National Administration should have its responsible and important offices in the hands of those in sympathy with its policy, on the 18th of May, 1889, he surrendered his commission and voluntarily resigned his office, to take effect at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, on which date the office was promptly, and in excellent shape, transferred to Albert B. White, of Parkersburg, who was appointed by President Harrison to succeed to the office upon the acceptance of the resignation of Col. McGraw.

In his management of the collections through his jurisdiction of our fifty-four counties, he was satisfactory to the people who had business duties and relations with the Collector, and eminently so to the Government over him. During the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed the United States Disbursing Agent for the public buildings at Clarksburg, Charleston and Wheeling, and as such disbursed the funds appropriated by Congress for the construction and enlargement of these buildings.

He has resumed the practice of law at Grafton; is unmarried; comparatively young in years and features, and with a promising future before him.

HEDGMAN SLACK.

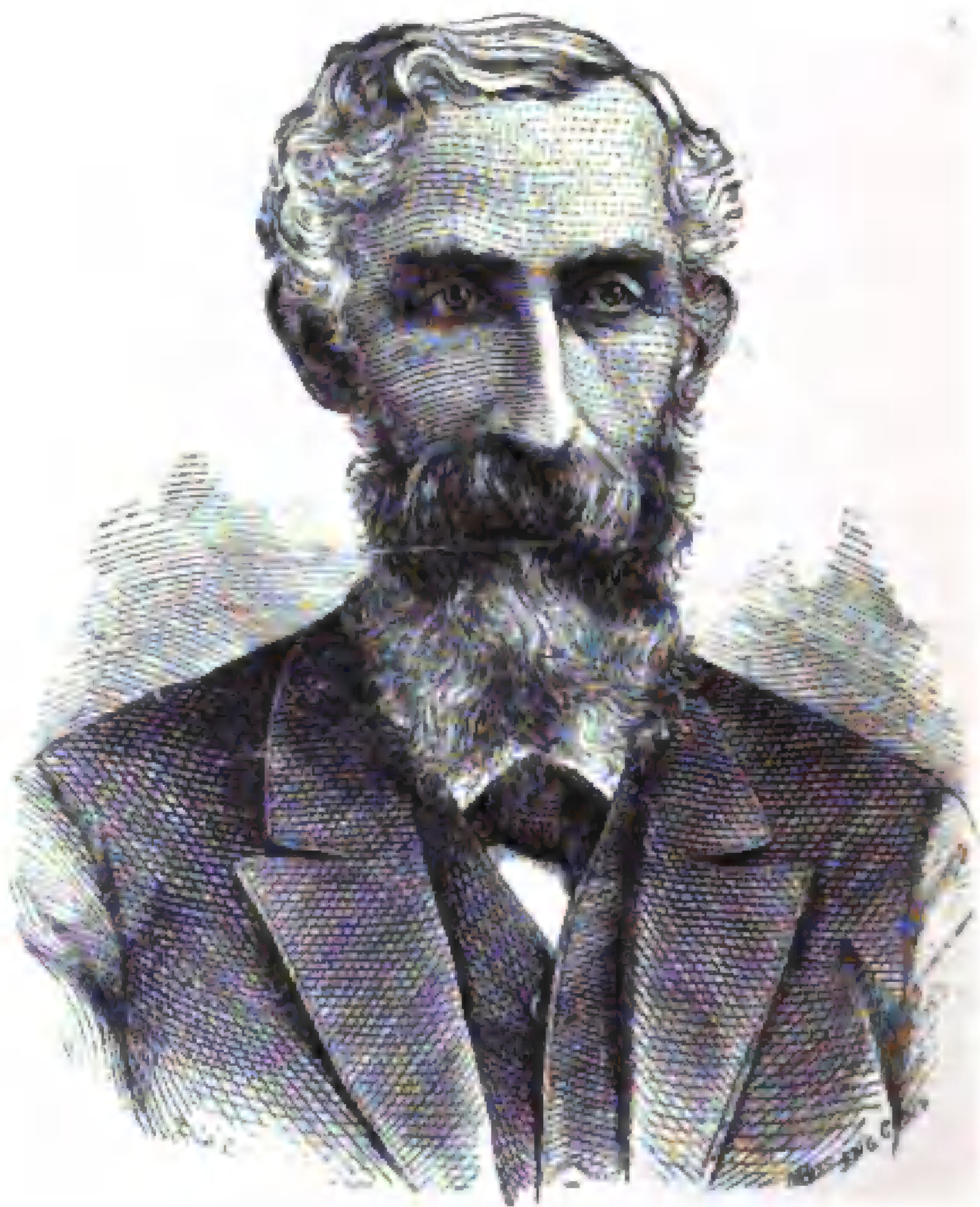
HEDGMAN SLACK was born in 1834, in Kanawha county, Virginia. His education was obtained in the district schools of that day. When his country called for volunteers, early in 1861, young Slack, in company with his younger brother—Greenbury, who was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia—enlisted in the Union army, the former in the Fourth, and the latter in the Thirteenth Virginia Regiments. Both of the brothers were made captains. The Fourth Virginia Regiment was changed to the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, and Captain Hedgman Slack was elected its first Major. He was a man of great courage, and in several severe engagements commanded his regiment. April 20, 1868, President Grant appointed him United States Marshal for West Virginia, which office he held for nine consecutive years. He now resides on his farm seven miles northeast of Charleston.

PETER DARNEL.

PETER DARNEL was born in Ohio county, near Wheeling, Virginia, October 11, 1816. He resided on a farm until seventeen years old, then learned the trade of a blacksmith, and at the age of nineteen moved to Kanawha county, and locating near Blackshire's Mills, learned and pursued the business of a mill-wright. He was a captain in the militia from 1843 to 1850. At the formation of Roane county he was a Justice of the Peace and served until 1858, then removed to Mason county and there served as President of the Board of Education. He was three years in the Union army as Captain of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, West Virginia Infantry. He enlisted September 9, 1862, and was mustered out June 24, 1865. In that year he was elected to the Legislature from Mason county, and served on the Committee of Military, session of 1866. His mother's father, Robert Thornton, received the original grant to the land on which the city of Parkersburg now stands. In 1881 Captain Darnel removed from West Columbia, Mason county, to Big Sandy, Kanawha county, and there died June 9, 1889.

OLIVER W. O. HARDMAN.

OLIVER W. O. HARDMAN was born in Tyler county, Virginia, September 23, 1850. He was educated in the common schools, and taught therein for eight years, beginning at the age of eighteen; was elected to the State Legislature from his county to the session of 1877, and served therein on several committees. The next four years he devoted to legal writing, surveying and politics. In 1881 he was appointed deputy in the Sheriff's office and served four years, then engaged in the combined pursuits of farming, grazing, lumbering and milling. For the four years from January, 1889, he was elected Sheriff of the county, in which position he serves the people acceptably and faithfully. He is a man of superior ability and large political influence. As a platform speaker, he has but few superiors in West Virginia.

**ALEXANDER L. WADE.**

ALEXANDER L. WADE.

ALEXANDER L. WADE, eldest son of George and Anna Wade, was born near Rushville, Indiana, February 1, 1832. His father and mother were natives of Virginia, the former of Monongalia county, and the latter of Washington county. In 1839 the family moved from Indiana to Monongalia county, where, in 1846, the father died, leaving the family no fortune save the force of a Christian example. Alexander, being then eldest of five children, and at the time of his father's death but fourteen years of age, undertook to aid his mother in maintaining the family, a work which he continued till after he reached his majority. He had early imbibed a love for reading and an earnest desire to be a scholar; but schools were inferior and books were scarce, and his time was divided between labor and study, while his earnings went to buy bread for the family and books for the library.

In 1848, being but sixteen years of age, he began teaching school. The two succeeding years he worked in summer and taught in winter. From that time till the beginning of the war, in 1861, he made teaching his vocation. During all these years he was an earnest student, mastering, one by one, without an instructor, most of the college branches and several subjects outside of an ordinary college course.

In 1852 he made a public profession of religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received license as a local preacher in 1860, was constituted a deacon by Bishop Clark in 1866, and was ordained an elder in 1874, by Bishop Scott. In October, 1883, the West Virginia Lay-Electoral Conference, held at Wheeling, elected him a delegate to the General Conference held at Philadelphia, in May, 1884.

He married, in 1854, Hattie Sanders, daughter of John and Elizabeth Sanders, of Monongalia county. They have six children,—three sons and three daughters, named in the order of their ages, Clark C., Spencer S., Mary E., Anna B., Charles A., and Hettie L.

In 1861 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Monongalia county, and he moved to Morgantown, where he has ever since resided.

In 1863, when the new State of West Virginia was formed and the County Court was abolished, he was elected County Recorder,

which office he held, by election, four successive terms of two years each. Upon his retirement from the Recorder's office, in January, 1871, he was elected Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, and in the summer of the same year he became Principal of the public schools of Morgantown. Though his official duties had been fairly remunerative, and though he had been buying and selling real estate with a good degree of success, he had not felt satisfied since he left the school room. His duties as Principal of the public schools were to him so much more enjoyable than the recording of deeds, the searching of records, and the buying and selling of real estate, that he determined to devote himself entirely to the educational work.

In the autumn of 1873, in order to widen his work as an educator, he engaged with Superintendent Cox to visit the schools of Monongalia county. This work he continued through the Superintendent's term of two years. In 1875 he was elected Superintendent of Monongalia county, to which office he was re-elected in 1877.

He had long entertained the belief that there is entirely too much waste in country school work, and while County Superintendent he saw this fact in a still clearer light. He saw that average students in academies and colleges complete more branches in a single year than the average pupils in country schools complete in the entire school period. After much careful study he became satisfied that the chief cause of difference is found in the fact that in all higher schools there is a definite work to do, a definite time in which it ought to be done, and a test as to whether it is well done, while in country schools no such provisions exist. He, therefore, determined to introduce into the country schools of his county a system of graduation similar to that of academies and colleges.

In the autumn of 1874 he began to organize graduating classes in the country schools of his county; but the first classes graduated and the first common school diplomas were granted in the spring of 1876,—the centennial of American Independence. The first common school catalogue was published in the autumn of the same year, and alumni associations were formed the following year. So wide-spread was the progress of the new plan that General Eaton, Chief of the National Bureau of Education, at Washington, in his annual report for 1878, says:

“Of all the plans developed none has excited more attention than that known as the ‘Graduating System for Country Schools,’ devised by A. L. Wade, Superintendent of Monongalia county, West Virginia. * * * It has been reviewed by all the educational journals, and has excited the attention of the principal State Superintendents of the country.”

In July, 1879, by invitation, he read a paper on this subject before the National Educational Association at Philadelphia. The Association, after thoroughly discussing the subject, adopted the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That the attention of the State Superintendents of Public Instruction throughout the United States be called to the propriety of adopting a graduating system for country schools.”

Since the passage of the foregoing resolution several States have adopted the system entire, others are testing it in single counties, and the plan bids fair to become universal.

Upon his retirement from the Superintendency in 1879, he entered upon the work of writing a book entitled “A Graduating System for Country Schools,” which he completed in 1881. The book is published in Boston, but is sold also by leading houses in several of the larger cities.

Wishing to test new educational methods under circumstances presumably the least favorable, he asked, in 1880, to be appointed Principal of the Morgantown colored school. His experiments proved not only the value of his methods, but the capabilities of the colored people.

In February, 1884, by invitation, he discussed “Supervision in Country Schools” before the National Association of School Superintendents, held at Washington, District of Columbia. His paper upon this subject is published by the National Bureau of Education.

In June, 1886, he was elected to membership in the American Institute of Civics, Boston, and was afterward chosen one of its counsellors.

Though actively engaged a part of his time in primary teaching, his chief employment from 1881 to 1884, inclusive, was that of a lecturer and institute instructor. In this field he was intimately associated with such men as State Superintendent Smart, of Indiana ; State Commissioner Burns, of Ohio ; State Superintendent Butcher, of West Virginia ; State Superintendent Nor-

throp, of Connecticut; State Superintendent Apgar, of New Jersey; State Superintendent Newell, of Maryland; City Superintendent Peaslee, of Cincinnati, and Professor DeGraff, author of "School Room Guide." The following are the subjects of his most popular platform lectures:

- I. Fun as a Factor in Lengthening Life.
- II. How to make our Homes Handsome, Healthy, and Happy.
- III. Sunshine in Christian Countries.
- IV. Hinderances and Helps to Popular Education.
- V. How to Make the Honeymoon last through Life.

In studying the needs of the schools from the standpoint of an institute instructor in several States, he came to the conclusion that no other one thing so crippled the school work as does the want of a comprehensive dictionary in each school room, as a book of reference for teacher and pupils.

With an earnest wish to relieve this want, early in the autumn of 1884 he sought and secured the West Virginia agency for Unabridged and Intermediate Dictionaries, and at once entered upon the work of supplying the schools through boards of education. So wide was his success from the very beginning of this work, that State Superintendent B. L. Butcher, in his report to the Legislature, in January, 1885, under the head of "Dictionaries," says:

"I am pleased to be able to report that the work of supplying the schools with dictionaries has been undertaken, and is going forward with marked success under the management of Professor A. L. Wade, who is giving the work his personal attention. Nothing in the line of school-helps is of greater necessity, or contributes more to secure the correct use and pronunciation of the mother-tongue, than convenient access while in school to a comprehensive dictionary."

In January, 1887, State Superintendent B. S. Morgan, in his report to the Legislature, speaking of the same subject, says: "During the past two years, Professor A. L. Wade has been engaged in introducing Unabridged dictionaries in the free schools, and has met with excellent success. I commend this work and desire to see it go forward; the Unabridged dictionary should find a place in every school house in the State."

The plan which he has projected is:

1. Supply each school room in the State with a dictionary, as

a book of reference, giving all needed information in the matter of words.

2. Supply each school in the State with an encyclopædia giving information upon all subjects.

When all the schools of the State are thus supplied, our youth will have access to the best sources of information, and will learn in school the habit of searching for themselves,—a habit which, when once formed, will last throughout life. With this end in view, he is giving the work the benefit of his best strength, both in body and brain.

Possessing in a fair degree the ability to make money, he turned away from business in the prime of life in order that he might devote himself to the improvement of primary schools. Few men of his attainments have devoted themselves so entirely to this work.

Though his chief calling is that of an educator, he has not confined himself entirely to school work. The church, the Sunday school, the Bible cause, and the temperance movement have each received a due portion of his time and attention. He served for several years as agent and distributor of the American Bible Society, and as a member of the West Virginia State Temperance Executive Committee.

He long since chose as his life motto, and as his favorite verse in the English language,—

“I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too ;
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task my God assigned me,
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.”

He is ardently attached to teachers, and is proud of the teacher's calling. In an address to the teachers of his county, he once said, “I love the teacher better than I love men and women of any other calling or profession, and I want these teachers, when I die, to bear me to my last resting place and inscribe upon my tombstone, ‘A. L. Wade, Teacher, and Author of a Graduating System for Country Schools.’ ”



HON. D. B. LUCAS, LL. D.

DANIEL BEDINGER LUCAS.

DANIEL BEDINGER LUCAS, L.L. D., the poet of the Shenandoah Valley, was born at Charlestown, Virginia, March 16, 1836. On his father's side, Mr. Lucas is a lineal descendant of Robert Lucas, of Deverall, Lingbridge, of the county of Wiltes, England, who was among the first settlers in the Province of Pennsylvania. His name is found in the ancient registry of Bucks county, where he arrived, as we learn from that chronicle, "the fourth of the fourth month, 1679," in the good ship "Elizabeth and Mary," of Waymouth. His wife, Elizabeth, and their children, arrived nine months later in the "Content," of London.

Robert Lucas was a member of the first Assembly, under Penn's Charter, of 1682. He signed the acceptance of this great bill of rights, "at Philadelphia, the second month, 1683." He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly of 1687 and 1688, and died during the session of the latter year. He was a considerable land owner, his farm lying on Falls River, in the parish of that name. He left a son, Edward, who was a supervisor in 1730, of Falls township, Pennsylvania. In a few years after this date, Edward crossed the mountains and took up his home in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, settling a large tract of land, on the head waters of Rattle Snake Run, which empties into the Potomac a few miles below Shepherdstown. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Darke, sister of the famous General William Darke, of Revolutionary fame. He had seventeen children, the eldest of whom, Edward, was born in 1738. In the sanguinary annals of Indian warfare, of that age, and in the still more destructive campaigns of the old French war, in one of which Braddock fell, and in another Washington became a prisoner, Edward Lucas and several of his brothers distinguished themselves by numerous feats of daring courage, and bodily strength, in hand to hand conflicts with the Indians. In Captain Morgan's celebrated company, which at the first drum beat of the Revolution, marched by a "bee-line to Boston," Edward Lucas was first lieutenant. His fifth brother, William, was perhaps the most intrepid Virginian who figured in the old Indian campaigns. He took up arms at the age of seventeen, and after the death of four of his brothers, who had been massacred with all the atrocities peculiar to savages, his avenging rifle rang

requiem to many a tawny son of the forest in the wild Virginia and Pennsylvania mountains. Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was a son of this William Lucas. Edward Lucas, the elder brother of William, also left a son Robert, who was born in 1766, in that part of Berkeley county, Virginia, now forming Jefferson county, West Virginia. This Robert left issue three sons, Edward, Robert and William Lucas, the last named father of Daniel B. Lucas. Edward, the eldest of three brothers, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as lieutenant in the battle of North Point, and in the fight at Crany Island. He was elected to Congress from the Valley district, in 1833, and served two sessions. William Lucas, his youngest brother, was also elected from the same district, and served two terms in Congress from 1839 to 1843. This gentleman was an able lawyer and an opulent planter. His beautiful estate, called Rion Hall, which he bequeathed at his death, in 1877, to his only surviving child, Daniel Bedinger Lucas, is situated upon a commanding eminence a short distance from the Shenandoah river, in one of the most picturesque regions to be found in the whole Valley of Virginia.

The maiden name of William Lucas' wife was Virginia A. Bedinger. She was a daughter of Captain Daniel Bedinger, a Revolutionary soldier and a man of great poetical genius. One of the effusions of his pen, styled "The Cossack Celebration," was a poem of extraordinary vigor, which would not discredit the author of Hudibras.

Daniel B. Lucas was the third child and second son of his parents. After attending several private academies, he was sent to the University of Virginia, first during the session of 1851-1852, and continued there for four years, graduating, on the elective system, in most of the schools of that famous seat of learning. Mr. Lucas excelled in oratory, and was the valedictorian of the Jefferson Society of the University, in 1856. He entered the well known law-school of Judge John W. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Virginia, and having graduated there, commenced the practice of law at Charlestown, his native place, in the Spring of 1859. At the beginning of the following year, he moved to Richmond, and was in that city when the civil war broke out. He joined the staff of General Henry A. Wise, in June, 1861, and served under him during his campaign in the Kanawha Valley, which terminated October 1, 1861.

Mr. Lucas' poems, many of which were written during the war and were filled with a martial tone, early attracted attention to their author as a man of genius. He ran the blockade to Canada, leaving Richmond, January 1, 1865, in order to assist in the defence of Captain John Yates Beall, a college friend of his youth, who was tried as a spy and guerrilla at Governor's Island, New York, by a court martial, and convicted and executed February 24, 1865. Captain Beall's defence was conducted by the famous lawyer, James T. Brady. Mr. Lucas not having been permitted by General Dix, the Commandant of the department, to take part in his friend's defence, he remained in Canada for the next few months and there wrote, shortly after the surrender of General Lee, his celebrated poem, "The Land Where we Were Dreaming," which was published, first in the *Montreal Gazette*, and afterwards reproduced in many papers, both in England and the United States. His next publication was a memoir of John Yates Beall, containing Beall's life and diary, and the official report of his trial. [John Lovell, Montreal, 1865.]

Mr. Lucas returned to West Virginia shortly after the close of the war, but was excluded from the practice of his profession by the test oath until 1870. On resuming practice, he entered into partnership with that distinguished jurist, Judge Thomas C. Green, afterwards president of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia. In 1869-70, he was co-editor of the *Southern Metropolis*, a weekly published in Baltimore, owned and conducted as editor and chief by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, L.L. D. Of this paper the late Alexander H. Stephens, said: "I have read the *Southern Metropolis* from its first number, and have often said, and now repeat, that it comes nearer filling the place of the *London Saturday Review* than any other paper on this continent."

Mr. Lucas soon attained high rank in his profession, and for the past fifteen years, as the West Virginia Reports show, has been one of the most distinguished and successful practitioners before the Court of Appeals of that State. Of forty-five cases which he argued before that tribunal, some of which involved profound questions of law, he has gained thirty and lost fifteen.

In 1872 he was Democratic Presidential Elector for his Congressional District, and again in 1876. In 1884 he was Elector-at-large on the Cleveland ticket in West Virginia.

Mr. Lucas took a conspicuous part in these campaigns as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, of which he has always been an uncompromising champion. His addresses on the "Renaissance of the Jeffersonian Democracy," and kindred topics, have exercised a potential influence upon public sentiment in West Virginia. Wendell Phillips, during the days of the Abolition movement, never displayed more resolute purpose or inflexible devotion to his cause than Daniel B. Lucas has shown in his rigid adherence, both in practice and oratorical appeals, to the Jeffersonian standard of Democracy.

Mr. Lucas was Regent of the State University for eight years, and in July, 1876, he was unanimously elected Professor of Law in that institution, an honor which his law practice compelled him to decline. For the same reason he also declined, in the same year, the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of his Circuit, to which he was appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Hoge. He received the degree of L.L. D. in 1884 from the University of West Virginia.

Mr. Lucas was elected to the Legislature of his State in 1884, and took an active part in the public business. His opposition to sumptuary laws, and to co-education of the sexes in the State University, was very marked, and his advocacy of a system of high license and equalization of taxation of all property, whether real or personal, corporate or individual, was earnest, powerful, and in some respects, effective. He maintained that inequality of taxation, in one form or another, has been the bane of all republics.

In the fall of 1886 he was re-elected to the Legislature. His career, this session, was chiefly distinguished for persistent opposition to the corrupt and corrupting influence of railway domination in the State. Mr. Lucas introduced a bill against the acceptance and use of free passes by public officials, which he forced through the Lower Branch, in spite of a strong but covert opposition on the part of monopolists and their tools; also a bill to compel the railroads to fence their tracks. His most notable act was his resistance to the tyranny of the caucus which proposed to re-elect the President of the Standard Oil Company, of West Virginia, Hon. Johnson N. Camden, to the Senate of the United States. In a speech delivered in joint Assembly,

February 14, 1887, Mr. Lucas denounced the dictation of a packed caucus, and said: "Does any man here believe if Mr. Camden's name were presented at a primary election, that the free Democracy of this State would select him as United States Senator? No man dares assert such a proposition. Nearly every one of his champions upon this floor carefully concealed his preference before his election. Out of five thousand Democratic majority in this State at the Presidential election of 1884, three counties which I have enumerated, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy, contributed three thousand five hundred. The fiat of the true Democracy has gone forth, and Mr. Camden cannot be re-elected, unless by a Republican coalition. We have fought the battle against monopoly too long in this State to be willing now to surrender our principles. It is this that encourages us—that the truths on which our Democracy is founded, as the party of the people, though baffled for a time, eventually carry conviction to the masses. And the masses once inspired, the press and the leaders take new departures, and correct their courses. With this faith and the ultimate triumph of political truth, while others have been preaching Democracy, as an organization without convictions, we have been endeavoring to breathe into it the vitality of correct principles, that it might become the embodiment of that political faith which its great founder, Thomas Jefferson, taught as the only true foundation of American liberty."

This speech, which was extensively copied by the press throughout the country, settled the contest, and Mr. Camden was defeated. On the 5th of March, 1887, Mr. Lucas was appointed United States Senator by Governor E. Willis Wilson, in conformity with the provision of the Federal Constitution, where no election by the Legislature has been effected.

The Legislature re-assembled in special session the following April, by call of the Governor, and although prohibited by the fundamental law from entering upon the business of electing a Senator, they proceeded to do so, and elected Hon. C. J. Faulkner. A contest over the seat resulted in Judge Faulkner's favor.

In 1869 Mr. Lucas married Miss Lena T. Brooke, a great-niece of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and of Governor Robert Brooke, of Virginia. He has one daughter, an only child.

Mr. Lucas' literary works, in addition to the Memoir of Captain Beall, are: "The Wreath of Eglantine," (Kelly, Piatt & Co.,

Baltimore, 1869), a volume of poems written by him, also containing a few poems by his deceased sister, Virginia Lucas; "The Maid of Northumberland," a drama of the Civil War, (Putnam's Sons, New York, 1879;) "Ballads and Madrigals," (Pollard & Morse, New York, 1884.)

Mr. Lucas has further written occasional poems and addresses, which he has read or delivered, by invitation, before literary or patriotic assemblies. His finest production of this nature is his oration on Daniel O'Connell, masterly as an analysis of the character, and exhaustive as an historical picture of the times of the Irish Liberator.

From his many occasional poems the following may be mentioned as the most notable: At the dedication of the Confederate Cemetery at Winchester, 1865; at the Semi-centennial of the University of Virginia, 1875; at the dedication of the Confederate Cemetery at Hagerstown, 1879; at the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Charlestown, 1882; at the Convention of the *Delta Kappa Epsilon* Literary Society for the Northwest, Chicago, October 19, 1887, and at the annual banquet of the New York Southern Society, held in that city, February 22, 1888. At each of these places on the occasions named, Mr. Lucas was the chosen poet. At Winchester, in 1865, and in New York, in 1888, the poems he read were unusually happy, and will hold a place among his best productions.

Among his lectures, that on John Brown, at Winchester, in 1865; that on John Randolph, at Hampden-Sidney College, in 1884, and the one on Daniel O'Connell, already mentioned, are admirable specimens of American eloquence.

Mr. Lucas prepared his O'Connell lecture for, and first delivered it at the invitation of the Parnel Club, August 6, 1886, at the Opera House in Wheeling. He was invited to repeat it at Norwood Institute, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1888, and again at the State House, in the Hall of Delegates, at Charleston, West Virginia, January 20, 1889.

The late Judge William Matthews Merrick, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who heard this lecture when delivered at Washington, declared that for power of statement, originality of thought, and gifts as an orator, Mr. Lucas was surpassed by no one that he had heard. *Laudavi a laudato viro*

—the praise of the illustrious—may well be appreciated, and introduced, even in so dispassionate a paper as this hasty and imperfect sketch.

JAMES ATKINSON.

MAY 27, 1811, Colonel James Atkinson, the subject of this sketch, was born in the county of Kanawha, Virginia. He was reared on a farm, and because of the lack of educational advantages at that time, it was under many embarrassments that he secured an ordinary English education, and thereby qualified himself for business. In early manhood he was elected a constable, next a Justice of the Peace, next Deputy Sheriff, and finally Sheriff of the county. He was a superior business man, and always commanded a large following of friends. He was many times urged to become a candidate for the Legislature, but always refused, on the ground that his tastes ran entirely in the line of business and not politics. Although an ardent Whig, and subsequently a Republican, he was in no sense a politician. His square methods in business and his sturdy common sense gave him a wide influence among his associates. Politicians early found that he was a valuable man to have on their side in a campaign. For many years he was a merchant in the city of Charleston, and was among the best known men in the county. Years before the war, he was elected Colonel of a militia regiment, and for over a quarter of a century was addressed by the title of "Colonel." In 1842 he married Mariam Rader, of Nicholas county. Eight children were the result of their wedlock—six daughters and two sons. Two of the daughters are dead. One of the sons (George W.) is a lawyer in Wheeling, the other (James S.) resides in Charleston, where he was born thirty-one years ago. The living daughters are all residents of Charleston.

Colonel Atkinson died September 11, 1866, from the effects of a sip of caustic soda taken through mistake for cider. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died the triumphant death of a faithful Christian. His untimely death was mourned by a large circle of admiring friends. His wife, now seventy-six years of age, still resides in Charleston.



HON. CAMPBELL TARR.

CAMPBELL TARR.

CAMPBELL TARR was born in Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, January 8, 1819, and was the son of William Tarr, a prominent merchant and Ohio and Mississippi river trader of the day. His ancestors on the father's side came from Prussia about the close of the Revolutionary war and settled in eastern Pennsylvania, whence, about the close of the last century, his grandfather, Peter Tarr, emigrated first to Westmoreland county, and finally located in Brooke county, Virginia, where, on King's Creek, not far from the present Holliday's Cove, he established an iron smelting establishment with a foundry attachment for the manufacture of the pots and kettles and other iron ware required for the pioneers. This establishment antedated any other in the Ohio Valley, except possibly something in the foundry way at Pittsburgh, of which there are indistinct accounts, and though small as compared with the immense industrial establishments of the present day, was large in its time; at any rate, large enough to swamp its proprietor in debts beyond extrication. It was not a financial success, though a great convenience to the community, and the incident is mentioned here mainly as an evidence of the spirit of enterprise and progressiveness that characterized the family.

As the sons grew up, William, being the eldest, together with his brothers, gathered up the wrecks of the furnace business, settled the old gentleman's affairs, and thereafter assumed the support of the family.

Not long after this William married Miss Mary Perry, a daughter of James Perry, an old Revolutionary soldier, and our subject, Campbell, in due course came upon the stage. Of his youth and boyhood not much can be said which might not be said of other village youths. He had the advantage of a most excellent mother to train him in the ways of morality and correct behavior, and almost from childhood he was trained to habits of industry and close attention to business as a boy in his father's store, which was a large one for the day, its trade extending for many miles in all directions in the sparsely settled but rapidly filling up region on both sides of the Ohio, and miles to the north and south. With this experience he grew up, not only with good ideas of business and enlarged views of the capabilities of the surroundings, but with a very extensive

acquaintance with the people with whom he came in contact.

In his early manhood he developed pretty strong indications of political ambition; but though he ~~was~~ at the front occasionally in the musters of the Democratic party, his aspirations in that line, whatever he had, were not at the time gratified to his satisfaction.

He pursued the even tenor of his way, driving a profitable trade in the dry goods business, until the secession era came on. In the Douglas and Breckinridge split of the Democratic party, preceding the Rebellion, when the Douglas wing ~~was~~ understood to represent the Union-supporting branch of the party as against the secession portion as represented by Breckenridge, Mr. Tarr early, earnestly and unreservedly took the side of Mr. Douglas and the Union as against Breckenridge and secession, which was considered tantamount to disunion and war. Many of the staunch Democrats of the day in this section, probably most of the more intelligent, espoused the same views; while the infant Republican party, embracing the better element of the old-line Whig party, were almost unanimously of that way of thinking. In this shape of things Mr. Tarr rapidly rose into political prominence and the dreams of his youth appeared to be in the way of fulfillment.

It is not necessary to go over the political history of those days. The merely partisan features were soon overwhelmed and forgotten in the rush of patriotic feeling that preceded the breaking out of the war, and partisanship was at a large discount. The first Convention was called by act of the Virginia Legislature, January 12, 1861, to consider the subjects involved, to meet at Richmond, Virginia, the 13th of the following February. There was a very considerable desire on the part of the Unionists, who seemed to be in the majority, to be fairly represented in this Convention, and a very natural and creditable ambition on the part of aspirants, all over the State, for the distinction. Several parties were put in nomination in the newspapers and elsewhere in Brooke county, and the candidacy there finally narrowed down to Mr. Tarr on the part of the Unionists without reserve, and J. D. Pickett, who represented the Secessionists of all shades of belief and degrees of moderation, himself being a Kentuckian and a believer in the doctrine of State's Rights. He also was a sub-professor in Bethany Col-

lege at the time and a young man of ability, natural and acquired. He had the advantage of his opponent in being a more polished and accomplished talker; but Mr. Tarr had other advantages that more than counterbalanced, and when the result of the election of February 4, 1861, was ascertained he was declared elected by a majority of 255 in a vote of 849 (about a two-thirds vote being cast) to represent the county of Brooke in the Richmond Convention.

The Convention assembled in due time and Mr. Tarr promptly took his place in the front of the Unionists, concerning whom there could be no misgivings under any circumstances, and so remained while he continued a member.

His adieu to the Convention was irregular but characteristic. When the ordinance of secession was under consideration in secret session, toward the close, he, with several others, refused to take part in it, and though closely watched at Richmond, seeing that further stay was useless, quietly boarded the cars and left for their homes. Orders were telegraphed to intercept them at Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and other points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; but though the orders were received and a show of compliance with them made, no great effort seems to have been made for their apprehension and return to the bar of the Convention to answer for their contempt. It was surmised and said at the time, that Governor Letcher and some of the authorities connived at their non-arrest, which is not improbable.

Mr. Tarr arrived at home in Wellsburg, accompanied by Hon. J. S. Carlile, of Clarksburg, who was one of the party that took French leave, and immediately upon their arrival there was a spontaneous gathering of all the population that could crowd its way into the court house to hear their account of the proceedings. The report of their stewardship was unanimously approved and endorsed with loud applause by the assembled crowd, and under the eloquence of Mr. Carlile, who was an impassioned orator, the excitement was wrought to a very high point. This was on Saturday, April 13. A few days afterwards came the news that the Convention had, on the 14th, passed the Ordinance of Secession, and that Old Virginia, so far as the act of the conspirators could effect it, was out of the Union. The actual attack upon Sumpter was on the 12th, and

the final secession vote not until the 17th; but as an unwritten incident of history, Mr. Tarr always asserted that it was a part of the conspiracy that the passage of the ordinance should be simultaneous with the first overt act of war, and in support of this he was in the habit of repeating a Shakesperean quotation made by a prominent Secessionist debater in secret convention, that by twelve o'clock on the 12th, by "Shrewsburg clock," Virginia would be independent of the Yankee Union.

The actual enactment of the ordinance seems to have been deferred about five days or so; but at the time of the court house incident referred to, it was so reported and commonly believed to have been just consummated.

Mr. Tarr had remained at his post as long as there seemed to be a fighting chance to keep Virginia within the Union, and when there seemed no longer any hope of defeating the ordinance he left the Convention by a like short cut just in time to save himself the humiliation of being a member when it voted for disunion.

Immediately on his arrival at home, Mr. Tarr engaged vigorously in the enlistment of men for the three months' service under the call for seventy-five thousand men, and to his efforts was attributed in a great degree the alacrity with which two companies, aggregating about one hundred and fifty men, were, in less than six weeks, sent into the service of the country from the small community of Brooke county. He supplied from his store large amounts of provisions and clothing for the recruits, for some of which he was reimbursed afterwards by the Government. His heirs, however, it may be said have to this day a claim pending for such supplies furnished then and charged to the patriotic fund of 1861, that in the intricacies of red tape has not been settled.

In May, 1861, he was one of the party from Wellsburg—Adam Kuhn, Joseph Applegate, David Fleming and Campbell Tarr—who procured the two thousand stand of arms for the use of the Union soldiers that made such a figure in the early stages of the conflict. The proceedings toward getting them were irregular, both as regarded form and legality, but fully justified by the emergency. These parties went quietly to Washington City and made their application, narrating the circumstances with all their eloquence; but in the hubbub of affairs at that time

the authorities were at first undecided what answer to make to it; and they might have failed, when, just in the nick of time, the personal acquaintance of Mr. Tarr with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton (late of Steubenville and an old neighbor, but then a practicing attorney in Washington City, high in the esteem of the Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, and others of Lincoln's cabinet), came in play. Stanton warmly seconded the application. On the representations of the committee and upon the advice and counsel of Stanton, the application was granted without further delay, Stanton undertaking to "find the law for it afterwards," and the guns arrived promptly at Wellsburg on the morning of May 7 from Watervleit Arsenal, New York. These were taken in charge immediately on their arrival by a Union committee, and the fact of their possession contributed very materially to the solidification of the Union sentiment in all this region. Something of this sort was very necessary. They were promptly distributed when needed to equip home guards and the bulk of them afterwards used in arming the Union soldiers mustered in at Wheeling Island and elsewhere for the war. Such as were retained at home had a good moral effect in repressing the ardor of the home Rebels and gave the Unionists a very decided practical as well as moral advantage in the formative period of the conflict.

During the period of the interregnum between the secession of Virginia in 1861 until June, 1863, Mr. Tarr was acting Treasurer of Virginia under Governor Pierpont, with headquarters at Wheeling or Alexandria, as the exigencies of the case required; and at the first election under the new State organization was regularly elected as its Treasurer. He filled the office during this trying period with ability and faithfulness, and handed it over to his successor at the end of his term, not only with a balance on hand, but with great credit to himself for able management. The capitol was at this time at Wheeling, and many a Union soldier in distress or stranded for means to travel, or line his stomach, found prompt relief by application to the Treasurer, to the depletion of his private purse.

Mr. Tarr was naturally a generous, large hearted, kindly man, and his sympathies were easily excited in favor of a Union soldier, so that such appeals were seldom refused, though possibly not in all cases wisely granted. He was, however, a warm friend of the soldier, and the soldier appreciated his friendship.

After the expiration of his term he returned to Wellsburg, toward the close of 1864, and moved to his farm near the town in the spring of 1865. His subsequent years were uneventful and the details would not be of much interest to the general reader. They were passed largely in the closing up of his business affairs at home and in Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, where he had some years previously invested considerable money. He interested himself in the establishment of the town of Sabetha, in Nemaha county, Kansas, of which he was a large proprietor; but owing to unfortunate railroad changes, the venture was not so successful at the time as was anticipated. The two years preceding his death, which occurred December 22, 1879, at Sabetha, were passed mostly in Kansas. He died of a liver disease. He was attended by his son Hammond and family and by his daughter, Mrs. Allin, of Missouri. His remains were brought home to Wellsburg for interment in Brooke Cemetery, reaching here on Christmas day, 1879.

Mr. Tarr was thrice married: January 24, 1848, to Mary, eldest daughter of Talbot Hammond, a prominent farmer of Brooke county, and May 25, 1851, to Nancy, her sister—Mary having died on the 25th of May, 1849. His second wife, Nancy, died on the 6th of January, 1863. In 1864, during his sojourn at Wheeling, he became acquainted with Mrs. Mary Beninghaus, widow of Hiram Beninghaus, of Ohio, and married her. She still survives him. He left by his first wife, Mary, one daughter—Belle, now Mrs. Edwin Allin, of Brunswick, Missouri; by his second wife, Nancy, a son—Hammond, now of Sabetha, Kansas, and two daughters—Elizabeth (Mrs. Oliver Marshal, of New Cumberland, West Virginia), who died January 22, 1887, and Fannie H., wife of Hon. C. L. Brown, of Ravenswood, West Virginia. And by his last wife one daughter—May Louise, now residing with her mother in the East.

Mr. Tarr was a man of kind and generous impulses, of a fine and highly strung nervous organization that rebelled instinctively against all coarseness of manner and demeanor; was courteous and polished in his manners, considerate of the feelings of others, genial and companionable with all with whom he came in contact. With some eccentricities, he was endowed with a mind quick and penetrating, that intuitively arrived at conclusions which other men reached by the slower process of reason-

ing. Nor did he lack in width of comprehension, as his business ventures indicate. He was the soul of honor in his business engagements, and during his long and eventful life he lived honored and respected to the last.

ALEXANDER ROGERS CAMPBELL.

ON the Republican side of the State Senate of 1889 was the busy Senator from the Fifth District (Mason, Jackson and Roane counties), watchful, cool in debate, aggressive when necessary, always alert, and a constant wonder to the old legislators that in this, his first appearance in such a body, he should be relied upon so greatly by his party in the heated debates and parliamentary tactics of that memorable session. He had, however, more experience than many of his compeers, having been a page in the three first conventions held in the State, as also in the first Senates of the Reorganized Government held in Wheeling, and in the West Virginia State Senate of 1863 and of 1864, and there watched the proceedings, heard the speeches and noted the tactics of the older and wisest legislators of the new State while forming and launching the new Virginia.

Alexander Rogers Campbell, son of John R. (born in Wheeling, 1813,) and Margaret (Cassidy) Campbell—the latter a native of Winchester, Virginia—was born in Burlington, Iowa, August 29, 1848, but returned with his parents to Wheeling when two years old, and was there educated. He was in a drug store from 1863 to 1872, when he became a member of the wholesale drug-gist firm of Laughlin Bros. & Co., of Wheeling. In 1883 he removed to Ravenswood, Jackson county, and engaged in merchandising until 1885, when he went into the general insurance business, became State agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and has headquarters at Wheeling, while still retaining his residence at Ravenswood.

In 1884, Mr. Campbell became Secretary of the Jackson county Republican Committee and conducted the campaign in such manner as to bring him prominently before his party and people. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate of 1889, in which body he was Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and also a member of five other committees: Judiciary, Education, Public Buildings, Mines and Mining, and Rules.

During the memorable Gubernatorial contest in that session, Senator Campbell prepared and offered the celebrated "Senate Joint Resolution No. 7," the preamble of which stated:

" * * it seems that the time has come for the better class of all parties to rise above partisan spirit and guarantee each to the others full protection in the future in all matters pertaining to the subjects in controversy. The Republicans pledging to throw no obstacles in the way of the speedy ending of the controversy between Judge A. B. Fleming and General Nathan Goff; the Democrats agreeing that the canvassing of the returns and declaration of the result shall proceed at once in accordance with the precedent of the Joint Rules of 1877, '81 and '85, etc."

But the beneficent compromise could not be passed.

In 1876, Mr. Campbell married Miss Mary H. Rearick, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, by whom he has five children—four sons and a daughter.

MATTHEW GAY HOLMES.

M G. HOLMES, the Consul of the United States at Cheefoo, China, under the Grant administration, was the Republican elector who now serves the people of Harrison county as Sheriff. He was born November 20, 1838, in Preston county, Virginia. He was educated in the common schools and afterwards engaged in teaching. In August, 1859, he went to Shanghai, China, and there engaged in private business for the nine succeeding years. In 1870 he was designated as Consul to the Celestial Empire. In 1872 he returned to the United States, and afterwards located at Clarksburg, Harrison county, and engaged in merchandising. He has been Mayor and several years member of the Council of that town. Twice has he circumnavigated the globe, once from Boston east, and again from San Francisco west. He was elected to the House of Delegates and served in the session of 1887 on Committees on Mines and Mining, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Printing and Contingent Expenses. In the year 1888 he was elected Sheriff for four years from January 1, 1889.



HON. M. G. HOLMES.

SAMUEL S. SPENCER.

OUR sturdy yeomanry in the field of agriculture has furnished much of the thoughtful practical legislation of this new State. From these ranks we call S. S. Spencer, although he says he is "only a farmer," not worthy a place among "Prominent Men." He was born in Wood county, Virginia, January 13, 1822; received a good education, but has confined himself to agricultural pursuits. He was never prominent in politics until the civil war commenced; then he developed into an earnest, ardent Union citizen and a Republican in politics. He was a staunch friend to and advocate for the new State of West Virginia, and a zealous contender for free schools at all times when these two projects needed friends. He was a member of the mass Convention of May, 1861—after Virginia passed the secession ordinance—that called the June Convention which restored the State to the Union. Mr. Spencer represented Wood county in the West Virginia House of Delegates in the sessions of 1866, '67 and '75. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and his counsel is still sought after in church as well as State affairs.

WILLIAM SYDNEY LAIDLEY.

WHEN the laws were in process of adaptation to the revised Constitution of 1872, one of the faithful members of the Legislature from Kanawha county was Wm. Sydney Laidley. He was born June 27, 1839, in Cabell county, Virginia. His paternal ancestors, who originally spelled the name "Laidlaw," emigrated from Scotland to America in the year 1774, almost in the dawn of the Revolution. He was educated in Marshall College, at Huntington, and in September, 1863, moved to Charleston, Kanawha county, and read law with the very able George W. Summers, and at the death of his judicial instructor, in 1868, ~~was~~ his partner in legal practice. Then he formed a professional partnership with the late Col. Wm. H. Hogeman, and continued the business relation until the latter's demise, in January, 1885. He was a valuable working member of the House of Delegates in 1872-3; has been for the past fifteen years connected with the municipal government of Charleston, as Councilman and City Solicitor, and has done much toward the prosperity and adornment of the Capital of the State.

THOMAS LEE BROUN.

AMONG the foremost of West Virginia's land lawyers has been classed the subject of this sketch, he having made that his principal, but not exclusive line of study and investigation, from choice as well as interest, being a large owner of mining and timber lands on Coal river, in company with a syndicate of non-resident capitalists.

Thomas L. Broun was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and has been a resident of what became West Virginia since September 15, 1850, except his time served in the rebellion war, and four years after its close spent in study and practice of law in New York City—when the test oath prevented him from practicing in this State. He was educated in the University of Virginia, of which he is a graduate. He studied law in Charleston under Hon. George W. Summers and with Albert G. Jenkins, 1850-'51; was admitted to the Kanawha Bar, January, 1852, and has since practiced there and in Boone county; also in the State Supreme Court of Appeals and in the United States Court at Charleston. He practiced with George S. Patton under the firm name of Broun & Patton. In 1857 he was appointed attorney for and elected President of the Coal River Navigation Company, to succeed General W. S. Rosecrans. He was an active Democrat and one of the editors of the *Kanawha Valley Star*, a red-hot Democratic journal at Charleston prior to the war.

In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate States army as a private in the Kanawha Riflemen—Captain George S. Patton's company. He was afterwards Major of the Third Regiment Infantry in Wise's Legion. In 1862 was transferred to Dublin depot as Quartermaster and commandant of that post; was badly wounded at the battle of Cloyd Mountain, May 9th, 1864, but continued in service throughout the war. Ever since the termination of that struggle he has kept himself identified with his surviving comrades, although as a good citizen accepting the arbitrament of the sword. Accepting the invitation of Camp Patton, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, he delivered a patriotic address to them and a large concourse at Charleston on their Memorial Day, June 6, 1888.

In June, 1866, Major Broun was married in Richmond, Virginia, to Miss Mary M., daughter of Col. Edmund Fontaine, first

President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and immediately moved to New York City, remaining four years for the cause above specified. He resumed his practice at Charleston in November, 1870, where he still has his office. He devotes much of his time to lands and land titles of West Virginia, especially those in the Coal river section, where his interests lie.

HENRY CLAY McWHORTER.

CAPT. H. C. McWHORTER, the subject of this sketch and accompanying portrait, has been a resident of what is now West Virginia since 1841; has been, since 1865, and still is, an active, practicing lawyer in Charleston. In 1869-'70 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Kanawha county; and in his profession has been successful and attained eminence. He was a member of the Legislature from Roane county in 1865, and from Kanawha in 1866-'67-'68, of which latter session he was Speaker, fulfilling its onerous and intricate duties in a parliamentary and highly satisfactory manner. Again, in 1885-'87, he was a member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county, elected on the Republican ticket. On the same ticket, in the fall of 1888, he was the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. He was the first President of the Board of Education in the Independent District of Charleston.

Captain McWhorter is the son of Fields and Margaret M. (Kester) McWhorter, and was born February 20, 1836, in Ashley, Marion county, Ohio. He lived on the farm until he was eighteen years old; then was clerk in a drug store, and afterwards Deputy Clerk in Roane county Courts until 1861. His father, brother and himself served in the Federal army—Henry C. in the Ninth West Virginia Infantry, first as private, then Lieutenant, then Captain, and resigned in 1863 on account of severe wounds, but remained in the Provost Marshal's Department until the close of the war. Captain McWhorter is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of West Virginia.



CAPT. HENRY C. M'WHORTER.

SAMUEL R. HANEN.

HON. S. R. HANEN, son of Samuel and Lucretia (Linville) Hanen, was born in Sciota county, Ohio, October 24, 1839; was educated at Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania; went to Marshall county, Virginia, in 1859, and taught school until 1861. In June of the latter year he entered Company I, Third Regiment of Virginia Volunteers; in 1863 was transferred to the Second West Virginia Cavalry as Second, afterwards First Lieutenant; was wounded at Ashby's Gap in 1861; was Brigade Provost Marshal at Keyser from December, 1864, to February, 1865. He had charge of the guard at Washington during the trial of Mrs. Surratt, in the celebrated Lincoln-assassination trial in 1865, after which he went West with his command; on account of ill-health he resigned in July, 1865, and returned to Marshall county and taught school and farmed. He published the *Reporter* newspaper at Moundsville in 1871-2-3. From 1872 to '76 was County Superintendent of Public Schools; was a member of the City Council; in 1876 was in the West Virginia Agricultural Works at Moundsville, and was elected a Director and then President; was the Republican candidate for State Senate in 1884; and was elected to the House of Delegates in 1889, serving on the Committee on Elections, and on Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

JOHN S. WILKINSON.

JOHN S. WILKINSON is a native of Harrison county, West Virginia; moved to Mud river, Cabell county, in 1850; was a Justice of the Peace for four years, and a Deputy Sheriff for the same length of time. In 1860 he was elected Sheriff. In 1869 he was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates; in 1870 was appointed a Regent of the West Virginia University and served two years; was three years a member of the Commission to assess railroad property; was again elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1876; has filled several responsible offices in his county in addition to the above. Mr. Wilkinson has been twice married; is the father of fourteen children; is a Democrat in politics, and an active and valuable member of the M. E. Church, South.

EDWARD W. RYAN.

REV. E. W. RYAN is a native of Fayette county, West Virginia, and is now in the fifty-first year of his age. He was educated in private schools, and at Allegheny College, Virginia; taught school in West Virginia and Ohio for several years; was a member of the Convention held at Wheeling in 1861 that established "the Restored Government of Virginia;" entered the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church as an itinerant minister, in March, 1862, and has filled the following stations: Malden, one year; Point Pleasant, one year; Catlettsburg, Kentucky, two years; Hartford City, three years; Charleston, two years; Chapline Street, Wheeling, two years; Morgantown, three years; Charleston (second term), three years; Grafton, two years; Presiding Elder, Wheeling District, four years. Having filled all of the high grade appointments in the West Virginia Conference, Mr. Ryan was transferred to Detroit, Michigan, where he served as pastor of Tabernacle M. E. Church three years. His present station is Bay City, Michigan, where he is now filling his third year. Mr. Ryan is a minister of unusual force and power. He combines success with popularity, and is, therefore, sought after by the churches.

HENRY CAMDEN FLESHER.

MAJOR H. C. FLESHER, who modestly styles himself "a soldier of fortune without any notable history," was born October 27, 1838, in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia. He received a fair education in the schools of the period; studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and was at one time Prosecuting Attorney for Ohio county. When the dark shadows of war cast their gloom over the Nation, he enlisted in the Union army, served gallantly through the war, participating in fifteen regular battles and over fifty skirmishes, and upon the return of peace resumed the practice of law, locating in Jackson county. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he now serves as a leading officer. In political adherence he is a Republican, and represents his Senatorial District upon the State Central Committee. He is a genial companion, and a successful lawyer, with residence at Ripley, the county seat of Jackson.

GEORGE EDGAR HITE.

THE Rev. Dr. George E. Hite was born September 17, 1851, at Guyandotte, Virginia; was educated in public and private schools and at Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia; studied medicine two years; was converted, joined the M. E. Church and began to preach in March, 1872; has filled—always acceptably and successfully—the following circuits and stations: Knottsville and Fetterman, two years; Barboursville, one year; Rowlesburg, one year; Fulton, three years; Zane Street, Wheeling, three years; Chapline Street, Wheeling, two years; Presiding Elder, Wheeling District, four years. He is now serving his second year in Parkersburg station, where he is preaching to full houses. Mr. Hite studied Latin, Greek and Hebrew under a private teacher in Wheeling, and in 1887 was given the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, by the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was elected a Delegate to the General Conference of his church in 1888, and in June, 1889, the West Virginia University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. Although yet young in years, he maintains a leading rank among West Virginia ministers.

HENRY C. SIMMS.

HENRY C. SIMMS, one of the most reliable and energetic citizens of rapidly growing Huntington, Cabell county, was born in Putnam county, Virginia, June 11, 1849. His father, Robert Marshall Simms, was a farmer and merchant, in moderate circumstances, who gave Henry the benefit of a common school education until sixteen years of age. In 1865–6 he attended Monongalia Academy, at Morgantown. Afterwards he entered Marietta College, Ohio, and studied three years, and then read law two years at Harvard, Massachusetts; was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, from the then Third Congressional District of West Virginia, also to the Cincinnati Convention of his party in 1880; is interested in educational affairs and has served as Regent of the State University, and of the Normal Schools. He practices law in the several counties of his section.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTON.

GEORGE W. PATTON, who served faithfully as United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia, from January, 1877, to May, 1881, is by nativity a Pennsylvanian, and was born in Mifflin county, June 1, 1843. He moved to West Virginia in 1870, and on account of delicate health, needing out-door exercise, engaged in the lumber business. In every effort to develop the resources of his adopted State, he has taken deep interest and aided as opportunity offered. He is of Whig parentage, and believing that our prosperity, in a material way, depended upon a strong protective tariff, he has actively advocated such principles and sustained the Republican party, in which he has been a prominent and useful factor. As Marshal, during a four years' commission, he was popular and efficient. After the expiration of his official term he took a summer course of law at the Virginia University, and then was admitted to the Bar in Charleston, Kanawha county. During the U. S. Attorneyship of Gen. W. H. H. Flick, he was Assistant, with office in the Public Building. Since, he has continued the practice of his profession in all the courts, whether State or Federal, sitting at the Capital City of West Virginia.

BENJAMIN HARNEY OXLEY.

AMONG the many promising young legislators our new but prolific State is sending out, prominent mention may be made of Benjamin H. Oxley, the member of the West Virginia State Senate in the sessions of 1887-'89 from the Seventh District. He was also a member of the House of Delegates from his county of Lincoln in 1885. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, June 19, 1853, but has resided in West Virginia since 1869. His parents were Jenkins Madison and Elizabeth (Miles) Oxley. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools and worked on the farm until 1872, when he became a teacher himself in the public schools. While teaching, by industrious application, he fitted himself for the profession of law, and in 1879 was admitted to the Bar at Hamlin, Lincoln county, where he has continued to practice his profession. He married in Charleston, Kanawha county, May 16, 1889, Miss Fannie B., daughter of Edward and Helen Burton, of that city.



HON. ROBERT S. CARR.

ROBERT S. CARR.

A SON-IN-LAW of one of the oldest families in the Kanawha Valley, and one of the most indefatigable and energetic citizens, is Captain Robert S. Carr, whose portrait accompanies this sketch. To an editor of this book in preparing the sketch he said "cold facts and no flattery," which he has given.

Robert S. Carr was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 17, 1846; his father's family moved to Kanawha county, Virginia, in 1855. The father, James Carr, came to America from County Down, Ireland, when he was less than seven years old, and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, grew up as a poor mechanic (plasterer), and reared a family; necessarily his son Robert had very limited educational advantages; he never went to school an entire year in his life, only to the three months winter sessions; but by after-application and observation, he fitted himself for the active career of usefulness he has lived. Much of that fitness he credits his wife with helping him to gain—he having married in 1870, an estimable, intelligent lady, Miss Julia E. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson (a nephew of old Andrew Donnelly) and his wife, who was Elizabeth Neal, and was born in the fort at Charleston during the days of Indian warfare.

Robert Carr learned the trade of plastering with his father, but has not followed it. In 1861, when seventeen years old, he entered the Confederate army, served one year, was captured and confined fourteen months in the military prison at Wheeling. After his release he went to the southwest and steamboated on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers until 1865, when he joined his father at Charleston, and has continued since to reside there. He at first engaged in various pursuits for a livelihood. By and by he drifted again into steamboating, first on the steamer "John Kenna." He was also owner of a store in Charleston, which he traded for the steamboat "Ella Layman," which boat he still owns and runs in 1889. He afterwards organized the "Ella Layman Towboat Company," of which he was made and still continues, President and Superintendent. The company does an immense business in handling coal and coke, besides freight and passenger traffic, own quite a number of steamboats and barges, and have in their enterprise done as

much, if not more than any other organization to develop the vast resources of the Kanawha Valley.

Without any unusual inclination thereto, but rather because of his deep interest in all that pertained to the better interests of his State and county, Mr. Carr found himself finally actively involved in the political struggles of Kanawha county. He had affiliated with the Democratic party up to 1876; but in the Peter Cooper campaign he became a zealous Greenback party advocate, and continues such. He was elected County Commissioner; a member of the County Court, and to the City Council two terms, in which he served on several of the most important committees. In 1887 he was nominated for the West Virginia Senate by the Greenbackers, endorsed by the Republicans, and was elected by eighty-seven majority in a Democratic District of a former 600 majority; and that, too, against a strong opponent—W. E. Chilton, Esq., law partner of Senator Kenna, a popular and worthy gentleman. Mr. Carr carried his own county in the District by 1,447 votes—at that time the largest majority it ever gave, except the vote he received (1,700) for County Court.

Everyone remembers the memorable struggle in the State Senate for the position of President of that body. Some of its ablest members—among the foremost men in the State—were candidates for the coveted seat, notwithstanding its laborious duties and responsibilities—especially so during that session, as the Joint Assembly were called upon, under the Senate President presiding, to elect a United States Senator. After eleven days' balloting and any amount of shrewd party wire manipulating, Capt. Carr was elected and presided over that Senate during the session with dignity, marked indiscrimination, rare parliamentary ability and with unusual satisfaction to the members. Indeed, in the performance of its most delicate duties, he surprised his most sanguine friends.

It was during this session that the remarkable quadrilateral Gubernatorial contest took place—remarkable from the fact that the failure of the Legislature to open and declare upon the returns of election who had been elected Governor, threw into the conflict at one time four claimants for the office. The incumbent was Governor E. Willis Wilson, whose term expired March 4, 1889, by the constitutional limit; but he, on the as-

sumption that no successor had been declared elected by the Legislature, claimed it became his privilege and duty to hold over until such successor was legally declared Governor. Gen. Nathan Goff, the Republican candidate, Judge A. B. Fleming, the Democratic candidate, each declared himself elected "by the face of the returns" and demanded the office, but Governor Wilson refused to yield the office to either. Robert S. Carr, as President of the Senate, filed a petition in the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, March 14, 1889, averring: That on the 4th of March, 1889, the office of Governor of the State had become and remains vacant, and that under section 16, article 7, of the Constitution, it was his right and duty to act as Governor; that, at the last election held for Governor, Nathan Goff and A. B. Fleming were the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for that office; that Goff, claiming to have received a greater number than Fleming, on the 4th of March, 1889, he took the oath of office and demanded possession of the office, but that E. Willis Wilson, a private citizen, found in its possession, refused to admit Goff; that Goff asked the Court for a *mandamus* to compel Wilson to surrender the office to him, but that the Court held that he (Goff) was not entitled to the writ, and that the act of Goff in taking the oath was void. The petition of Senator Carr further stated that either Goff or Fleming was elected, but that both were and continued to be under such disability as prevented their acting; that Fleming failed to qualify, and for that reason and others was disabled from entering on the duties of the office; and that Goff, for reasons stated in the opinion of the Supreme Court (Goff vs. Wilson), is disabled from so doing. Senator Carr had also demanded the office from Wilson, but was likewise refused admission. He alleged, and apparently under the State Constitution, that Wilson had no right to hold the office beyond the Constitutional limit of his term, and hence asked the *mandamus* compelling Wilson to yield the office to him. The Supreme Court took the other view of the law in the case under the Constitution, refused the *mandamus*, and Wilson continued to act as Governor pending investigation of the contest by the Joint Assembly's Committee.

At the adjournment of the Legislature, Captain Carr resumed his usual business with renewed interest and application. His

political career, however, cannot be considered ended; for his exceeding popularity, as evinced by the unprecedented majorities given him for the various offices he filled, indicates the wishes and intent of the people that he should give the State the benefit of his rare business and executive abilities. The future of such a man it is difficult to point up to.

That a man with comparatively no education at the age of twenty-one, with no capital (other than indomitable will to plan, courage to attempt, industry to accomplish, and pluck to hold on), and almost a stranger when he landed at Charleston—that a man with such a start should succeed as Robert S. Carr has, is but another evidence of the possibilities in this wonderful young State to every man of energy and integrity. Poverty never conquered him; he conquered poverty; illiterate at the start, he secured, with no other aid than his wife and close study and observation, a very fair amount of learning, to which he happily added a knowledge of human nature acquired in his rough contact with the world, and a natural ability for quick, prompt, successful business ventures, with executive qualities of a high order. These pushed him inevitably to the fore front of the masses; but the chief factor in his popularity with the people is, doubtless, the fact that he has an Irish heart beating always to the music of the grand brotherhood of man, thus giving him those broad sympathies and brotherly impulses that ever lead him to extend a helping hand to his fellows. Quick as any Irishman to resent an insult, he is so slow, as chivalry itself, to commit one. The height of his ambition, he says, is to help his friends.

DAVID H. LEONARD.

HON. D. H. LEONARD is now practicing law in Denver, Colorado, whither he went in 1888; but had held important public positions in this State while a resident. He is a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, born June 20, 1839; educated at common schools and at Beaver Academy; read law and admitted to practice in his native State, September, 1864. August 10, 1869, he married Miss Mary R. Blake. He had taught school while studying law. He began the practice of law at Wirt C. H., November, 1864, building up a lucrative practice;

was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in 1865, and elected twice afterwards to same office. In 1872 he removed to Parkersburg; in 1876 elected Prosecuting Attorney for Wood county; was on the Democratic State Committee; Regent of the West Virginia University in 1880; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1882; resigned Chairmanship of Democratic State Central Committee in 1888; represented Wood county in the Legislature of 1881-'2, serving on Taxation and Finance Committees; in 1884, was unanimously chosen delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, and Chairman of the delegation; was attorney for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for West Virginia, and chief attorney for the Ohio River Railroad Company, resigning on leaving for Colorado in 1888.

JOHN J. HETZEL.

JOHN J. HETZEL is of German parentage, born in New York City, February 1, 1849, and came to West Virginia permanently in April, 1876; but after considerations induced him to remove to Indiana. After obtaining a German education, he struggled for the English, and succeeded as far as an academic course, by working in summer and attending school in winter. Before the age of twenty-one, he had charge, in Everett, Pennsylvania, of a retail mercantile business, of \$100,000 a year, and soon after became a partner, but in 1875 he was compelled by ill health to abandon it. Since then he has been engaged in leather manufacture in West Virginia. He was Secretary of the West Virginia Convention of 1876; was elected to the House of Delegates from Morgan county, as a Republican, in 1882; Chairman of the County Republican Committee four years; Blaine elector in 1884. He was frequently and prominently named for the Congressional nomination in 1888, but his removal from the State prevented it. He is a man of superior business tact, is an excellent public speaker, and his personal character is above reproach. His life has always been exemplary, and his influence on the side of morality and religion.



HON. DANIEL PECK.

DANIEL PECK.

DANIEL PECK was born in the village of Woodstock, Vermont, in 1798. His father, Samuel Peck, was a man of great evenness of character, but very feeble constitution, whose every business venture was a new disaster, he having lost, by defective titles, two farms successively, in both Vermont and New York, after he had expended great labor in establishing homes upon them. His mother was a woman of high talent and grace of manner. Her maiden name was Anna Dow. She was a cousin of the eccentric, but justly celebrated itinerant Evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, who will be remembered by many of the very aged citizens of West Virginia. She was a woman of great energy, and took advantage of every opportunity, not only for her own improvement, but for the culture of her children. She was very fair and slight in form, and through all her life adhered to the Quaker dress, and to the simple faith which supported her through every trial.

Mr. Peck was the eldest of six children, and all his time and labor were expended on clearing and fencing the land and making a habitable home for the family. All their efforts at making a living on it being insufficient, young Daniel was hired out to a neighbor, living about four and a-half miles distant, on Lake Champlain. This was during the war of 1812, and he used to relate that, while working in the field, they heard the noise of distant cannon, and a man came riding along, under whip and spur, warning every man to turn out to a certain point, for the British had taken Plattsburg, a town thirty miles north of them on the Lake, and were marching up to destroy the army at Elizabethtown. This alarm was received with very diverse feelings by the neighbors, who immediately gathered together to consider what should be done. Mr. Peck, with all a boy's youthful enthusiasm and love of adventure, was eager to go, and greatly disappointed at being considered too young. Mr. Cole, his employer, was taken suddenly ill, and did not recover until he heard the British had only come two or three miles this side of Plattsburg, and had returned into Canada.

The first time he had ever attended a religious service was when he was ten years of age. It made a very strong impression on him, and seventy-five years after he was able both to

sing the tune and repeat every word of the hymn which was sung upon that occasion.

It was not until he was fifteen that he went to school, and then only to a writing school. He had to walk a distance of four and a-half miles, and through the whole time was kept on "pot hooks," in which he graduated in three weeks and a-half, and to which he attributed his well known bad style of penmanship, declaring it to be a slight modification of his old "pot-hook" copies. His next school had for its head a female teacher, whose efforts were expended less towards improving the minds of the pupils than their manners, and who kept them making bows and salutations until she considered them quite capable to shine in polite society. Mr. Peck used to laughingly remark that she laid the foundation of his great politeness.

It was about this time that Mr. Peck's father found for the second time that he could not hold the land he was living on, and hearing fabulous stories of the fertility and beauty of the distant State of Ohio, he determined to go there. Leaving all but what they could carry in a wagon, which, when it is remembered they were then a family of seven, must have been very little, they started on their journey. In this plight they arrived in Washington, Pennsylvania, when, being nearly out of money, they remained. That winter, Mr. Peck drove a team, giving to his mother his money to support his little brothers and sister; and in the spring they had the added sorrow of seeing the father prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered, so as to be able to work, but remained with them three or four years. Henceforth the family support devolved entirely upon Mr. Peck, and he met it as every other duty in life, with sublime heroism and untiring industry. He chopped wood for thirty-one and a third cents a cord. He threshed rye with a flail for every tenth bushel. He drove team, and finally worked for a painter at painting houses.

It was here, while working at his trade, he became acquainted with one of the leading lawyers of his time, Parker Campbell, of Washington. He was the owner of a very fine library, which excited in Mr. Peck the most eager interest, since books and the leisure to study had been the most coveted, yet denied pleasures so far in his life. Mr. Campbell offered him any book in his library, and, seeing how he devoured the contents, he and

several men of Washington proposed to give him a collegiate education. This, however, he could not accept, as his whole time during working hours was expended in the support of a helpless family. These books opened, however, a new life to him, and showed him the possibilities of honor and success, which he resolved to secure.

Previously he had formed the acquaintance of a shoemaker named Beatty, who was quite a musician, and, finding himself so interested in music, he resolved to study with him, and make it one of the recreations of his leisure hours. In this he succeeded so well that he could not only write music, but so thorough was his knowledge of it he could play on almost any instrument. He played upon the organ, piano and flute well, and he utilized this knowledge, as will be seen in subsequent pages.

During all these days, going every place in the neighborhood, from Brownsville through to Washington, he still found the expense of the support of the family in excess of his earnings, and, giving his note for a hundred and thirty-five dollars, he determined to try his luck in Wheeling. After making all arrangements, he was stricken with confluent smallpox. He had been a handsome boy, but every trace of his beauty had been obliterated by the ravages of this disease, and it was a considerable time before he regained his strength; and, the necessities of labor growing with his illness, he determined again on going to Wheeling. Thomas McGiffen, a prominent lawyer of Washington, kindly sent a letter to Sam. Sprigg, then the most influential man in Wheeling; and Mr. Peck, with a small bundle tied up in a handkerchief, journeyed on foot to Wheeling. Poor, in debt, ill, and sad, with a true heart and generous impulses, he left his family in Washington. Arriving in Wheeling he presented his letter to Mr. Sprigg. In his own language I give to you the sorrow of that hour. He says:

“My face was so disfigured by the smallpox that he refused to allow me to enter his house. I felt myself entirely alone in the world. Tabooed by society and exceedingly poor in circumstances, I found I had been living in an ideal world. So barren had my life been of romance, that I had read a good deal of fiction; and here I was confronted with the stern realities of the real world, which was the hardest trial of my life. Wheeling was a slaveholding city, and the principal inhabitants thought

that work was for slaves, and that a white man who had to work for his living was hardly as good as a slave who had an owner. Finding myself cut off from society, I cultivated the acquaintance of children, who were capable of appreciating kindness."

About this time Reddick McKee removed to Wheeling from Pittsburgh, and Mr. Peck, who had been a teacher in the Sunday-school at Washington, and had now gained the friendship of the children of Wheeling, proposed to Mr. McKee they should start a Sunday-school. He approved the measure, and, securing a room in a log house on Main street, on the lot now occupied by William Goshorn, they opened and taught the first Sunday-school ever organized in Wheeling. No after triumph ever gave him more happiness than the prosperity of this school, which had to remove its quarters several times, on account of the growing interest and attendance. The school interested a good many of the young people, and from it grew a literary society and a debating society, in which Mr. McKee and Mr. Peck took part.

During this first year of Mr. Peck's stay in Wheeling, David Shriver, Superintendent of the great National Turnpike, moved there, bringing with him the first piano ever brought to the place. It was quite out of tune, and no person being found competent to put it in order, Mr. Peck was solicited to undertake the job, although he had never tuned a piano in his life. Mr. Shriver had a fine taste for music, and greatly assisted him, and together they accomplished the feat. Upon the piano lay a copy of Hayden's Grand Overture, which Mr. Shriver wished very much to hear and have his daughter play. They had a visitor, a Mrs. Laidley, who could play some, so Mr. Shriver offered his daughter and Mrs. Laidley a black silk Crepe dress each if they would learn to play that piece in one month. Mr. Peck became their instructor, and went every evening, except Sundays, and taught them to play it. The month came to an end and Mr. Shriver had invited quite a number of the principal people of the place to come and hear the ladies perform. It was a very difficult piece, but they passed the fiery ordeal very successfully and closed with great applause from the company. Mr. Peck was quite the lion of the evening, and then and there they made him up a fine class in music. He now became a friend and associate of the musical people of Wheeling, and his knowledge was more frequently brought into requisition as the city grew.

But he did not want to make a music teacher, nor did he always want to paint houses, so he decided to study law, and buying four volumes of Blackstone, he worked every night at law, but had no intermission from his daily toil at his trade. He studied at a plain board table and would write out the definitions on the top of the table and, when he became familiar with them, he would plane them off and write others. He literally consumed all the law books within his reach, and determined to seek admission to the Bar. His application was the first notice to the Bar of Wheeling that he had any ambition to become a lawyer, for he had no preceptor or confidant. The Bar did not welcome him. They did not know the power of the man whom no obstacle could keep down. He walked all the way to Clarksburg, and passed a successful examination before Henry St. George Tucker, a great man in those days, and a Common Pleas Justice, Judge Summers. The first question Judge Summers asked him was, if he had ever read "Coke on Littleton." Mr. Peck told him no, he had never seen the book. "Well," said the Judge, "I don't see how it is possible for a man to be a lawyer and never have read that book," but told him, since he had walked an hundred miles, he would ask him some questions. The Judge asked him some questions on Real Estate, which was a favorite study, and was surprised at his ready answers. "Why," said the Judge, "that is 'Coke on Littleton.' Where did you get that?" "Why," said Mr. Peck, "from Blackstone's Commentaries." This surprised and discomfited the Judge, who had never seen the book. He gave him a lengthy examination and told him he was well qualified to be admitted to the Bar. He was the next day admitted to practice in all the courts of Virginia. He used to tell that he was a completely happy person; and frequently recalled the fatherly advice given to him by Judge Summers, as he journeyed home, so buoyant and happy, whistling to the birds as he walked along the isolated country, where there was scarcely a settler.

Mr. Peck's sympathies were not with the institution of slavery nor the laws that governed a slave-holding State, and he determined upon Ohio as a future home. It was then impossible for him to gain admission to the Bar of Ohio without a previous residence of a year; so, leaving his mother, sister and brothers

in Wheeling, he took boarding in St. Clairsville, dividing his time between the two places doing all his traveling on foot. He became acquainted with James Caldwell and his family, who at once gave him all his collections, and he began to be encouraged by business. When, however, Mr. Caldwell had a big lawsuit with the Bank of St. Clairsville and John Patterson (the other rich man of the town), he was afraid to entrust it to so young a man, but employed another, to Mr. Peck's great chagrin. Mr. Peck took upon himself the duty of informing the bank that he thought he could beat Mr. Caldwell if the case were entrusted to him. They employed him. He had never made a speech in Court up to this time, and, having very little confidence in himself, he wrote out his argument. He read and studied hard on this case, expending forty-six dollars on seven volumes of Johnson's "Chancery Reports," and reading every line to find support for his case. One of the Supreme Judges, Judge Wood, called Mr. Peck up and told him his argument was very fine, but villainously written and he would advise him to have it well copied. He, however, took it to Wheeling and had it printed, and it was the first printed brief ever used in Ohio. He gained the case, which was a very difficult and doubtful one. The syllabus of it came out in the Columbus papers. Mr. Peck took it to Mr. Caldwell, who said to Mr. Peck, "I did not think you would have taken a case against me." "Well," said Mr. Peck, "you said you did not consider me able for your chancery business, and I have had to convince you that I was;" and Mr. Caldwell stayed convinced and gave him his business right along after that. This was the beginning of his chancery business which soon became large and profitable. He would not take a case that he did not believe to be right, and eschewed all criminal cases. It was a rare thing for him to lose a suit. In a few years his business grew until he attended the Courts in Monroe, Guernsey, Washington, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Jefferson, Columbiana, Morgan and Licking counties in the State of Ohio. He attended the Court in banc at Columbus, the Federal Court as it met consecutively at Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, besides fully one-half his business lay in Wheeling and Northwestern Virginia. It was here he became associated with all the leading lawyers and politicians of the State, and socially to many of the learned and literary people of the time. Edwin

M. Stanton became one of his earliest and strongest friends. Their affection for each other was unusual. He was groomsman to Mr. Stanton when he was married; and used to tell me that Mr. Stanton, being very indifferent to appearances and very little occupied with dress, did not try on his wedding garments until a short time before his marriage, when his pantaloons were found to be entirely too small. Mr. Peck was called in to extricate him from the difficulty, which was finally effected after great delay and great mental anxiety. When Mr. Peck arrived with the clothing, Mr. Stanton's first exclamation was, "Great Heavens, Peck; is this the bliss of a bridal morn?" Years afterwards, when Mr. Stanton was Secretary of War, immersed in the cares of a country rent by war, he closed a business letter to Mr. Peck in these sweet words: "I am, with the unabated regard of early years, yours, Edwin M. Stanton."

Governor Wilson Shannon and Mr. Peck were young men together, and were intimate friends, though diverse in political views. Mr. Shannon went to the Senate, was Minister to Mexico, Governor of Ohio and Kansas, yet in the closing years of his life he wrote to Mr. Peck asking him to retire from the practice of the law and go with him to Southern California and let them spend the residue of their lives near each other.

Benjamin Ruggles, who was for eighteen years United States Senator, was also an intimate friend of his, and the sweet home presided over by one of the most attractive women of her time, was a favorite resort for Mr. Peck. Such men as Charles Hammond, Thomas Ewing, William Kennon, Sr., Henry Stanberry, Hocking Hunter—these were the men with whom Mr. Peck associated; men, who as he said, did not become smaller as you approached them.

An ideal home had always been a part of his ambition, so upon going to St. Clairsville, he bought eighteen acres of land, which he destined to improve. Here for thirty-four years he lived and beautified and utilized these grounds, by cultivating shrubbery, fruit, and flowers. So successful was he in the culture of plants, that his grounds were the finest in all that part of the State, and his home a place of resort for all, both rich and poor. It was here he studied botany; and with all his growing practice, he found time to devote to the studies of geology, astronomy and geography. His diversity of knowl-

edge was a great advantage to him in his intercourse with the people.

In 1843 he married Miss Olivia Jones, of St. Clairsville. His mother was still living, and he had educated a daughter of his brother's, who had grown to womanhood in his home. His affectionate nature constantly adopted all who came within the range of his intercourse, and his marriage brought him into a family to whom he became a constant direction and stimulus. His wife had been the idol of her little brothers and sisters; and, when she was transplanted to another home more attractive and easy of access, it is not to be wondered at that some of them were there all the time. Mr. Peck gave to the whole family the most affectionate confidence. To the little girls, constant direction. The youngest was about seven years of age, when he was married, and to her he gave a child's place in his heart. His kindness and affection to her knew no abatement. He educated her, and after her marriage named her child for a friend whom he had loved in youth and lost by death. Each Sunday, until a few weeks of his death, a part of it was spent writing a letter to this child of his adoption. Such was his simple, loving nature; such his faithfulness to all he loved. The children of the family were his joy and recreation in his mature years, and he was their idol.

In 1849 Mr. Peck was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Ohio, which met at Columbus, the first of the following June, but owing to the breaking out of cholera, adjourned to meet at Cincinnati the following December. It was then the present Constitution was formed. The Convention was composed of many of the strongest men of the State—Judge Peter Hitchcock, R. P. Ranney, Wm. Kennon, Sr., W. S. Groesbeck, T. J. Andrews, J. R. Swan, Henry Stanberry and a great many others of not less brilliant minds. The Convention at that time framed the Constitution which has thus far stood as the organic law of the State for nearly thirty-eight years. There has been another Constitution framed since, but rejected by the people. Mr. Peck was greatly bored by the long speeches of one of the members about nothing. He said he did not know the difference between being notorious and celebrated. The winter in Cincinnati with his young wife was a great happiness. Most of the members were accompanied

by their wives, and forty of their friends occupied the same house. Cincinnati was then a city of two hundred thousand. Besides public places of interest, they were most kindly entertained by many friends. While there they made the acquaintance of Frederica Bremer, the great authoress.

In April 1861 the war of the rebellion broke out. Mr. Peck spent the most of that whole year raising troops. He had been a Whig, but now joined the Union party. All legal business was greatly interfered with, so many, both lawyers and witnesses, being engaged in the war. He was a delegate to the State Convention held at Columbus, and made chairman of the committee for raising troops. In January, 1863, West Virginia had detached herself from old Virginia; Joseph H. Pendleton, Charles W. Russell, and several other prominent lawyers having joined the Confederate army, Mr. Peck was urged by his old friends, and almost compelled by his growing business in that State to remove there again, which he did in February, 1863. Many of his old friends had been in the rebellion, and their property and lives were often in much jeopardy, Mr. Peck was constantly striving to prevent these people from being too hardly treated by some very radical Federal officials; for he said, in writing to a friend, "I then held, and have never had occasion to change my opinion, that those who risked their lives and their property were entitled to more credit after they had returned to their allegiance than those who stayed at home and advocated their cause without daring to risk their lives on it."

After a year's residence, he was elected to the Senate, and during that session slavery was abolished. When the vote was announced, Mr. Peck's colleague said aloud, "Slavery is now dead—gone into the bottomless pit." Mr. Peck quickly rejoined, "But the smoke of its torment ascendeth up forever and ever."

Mr. Peck remained in Wheeling nearly twenty-two years in the active practice of his profession. He worked very hard. He was so confiding and generous that he was constantly helping others; and one hundred thousand dollars would not cover the security debts he paid for others, many of whom, he used to say, ought never to have been helped.

He was actively in the practice of the law sixty years. He lived through many of the great discoveries of the age. He

remembered when the first cotton gin was invented; when cotton cloth was first manufactured by machinery; when cut nails were made, before which time they were all hammered by hand on an anvil; when steam was first used to propel machinery; when Fulton built the first steamboat on the Hudson; when the people flocked to see the first steamboat built at Wheeling; when electricity was first applied to the telegraph, the discovery of the telephone, and all the varied uses to which electricity has been applied; to the discovery of natural gas.

He could remember when St. Clairsville was a better town than Wheeling in a business point of view; when the latter place only contained twelve hundred people, and it grew under his eye to number thirty-four thousand.

In 1884 he went back to St. Clairsville to live. He began to feel the infirmities of age, and long for the green fields and the beautiful Belmont hills. One of his earliest possessions was a farm lying near the village, and here he began again superintending the improvement of his land and closing his business. He had lived to be in his eighty-seventh year. Almost all his friends had gone into the spirit world; and, though still alive to the joy of living, he thought and talked often, with resignation and hopefulness, of the day he felt could not be far distant when he should pass to the brighter glories of that Better Land, which he did November 5, 1885.

“ Warmed by celestial hope, faith’s glowing eye
Beheld afar, through Death’s unsightly portals,
A better land, beneath a brighter sky—
The land of the immortals.

“ There shall they meet again the loved on earth,
There scoff at Death’s discomfited endeavor,
And in the country where their souls had birth,
Make their abode forever.”

No kinder, truer words were ever spoken than the words of regret which came spontaneously from the lips of various members of the Bar, who had known him in all the relations of life. Captain Lorenzo Danford said, “He was a man of great learning and industry, of strict honor in his profession, wise in counsel, and brave in the advocacy or defense of the right. As a citizen, he was zealous for the public good and upheld with unflinching courage the public morals. As a man, he was kind and generous even to his own hurt. True to his friends, his example is a precious legacy to us all.”

Judge St. Clair Kelly said of him, "His name is associated with our early history, and with it we associate the distinguished names, familiar to you all—Wright, Goodenough, Hammond, Tappan, the Kennons, Shannon, Cowen, and others. He acquired eminence as a lawyer. In his disposition, he was a chancellor. He not only looked to the facts, but to the justice and equity of the case. He was kind to all, friendly to all, especially those younger in years and with less knowledge than himself. It is not altogether as a lawyer, Mr. Peck ought to be regarded. His greatness was as a man, rather than a lawyer. He had wide views and talents. He delighted, not merely in law, but in trees, in fruits, in plants, and flowers, and music. He was in kindly relation to all nature, and all things were his friends; and they repaid him with long, peaceful and joyous days."

Another said of him, "He was as honest a man as was ever at this Bar, and as honorable a man as ever lived in the county of Belmont."

J. B. Smith said, "I know of no man whose work was better done." Another said, speaking of his long life, "It is no wonder God gave him a long life in this world—four score and seven years. Surely to one who saw so much beauty in it, and who loved so much in it; who had so much that was lovable in himself, and who did so much good in it, surely to such a man, God would give a long life."

GEORGE MORRIS BELTZHOOVER.

IN Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1844, was born the subject of this brief sketch. He is an Attorney-at-Law, with office at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county; is an active Democrat, and representative in his party. He was prepared for college at Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, with the class of '64; studied law, and was admitted to the Bar of Carlisle in January, 1866. In February of that year he located in Jefferson county, West Virginia; was Prosecuting Attorney six years, from 1871 to 1876 inclusive, and has served as a Regent of the State University; is popular, and was sent by the voters of his county to represent them in the House of Delegates of 1870, serving on various Committees.



HON. CHARLES F. SCOTT.

CHARLES FLETCHER SCOTT.

THE State Secretary of the League of Republican Clubs of West Virginia, answers to this popular name, and is imaged opposite. He was born September 8, 1837, in Brooke county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father died in 1848, his mother in 1852, and in the fall of the latter year he attended school in Ohio, but at the end of three years returned in poor health, and went west to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months. Returning east he attended school in Pennsylvania. In 1861 he graduated at the Albany Law School, of New York, and imbibing the spirit of the hour, enlisted in a company then forming, but from injuries received while recruiting men, was not mustered in, and returning to his Brooke county home in 1862 inaugurated the new State movement in that section. He thus, unintentionally, attracted the notice and favor of the voters, who sent him to the House of Delegates in 1864, and re-elected him to that office in 1865. In 1867 he moved to Ritchie county, and edited the Republican paper of that county, in connection with his law practice. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney to fill a vacancy in 1869, and then in 1870 was elected to the office, and also chosen State Senator, serving three terms from January, 1871 to 1877. During these sessions he was energetic and popular in committee work and upon the floor in shaping legislation; and became known over the entire State for his genial manners, and his persuasive speeches upon important measures. In the centennial year he was nominated for Congress from his district, and although he made a prudent and vigorous canvass, yet was defeated, the majority of the votes still being Democratic. In 1877 he moved to Parkersburg, practiced law, and for a time owned in part and edited the *State Journal*, a weekly then pushing itself into patronage and wide circulation. In 1878 he was appointed by the President, Postmaster at Parkersburg, and held the responsible position for the succeeding seven years, resigning soon after the inauguration of a Democratic Administration.

He is as pronounced in his religious as in his political faith, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; active in Sabbath school work and other duties, and has been honored therein by being sent as representative to the General Confer-

ence, and other legislative bodies. He served his party, in leadership, as chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee, and in the opening of the campaign of 1888, at the Wheeling meeting, was elected Secretary of the State League of Clubs, in which difficult position he proved himself an organizer, and was re-chosen at the annual convention of 1889 for the ensuing four years. He has led an active, busy life, as a Republican, citizen, lawyer, and official. In September, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Pardon Clerk, a position of great responsibility, requiring judgment and judicial ability, which Mr. Scott possesses in no ordinary degree.

CECIL CLAY.

THE ancestors of General Cecil Clay have lived since 1710 in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born February 13, 1842, and where he was educated, being a graduate of the Pennsylvania University at seventeen; read law under his father; was Captain of Company K, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, and commanded his regiment at Coal Harbor in 1864, and at Fort Harrison, where he lost one arm and was wounded in the other. He was promoted to Major, November 2, 1864, to Lieutenant Colonel November 19, 1864, and to Colonel, November 20, 1864, which indicates gallant service, and was mustered out with his regiment June 24, 1866, and is now Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers. From July, 1865, to January, 1866, he commanded the District of Augusta, Breckenridge, Bath, Highland and Allegheny counties, Virginia, and was complimented for the manner in which he conducted it. General Clay went into the lumber business in Botetourt county, Virginia, near Clifton Forge, in 1866, and in 1870 moved to Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and founded the town of Ronceverte, where he organized the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company. He was made chief clerk of the Department of Justice at the National Capital and went there in 1882, where he became a trustee of the District of Columbia Reform School, also Colonel of the Second Regiment District National Guard. He is still Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice, and claims Greenbrier county as his home.

JAMES THOMAS McCLURE.

REV. JAMES T. McCLURE, D.D., was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1822. His father died when he was but a few months old, and the care of the family devolved upon the mother, who was an invalid. His early years were passed like those of most boys reared on farms, in school during the winter and farm work in the summer months. When about twelve years of age the desire for a classical education developed, but the limited means of the family seemed a bar to its accomplishment; but with that self-reliance and energy which have characterized his whole life, by teaching school and music, in which he excelled, he provided the means and graduated in Duquesne College, a branch of the Western University of Pennsylvania, in 1846.

Having chosen the ministry for his profession he studied theology one year in Due West, South Carolina, but completed his course in the Theological Seminary in Allegheny City in 1849. In the spring of 1850 he was called to the pastoral charge of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church of Wheeling, West Virginia, and began his duties March 10 of the same year. The 28th of the same month he was married to Miss Helen Wall, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who still lives and shares the affection and esteem of the people in a remarkable degree. Since that time his labors have been in the community where he first began his professional work, and his life for forty years has been identified with every movement for the elevation and reformation of his fellow-men.

Dr. McClure was always opposed to slavery, and at the outbreaking of the war gave his active influence in behalf of the Union cause, and did much for the soldiers in the camps and hospitals.

In 1866 he was appointed a Regent of the Normal Schools of the State and served until 1871, during that time acting as Secretary of the Board. He did more, probably, than any one else to perfect the system which has made these schools a power for good. He also served two terms on the School Board of Wheeling, and was nominated for a third term but declined to serve longer. For many years he was President of the Board of Trustees of Linsly Institute, at Wheeling.

In his preaching, Dr. McClure avoids the sensational style so attractive to some, but is logical and strong in his oratory, fearless in denouncing everything he believes wrong and injurious in the community. He is a good example of that class of theologians who fear nothing except to do wrong. As a scholar he is profound and laborious, examining every question critically and with candor. His long residence and work in the upper Pan-Handle have given him a commanding position and influence in church circles which few can hope to attain.

He is the author of a book entitled "Science and the Bible," which treats ably of the conflict claimed to exist between them. A work on the "Trial of Christ" is now in press.

But few ministers of the Word anywhere have been Dr. McClure's equal in swaying the people in the direction of moral and religious living.

JOHN MADISON ROWAN.

THE Speaker of the House of Delegates, session of 1887, was born May 17, 1830, in Botetourt county, Virginia. His life has been an adventurous one. Until sixteen years old he worked on his father's farm in Monroe county, whither a removal was made in 1832. Was clerk in a store at Gap Mills two years, then, in 1849, with roseate dreams, followed the throng of gold-hunters to the Pacific, and remained in California three years. With little funds and enlarged experience he returned to Gap Mills and engaged in the vending of dry goods, until 1859, when he purchased a stock and grain farm near Union, where he still pursues a peaceful avocation. His liberal views, general experience and business qualities gave him influence and prominence among the people, and sent him as representative to two States, the old and the new. He was a member of the Virginia General Assembly for the years 1861-'63-'65, from Monroe county. When the war ended, and his political disabilities were removed, he was elected to serve in the West Virginia House of Delegates of 1877, and again in 1887, in which latter session he was Speaker.

JOHN J. CHIPLEY.

UPON the Judiciary Committee of the House of Delegates, session of 1887, served John J. Chipley, the member from Hardy county, who was born January 31, 1836, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. He was reared upon a farm, received his academic education at Winchester, and then entered the famous law school of Judge Brockenbrough, in Lexington, whose tuition was recognized in all the South as a passport to legal recognition. Later in life—the data furnished does not indicate—he passed into Hardy county and located at Moorefield. He was elected to the West Virginia Legislature of 1877-'79 and served upon important committees; and, again, a Democratic constituency sent him to the House, as a delegate, in 1887, and he was one of the factors in the Senatorial struggle when the session closed without any joint result. In addition to membership of the Judiciary, he was upon the Committees on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Taxation and Finance, Penitentiary, and Railroads.

WILLIAM HENRY WOLFE.

REECE WOLFE came to Virginia from Delaware in 1797; stopped in Morgantown a year; went to Parkersburg, where he remained until 1834. He was prominent in the organization of Wood county, of which he was High Sheriff, under the old system of inheritance as the oldest Magistrate. He was one of the first Methodist preachers in the State. His son, Daniel N. Wolfe, was born in Wood county in 1806; was a prominent member and supporter of the M. E. Church, and took a decided stand against the division of the Church in 1844. Politically he was an ardent Whig, until the rebellion, when he as ardently supported the Government and acted with the Republicans. He died March 19, 1865.

William Henry Wolfe, his son, was born in Parkersburg, October 19, 1835. After quitting school he clerked in the postoffice; afterwards was clerk in the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, and in 1865 was elected Cashier of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg, which position he still holds.



RT. REV. R. V. WHELAN, D.D.

RICHARD VINCENT WHELAN.

THE Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, D.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1809. In his early boyhood he was taught by a private tutor. Later he was sent to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Maryland, where his collegiate course was completed. Then he repaired to Paris, France, and entered the world-renowned school of philosophy and theology, known as the Seminary of St. Sulpice. From first to last, as a boy, a young collegian, and as a philosopher and theologian, he evinced extraordinary talents, and such was his diligence and assiduity that his success throughout the whole course of his studies was commensurate with his high mental gifts. On his return from France, he betook himself to his loved Mount St. Mary's, became Prefect of Schools, and afterwards President. It is not surprising that the young Rev. R. V. Whelan, whose whole career had been noted for regularity, order and exemplary deportment, should now prove a model disciplinarian and presiding officer.

His stay at the venerable Mount was of brief duration. His superior, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, called him to the work of the ministry among the people, and assigned him to duty at Martinsburg, Virginia. The same marvelous zeal and devotedness were noticeable from the day of his entering on the duties of that vast parish, which embraced several counties. With non-Catholics as well as with those of the household of the faith, Rev. R. V. Whelan was the model minister of religion. All admired his ability, his zeal and his gentle but resolute ministry.

When it was a question of selecting a Bishop for Richmond, Virginia, his superiors turned their eyes toward the young priest at Martinsburg, and Rome did not hesitate, on their recommendation to appoint him Bishop of that important city and large diocese. Accordingly on March 21, 1841, he was consecrated second Bishop of Richmond, having under his jurisdiction the whole of Virginia. When it became advisable to divide this vast territory into two dioceses, Bishop Whelan on July 23, 1850, took the new See of Wheeling, in which he presided till his demise, July 7th, 1874.

Both at Richmond and Wheeling, as Bishop, his life was truly apostolic, and few public men in church or State were

more beloved by all true Virginians. All who were fortunate enough to enjoy his acquaintance loved him; and to this day bear testimony to the aggregate of noble qualities which made up his splendid character.

When greatness manifested itself in all things in his life, it seems dangerous to single out any one thing in which he might be considered especially noteworthy. Still it has been said, and probably with much truth, that he was all through his life the indefatigable and valiant champion of education. One of his first official acts as priest at Martinsburg was to establish an academy. So, likewise, when Bishop of Richmond; and he had hardly taken charge of the new See of Wheeling when he turned all his great energies to the securing of good schools. The Academy of the Visitation for young ladies, at Wheeling, now at Mount De Chantal, from its inception to the present day has been second to no other similar institution in the States, and enjoys a national reputation as a seminary of learning.

Bishop Whelan was undoubtedly a most remarkable man in his own church; and would have been equally distinguished in any walk of life. He will ever be remembered as a pure, upright, devoted, able minister of the Gospel.

BENJAMIN MASON AMBLER.

ONE of the "untitled toilers in the ranks of the Democracy"—but a worthy and effective toiler—is the subject of this sketch, a citizen of Parkersburg, who has resided and practiced law in this State since June 30, 1874. He was born in Winchester, Virginia, January 14, 1850, and after the usual primary schooling, at the age of seventeen he engaged with a corps of railroad engineers from 1867 to the fall of 1868; taught school the session of 1868-'9, and then attended the University of Virginia until 1871; was an assistant teacher in the Academy at Winchester, 1871 to 1874. He married at Winchester, Virginia, November 17, 1875, and has been continuously in law practice at Parkersburg, having been City Attorney there from 1877 to 1889.

Mr. Ambler is universally regarded among his brother attorneys as a lawyer of high attainments, and his genial nature renders him popular with all whose pleasure it is to know him.

SAMUEL ERNEST JONES.

THE Rev. S. E. Jones is a native of Herefordshire, England, where he was born March 22, 1846; was educated in the public schools of that country; taught school for several years after he reached the age of sixteen; married Miss Elleanor J. Griffiths in June, 1870, and immediately sailed for the United States; was converted in 1872 in New York City; his wife died in July, 1873; in October of that year he came to West Virginia; taught school during the winter of 1873-'4, and joined the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church in March, 1874, at its Fairmont session. Mr. Jones has served the following churches as pastor: Mannington, one year; Bridgeport, one year; Rowlesburg, one year; Fetterman, one year; Weston, three years; Oakland, three years; Thomson Church, Wheeling, two years; Huntington, one year; Presiding Elder Wheeling District, two years, where he is now laboring. In August, 1877, he married Miss Belle Anderson, of Monongalia county, West Virginia. Mount Union College, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree of A.M., *honoris causa*, June, 1887. Mr. Jones is a diligent student, and maintains a high position as a minister of the denomination to which he belongs.

EDMUND SEHON.

EDMUND SEHON was born in Mason county, Virginia, September 14, 1843, and has spent his life in that section of the State. After a regular study for the legal profession he was admitted to the Bar, practiced in Greenbrier and Mercer counties from 1866 to 1870, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the two counties in 1868. In 1870 he returned to Mason county, where he has continued to reside. In 1872 he was appointed a Director of the Penitentiary by the Board of Public Works; served four years, and in 1880 was appointed by Governor Jackson to the same position, serving four years more. He was elected to represent Mason county in the Legislature of West Virginia in 1875, and took an active part in its proceedings. He is now Secretary of the Kanawha Lumber and Furniture Company, an establishment conducting an extensive and important business, one of considerable advantage to the county in which he has long resided.



RT. REV. JOHN J. KAIN, D.D.

JOHN JOSEPH KAIN.

THE Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, D.D., at present Bishop of the Diocese of Wheeling, was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, May 31, 1841. At an early age he was sent to St. Charles College, near Ellicott's City, Howard county, Maryland, and made his collegiate course in that noted school. On the completion of the course of study in that institution he passed to the department of philosophy and theology in St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Maryland. Throughout the collegiate, philosophical and theological studies, the subject of this sketch evinced rare talents, and was regarded as one of the most gifted, if not the most gifted, students in those large schools. He was ordained Priest, July 2, 1866, and assigned to the missions of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, West Virginia. When the See of Wheeling became vacant in 1874, the Bishops of the Province of Baltimore convened to provide a successor to the Rt. Rev. Richard V. Whelan, D.D. Among the three names submitted to Rome for that exalted office was that of the Rev. J. J. Kain. In February of 1875 the announcement came that Rome had appointed the Rev. J. J. Kain, and on the 23d of the following May the new Bishop was solemnly consecrated in the Wheeling Cathedral, honored by the presence of a large number of his brother Priests and several Right Rev. Bishops from various parts of the country.

Those of the clergy of the Diocese of Wheeling who knew the incoming Bishop rejoiced, because it was apparent to them that the choice was an excellent one. In a very brief time all realized the grateful fact that Rome had placed at the helm in the Diocese a man of extraordinary fitness; a man thoroughly equipped as a scholar, possessed of a very high order of administrative ability, and withal having few peers as a pulpit orator. The episcopate of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain for fourteen or fifteen years has more than confirmed these anticipations. Time has proved that in the present Bishop the clergy has found a ruler as kind as a father, the Church a model prelate, and the people a chief pastor whose zeal, influence and devotedness guarantee their spiritual well-being as long as it may please God to spare their Bishop.

Socially, as well as intellectually, the subject of this sketch is a most worthy successor of the illustrious and revered Bishop

Whelan. Truly Rome seems to have been partial to Virginia before the division into two States and afterwards in the character of the men placed over the Catholic Church,—Bishops Whelan, McGill, Gibbons and Keane at Richmond, and Whelan and Kain at Wheeling. It is doubtful if any two Catholic Sees in the United States have had abler and more efficient Bishops than Richmond and Wheeling.

Bishop Kain is yet a young man. He is studious, industrious, attentive to his duties, able in pulpit and on platform, ever watchful of the interests of his Church, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

CHARLES PHILIP SNYDER.

ONE of the self-made men of West Virginia is the Hon. C. P. Snyder, of Charleston. He was born in Kanawha county, where he still resides, June 9, 1847. His education was received in private and public schools at Charleston—principally in the Academy, taught by J. T. Brodt, an accomplished educator, who located in that section during the fifties. For several years Mr. Snyder taught school in Charleston. He subsequently studied law. His first public office was that of Prosecuting Attorney for his native county, to which he was elected as a Democrat in 1876. In 1880 he was re-elected to the same office. He proved himself to be a safe and successful prosecutor.

He was always an energetic party worker; served several terms as Chairman of the County and Congressional Executive Committees; was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1872 and 1880. In May, 1883, he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, at a special election, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John E. Kenna. He was subsequently re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, in which bodies he was a faithful, painstaking Representative. He served one term as Mayor of the city of Charleston. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city.

VIRGIL ANSON LEWIS.

VIRGIL A. LEWIS was born July 4, 1848, on a farm in what is now Waggener District, Mason county, West Virginia. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of the Shenandoah Valley, and their later representatives were in the van of the daring pioneers who, crossing the Alleghenies, found homes in the present limits of West Virginia. His immediate ancestors, after a few years' residence in Greenbrier county, removed farther West and, in 1797, reared their cabin homes near Point Pleasant, then in the county of Kanawha, but now in Mason. When they came the surrounding region was an unbroken wilderness, and there was not a postoffice within a hundred miles. Here the parents of the subject, George W. Lewis and Lucy Edwards were born, the former in 1819, and the latter in 1814. They were married in 1846, and had issue five children, three sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the eldest.

By the death of his father he was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and thence, until his sixteenth year, he worked on a small farm, and in winter attended the "old field schools" of *ante bellum* times. Upon the introduction of the public school system he resolved to prepare himself for teaching, and prosecuted his studies with that object in view. History was his favorite theme, and while yet a youth he began the contribution of historical articles to the press. These soon attracted wide attention, and his productions were eagerly sought by publishers, and May 16, 1880, he was elected a member of the Virginia Historical Society.

After a few years teaching in his native county he was, in 1878, elected Principal of Buffalo Academy, in Putnam county, and a year later was chosen to a similar position in the public schools of Winfield, in the same county. While thus engaged, he entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Hon. James H. Hoge, but continued teaching until 1882, when he devoted himself to literature and travel. Two years later he conceived the idea of writing a history of his native State, and with that object in view went to Richmond, where he spent some months in the Virginia archives, after which he visited nearly a hundred county seats, collecting data for his proposed work. The result of this labor was the "History of West Virginia," published by

Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia, 1889, the appearance of which at once placed him among the foremost historians of the country. Among his earlier productions are a "History of the Great Kanawha Valley," and "Pioneer Families of Mason county." He contributes much to the periodical literature of the day, and is at present engaged in writing an elaborate "History of the Ohio Valley." Mr. Lewis is a scholarly gentleman, and possesses a smooth and elegant style as a writer.

In 1888 he was an aspirant for the nomination for the office of State Superintendent of Schools, but, while receiving a large vote, the nomination went to Hon. B. S. Morgan.

Mr. Lewis is the senior member of the law firm of Lewis & Beller, of Point Pleasant.

October 31, 1886, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Stone, of Mason county, a great grand-daughter of the Stone who signed the Declaration of Independence on the part of the State of Maryland. The result of their marriage is a little daughter, nearly three years of age.

THOMAS E. HODGES.

PROF. THOS. E. HODGES, the present Principal of Marshall College, one of the State Normal Schools, is one of the prominent educators West Virginia has produced. He was born in Upshur county, Virginia, Dec. 13, 1888. After attending the common schools, he was in French Creek Academy during the summer sessions of 1871-'77. In September of the latter year he was appointed a cadet to the West Virginia University, and graduated from its classical department in 1881. That year he was elected Principal of the Morgantown Public Schools, which he filled until elected Principal of the State Normal School at Huntington, in August, 1886. He has long been a teacher in Institute instruction, engaged therein in this State and Pennsylvania, and is now successfully performing the responsible duties of Principal of Marshall College. No State in the Union need be prouder of its roll of educators than West Virginia. Professor Hodges is one of her most promising young educators, and is already prominent in his profession. He is universally regarded as one of the rising young men of the Commonwealth.

EDGAR MALCOMB McALLISTER.

HON. EDGAR M. McALLISTER, one of the most watchful and indefatigable members of the West Virginia Senate of 1889, is emphatically one of the self-made men with which our Mountain State abounds. He was born in Cabell county when it was part of the "Old Dominion," January 3, 1851, and spent his boyhood on a farm, receiving only the country school education his avocation as a farmer's boy and the sparse facilities the locality then permitted. The rest—all that has made him what he is—he acquired by his own unaided efforts, either as student or tutor—for he taught school during his preparation for a legal line of study. After a full course of law reading under Judge Jas. W. Hoge, in Putnam county, he began the practice of his profession at Milton, Cabell county, in 1879. He was for three years a railroad contractor and merchant, but with this exception, and his Senatorial term, he has followed his profession, practicing in the lower courts and Court of Appeals of his State. Appreciating his practical experience, the people of his district asked for his services in the State House, where he watched their interests on the floor and on several committees, namely those on Forfeited and Unclaimed Lands, the Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, and Militia. He proved himself one of the people's class by introducing the bill "To prevent such formation of trusts, combinations of business firms or unincorporated companies, or associations of persons or stockholders as may be contrary to public policy," which bill is still pending, having been reported with recommendation that the same shall be passed.

He married Miss E. K. Thompson, of Putnam county, by whom he has two daughters.

VIRGIL STUART ARMSTRONG.

THE Sixth Circuit, composed of the counties of Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Roane and Calhoun, is presided over by Judge Virgil S. Armstrong. He was elected over R. F. Fleming, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 342 votes, and for the term of eight years from January 1, 1889. He was born October 25, 1836, in Jackson county, Virginia. Until grown he worked in the tan-yard and saddler shop of his father, attending, as opportunity was afforded subscription schools, in

which he received a fair English education. He studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, was elected First Lieutenant and promoted to Captain, and served until the end of the struggle, being twice wounded. Upon his return home, after the passage of the Flick amendment, he resumed law practice. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson county for eight years; and was elected a member of the House of Delegates, session of 1883. In 1888 he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the Circuit Court Bench, with residence at Ripley.

GEORGE WILLIAM PETERKIN.

THE RT. REV. G. W. PETERKIN, D.D., first Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia, was born at Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, March 21, 1841. He studied at the University of Virginia, in 1858-9, and graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia, at Alexandria, in 1868. He was ordered Deacon in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, June 24, 1868; ordained Priest at the same place June 25, 1869. He passed his Diaconate as Assistant to his father, the Rector of St. James' Church, Richmond, Va. In June, 1869, he became Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Culpeper, Va.; in 1873 Rector of Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md. He received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, in 1878, and from Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in the same year. He was consecrated first Bishop of West Virginia in St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, W. Va., on the Festival of the Ascension, May 30, 1878, by Bishops Bedell of Ohio, Kerfoot of Pittsburgh, Pa., Whittle of Virginia, Dudley of Kentucky, and Jagger of Southern Ohio.

Bishop Peterkin is a man of great energy. But few ministers of the Gospel, in this generation are called upon to endure the hardships and make the sacrifices he does and has been doing for the past ten years. He is almost continuously "on the go," preaching twice every Sabbath, and frequently upon week days. The church he represents has greatly prospered under his supervision. He is a vigorous, forceful speaker, and is popular and entertaining. The engraving we present, shows him to be of pleasant expression, medium stature, and *suave* disposition. He is a great power for good in his adopted Mountain State.



RT. REV. G. W. PETERKIN, D.D.

CHARLES BURDETT HART.

JOURNALISM is now admitted to be one of the "learned professions." Men now-a-days equip themselves for it as lawyers prepare for the Bar, ministers for the pulpit, and physicians for the practice of medicine. The newspaper is the greatest educator on the earth. It is read by practically everybody. Its power, therefore, for good or evil is very great. The subject of this sketch is a born journalist. As soon as his college days were over he took straight to journalism.

Brevity is the soul of wit. Horace Greeley, I believe, is the originator of editorial paragraphing. It is in the use of short, pithy editorial paragraphs that the American press differs most widely from that of England. Mr. Hart adopted the Greeley idea of writing short, pungent editorials, and adheres to it under almost all circumstances. He has an unerring "nose for news," and believes in the policy of cutting down editorials to give place for news. In this ever growing feature of American journalism Mr. Hart excels. Naturally witty, he dashes off paragraph after paragraph, on different subjects, with rapidity and ease, and at the same time keeps his news columns up to the highest standard of reliable news reports. Under his editorial management the *Daily Intelligencer* holds an enviable position among the newspapers of the Ohio Valley.

Charles Burdett Hart was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 16, 1850. He is the eldest born of Mary Stevens Mulliken and Francis Burdett Hart. His paternal grandfather and grandmother came from England. On his mother's side, his ancestors came from England before the revolution, and settled in Maryland as planters, and took part on the patriot side in the war for Independence. His mother's father was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Hart was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, in an English and French academy in Brooklyn, and in a four year's course in St. Timothy's Hall, Maryland, a military academy of high repute in its day. At St. Timothy's Hall he was the salutatorian of his class. He displayed more than common facility in acquiring languages, both ancient and modern. In these days of active business he gladly turns for mental rest and diversion to a good book in French, Spanish or German, and reads out of the original with fluency and satisfaction.

From 1868 to '69 he taught school in Queen Anne's county, Maryland. With no intention of being admitted to the Bar, he read law with the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, Attorney General in the Cabinet of the late President Arthur. In early life he decided to adopt journalism as a profession. Accordingly, in 1871 he began his journalistic career by serving as reporter, city editor, telegraph editor, managing editor, editorial writer and Washington correspondent.

Mr. Hart has been connected with the *Chronicle*, *Inquirer*, *North American*, and *Press* of Philadelphia. He was editorial writer on the Philadelphia *Press* when, November 15, 1882, he purchased an interest in the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, succeeding the Hon. A. W. Campbell as editor of that well known and thoroughly established newspaper.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1872 cast his first ballot for General Grant and the entire Republican ticket, although at the time he was employed on an Independent Republican newspaper that supported Horace Greeley. Before he arrived at his twenty-first birthday he took an active part in political campaigns, delivering Republican speeches, and has never been allied with any other political organization. An earnest student of politics, yet he has never been a candidate for political preferment, and has no taste for public office, or aspiration of any kind in that direction. He is a journalist in the broadest sense and meaning of the word, loves his calling, and will not allow himself to be side-tracked by the allurements of official favor, or ambitions of any kind whatever.

January 25, 1877, he married Miss Mary Willie, daughter of Morgan L. Ott, of Wheeling. Two children have resulted from this union, Morgan Ott and Virginia Stevens, the latter deceased.

Mr. Hart is not only a thorough journalist, but he is public spirited and enterprising as well. He set on foot the movement that resulted in the great gathering of West Virginians known as the Immigration Convention, that was held in the city of Wheeling in February, 1888, which had for its object the development of the boundless natural resources of West Virginia. That Convention was attended by delegates from every portion of the State, which gave an impetus to an immigration movement that will not likely cease until West Virginia's won-

derful natural advantages are made thoroughly known to the people throughout the country. Mr. Hart was chosen by that great Convention as President of the State Board of Immigration and Development, and has given to the position his best energies, which have already produced the most gratifying results.

WILLIAM H. TARR.

HON. W. H. TARR, Senator from the First District from 1877 to 1879, is a native of Brooke county, and was born at Wellsburg, Virginia, February 22, 1832, and is a son of Campbell Tarr, Sr., an old and well known citizen who died in 1857. He received a thorough scholastic training at Bethany College, and after graduating engaged in the mercantile business at Wellsburg for three years. In 1855, when Kansas was still a territory, he emigrated there, carrying with him letters of introduction to Governor Shannon, and was there during the Free State war. He frequently met, while there, old John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety.

While he resided in the West, he was engaged for four years in buying and selling land, land warrants and loaning money. During the prevalence of the gold fever, he crossed the plains to the newly discovered gold fields in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, as agent for certain banking firms.

In the winter of 1860, he returned to Virginia, having married, May 3, 1860, Miss Laura J., daughter of S. H. Johnson, of Jefferson county, Ohio. He invested in lands in the vicinity of Steubenville, and engaged in farming and wool growing until 1870, when he removed to his present home at Wellsburg. In 1876 he was sent from his business of land dealer to take his seat in the State Senate. He at once made himself felt in the Senate and soon rose to prominence. His influence and judgment were recognized, and he was placed in positions of trust and importance. In this session he was chairman of the important Joint Committee on the Revision of the Judiciary System, and of that on Penitentiary, and a prominent member of the Committees of Finance and Education.

He with four others, by their enterprise and industry first developed the natural gas in the Ohio Valley in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of iron and glass. The first well being at Wellsburg, W. Va., the Riverside Glass Factory of that town first used gas for the purpose of its running.



RT. REV. JOHN T. SULLIVAN.

SYLVESTER CHAPMAN.

HON. SYLVESTER CHAPMAN was born in Giles county, Virginia, January 1, 1832, son of Dr. David J. Chapman, a native of the same county. Sylvester received his primary education in one of the old field schools and finished at the Academy of Christiansburg, Montgomery county, Virginia. When twenty years old he took charge of his father's large farm, managing it until 1856, when he went to Charleston, read law, was admitted in 1860 and has since practiced there. During his legal studies he taught school. October 29, 1860, he married Mary, daughter of Milton Hansford, whose wife was Mary Parke, daughter of Col. Andrew Parke, of Fairfax county, Virginia, a descendant and heir of George Washington. Children blessed Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, as follows: John Parke, Charlotte Hall, Walter Cole, David Johnson, Lucy Elmira, Elizabeth, and William Mosser. He served in the Confederate army, afterwards taught school; was Kanawha county Surveyor from 1872 to 1885, except one term; was elected to the Legislature of 1876 from Kanawha county; elected Prosecuting Attorney of same county in November, 1888 and is still serving in that office, creditably to himself and satisfactorily to Bench, Bar and people.

BENJAMIN PORTER GOOCH.

THIS physician and legislator was born July 4, 1842, at Charlottesville, Virginia. He entered Allegheny College in 1859, but left student life in April, 1861, to enter Company I, Fifty-seventh Virginia Regiment of the Confederate service. In September, 1862, he was made Sergeant Major of the Seventeenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and in August, 1864, was promoted to Adjutant, was captured and confined in Camp Chase until March, 1865. After the war he returned to Mercer county, West Virginia, and worked on the farm. In the fall of 1865 he began medical studies under Dr. Bee, at Princeton. In 1868 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Virginia, whence he was graduated March 3, 1870. In May of that year he located in Hinton, where he still practices his chosen profession of medicine and surgery. He was a member of the House of Delegates, sessions of 1877-'9, and urged the location of the Capitol at Charleston.

CHRISTIAN STREIT WHITE.

CHRISTIAN S. WHITE was born in Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia, March 10, 1840, and was educated at the Potomac Seminary, of his native town. He is a son of John B. White, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Hampshire county, and an officer in the war of 1812, and a grandson of Judge Robert White, a Major in the Revolutionary War. Captain White, inspired with the same spirit and motives which had led them into the military service of their State, April 19, 1861, entered the Army of Virginia as a private in the Thirteenth Virginia Infantry. He served with that regiment in the Confederate army for more than a year, until disabled and discharged, being promoted by successive steps to Sergeant-Major and Acting Adjutant. During the winter of 1862-'3 he was first a clerk and then head of a Bureau in the Confederate Treasury. In the spring of 1863, having become able for cavalry, though not for infantry, service, he resigned his position in the Treasury Department, and, under a commission from President Davis, raised within the Federal lines a company of 200 mounted men for special service. Declining promotion, he remained with his company till the close of the war, receiving one severe and two slight wounds, in the campaigns of 1863-'4-'5.

Upon his return home, being debarred by the then existing laws of his State from practicing the profession of law, for which he had been educated, he rented a farm and engaged in agriculture. In 1872, his legal disabilities being removed, he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Hampshire, and has, by successive re-election, held this position ever since. He was for a term Clerk of the Circuit Court also, but declined a re-election to that office.

In 1876, being made Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, he organized and carried out the campaign in his county which resulted in swelling the Democratic majority of from 300 to 400 to 1,369.

In 1877 he was appointed Fish Commissioner for the State of West Virginia; has been re-appointed by each succeeding Governor, and is now President of said Commission.

In a Senatorial Convention at Moorefield, in August, 1886, he proposed and advocated, and, after strong opposition on grounds of expediency, the Convention adopted, the first straight tariff reform and anti-monopoly resolutions ever passed by a Demo-

cratic Convention of West Virginia, covering fully the position of the National Democratic platform of 1888.

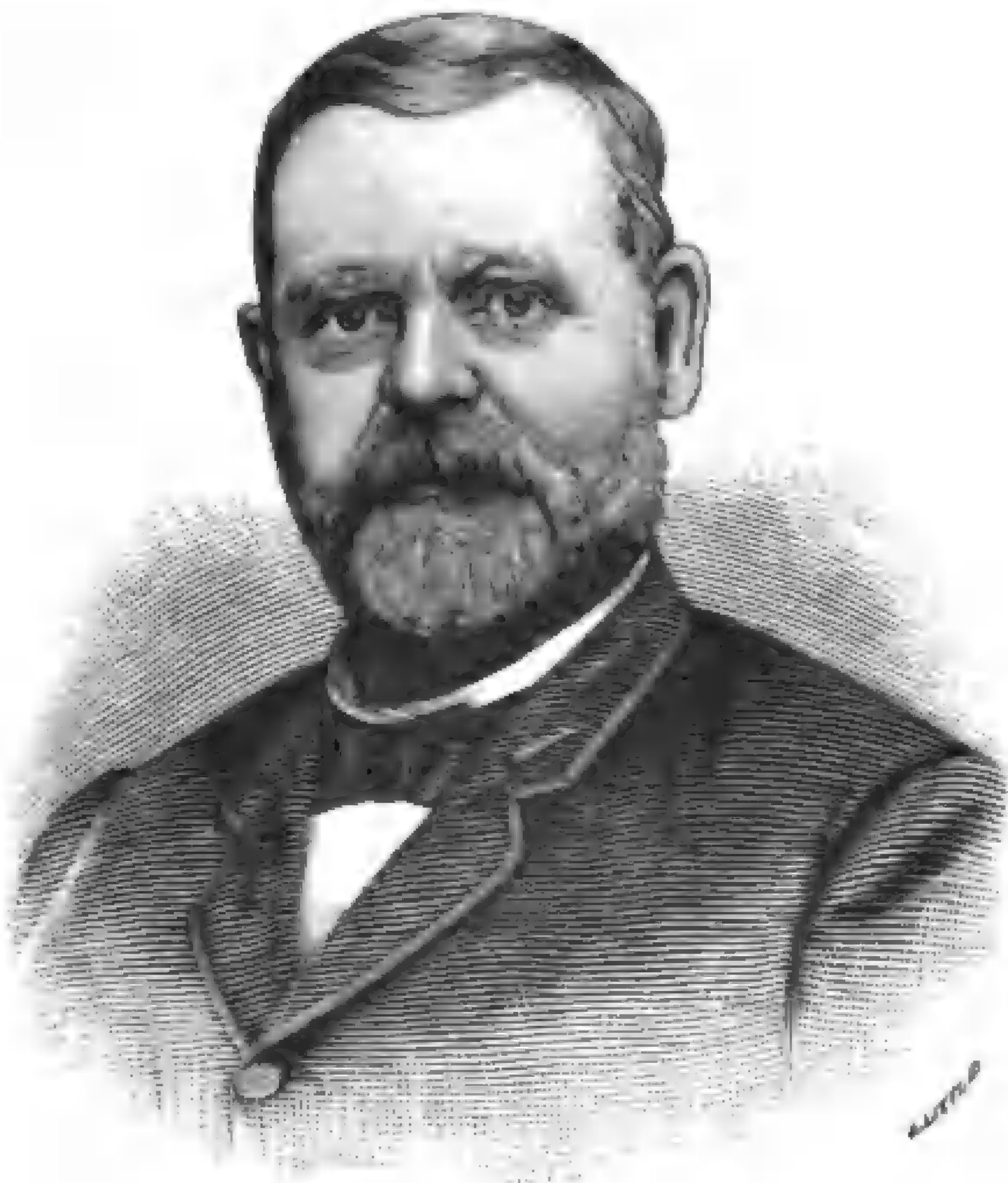
Captain White has always been a consistent, but liberal Democrat, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS ECKSTEIN ROGERS.

ONE of the representatives of Kanawha county in the State Legislature of 1872-'8 bore the above name, and is now Chief of the Redemption Division of National Bank Notes in the United States Treasury at Washington. He was born February 24, 1848, at White Horse, now Kirkwood, Camden county, New Jersey. His education was received at Bolmar's Academy, West Chester; the Academy of Lock Haven, and in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. From 1870 to 1873 he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits at Charleston, West Virginia. During this period he was elected upon the Republican ticket as a member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county. He served his constituency faithfully and well. In 1874 he was employed as Phonographic Reporter in Washington, D. C. In 1875 he received appointment in the U. S. Treasurer's office, where, step by step, he has served and received promotion for merit, to his present position at the head of a responsible division in the financial department of the Nation.

JACOB H. BRISTOR.

MAJOR J. H. BRISTOR was born in Pennsylvania. In 1857 he came to West Virginia, and engaged in school teaching. For three years he was Principal of Grafton Institute. During the late war he served three years in the Union army as an officer in the Twelfth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. This regiment participated in about twenty battles and skirmishes, and Major Bristor performed a soldier's duty on all these occasions. He served one year, 1866-'67, as a member of the West Virginia Legislature, representing Taylor county. He declined a re-nomination, but was elected and served as Treasurer of the State of West Virginia for a term of two years. In 1869 Major Bristor cast his future fortunes with the people of Berkeley county, and is established in Martinsburg, where he is engaged in business as a real estate and insurance agent, and is also a special agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.



HON. J. H. BRISTOR.

BELVARD JONES PRICHARD.

BELVARD J. PRICHARD was born June 10, 1856, in Carter (now Boyd) county, Kentucky. He was educated in the East Kentucky Normal School at Catlettsburg, and in the Academy at Ashland. He attended Centre College, Danville, from 1873 to 1876, the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1876-7; studied law with J. M. Elliott and K. F. Prichard, at Catlettsburg, the former being the late Chief Justice of Kentucky, who was killed by Tom Buford, March, 1879. He entered the senior class of the law department of the University of Louisville, September, 1878, and graduated as B.L. from that institution in February, 1879; located at Greencastle, Indiana, for the practice of law in the office with Col. C. C. Matson, late Democratic candidate for Governor of that State; founded and edited the *Hancock Democrat* at that place during the Presidential campaign of 1880. He returned from Indiana and located at Wayne C. H., West Virginia, December, 1881. Here he edited the *Wayne Advocate* during the year 1882: entered on the active practice of his profession and is yet so engaged; was elected in 1888 a member of the State Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District. Nominated without opposition in his own party and elected by more than 1,000 majority over J. K. P. Workman, being the largest majority ever given for any Democrat for that position in the district by about 400. In the pending Legislature he is a member of the Committees of Privileges and Elections, and Education, and Chairman of that on Public Printing.

JACOB STEPHEN HYER.

FOR a man who when thirteen years old started in the world on his own resources, leaving home with his parents' consent, nothing ever given him, never, in an extensive business career, having a bank protest, never sued on his individual liability, never made a business failure, and at the age of forty have a cool \$50,000 cash account in bank and property—all made honestly by his own hands—is not a poor record. Such is the record of Mr. J. S. Hyer, and entitles him to prominence in the State. He has been a merchant twenty years, dealing largely in ginseng, furs, wool and other native products, and has been

a real estate broker since 1881. He was Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee from 1884 to 1888, candidate for House of Delegates in 1882, and defeated by a small Democratic majority. He was Mayor of Sutton in 1885-6; President of the Board of Education of the Sutton Independent District ten years, and was Sheriff of Braxton county. He was born near Braxton C. H., January 10, 1849. He is one of the leading business men of West Virginia.

JOHN WILLIAM CARTER.

ONE of the most scholarly and gifted ministers of the Baptist denomination of the country, who stands at the head of the clergy of that religious faith in West Virginia, was the reverend gentleman named above, whose present home and pastoral charge is Raleigh, North Carolina. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, December 31, 1836. When only seven years of age his parents moved to Upshur county, within the present limits of this State, where he grew up to manhood. He was educated in the common schools and at Allegheny College, in Greenbrier county. He was converted and baptised in 1858, and ordained to the ministry in 1860. From his entry into the ministry he preached with animation and favor among the country churches of Lewis and Upshur counties. In 1864 he was invited to take charge of the church in Parkersburg, the leading one in West Virginia, in intelligence, wealth and numbers. During his long continued pastorate a fine edifice of worship was erected, and the congregation prospered in other ways. October 25, 1869, he married Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Wm. Johnson, a sister of Judge Okey Johnson, late of the Supreme Court, and of Hon. Dan. D. Johnson, of Tyler county. He severed his connection with the Wood county church, and, January 1, 1889, accepted an invitation to the pulpit of Raleigh, and accordingly removed from West Virginia. No minister could be more missed than he by the members of his church, and friends in every denomination throughout the State. In 1883 the West Virginia University voted him the degree of D.D., which he richly deserves and will always honor.

JOHN W. KEYS.

THIS member of the House of Delegates from Mineral county, in 1871-2, was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, February 20, 1829. His parents were poor and he was compelled to work his own way through life, hence his education was limited to a few months of common school attendance. He learned the plasterer's trade, and in 1852 removed to Piedmont, where he continued the occupation, until the opening of the war, when he became a conductor upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In this pursuit he remained until peace was restored, when he again took up his early choice, plastering. In 1870 he was elected, as a Democrat, to represent the county of Mineral in the Legislature. At that time the Republican party was in the majority, but his personal popularity made him successful at the polls, and as a delegate he served his constituency with credit. In 1872 he removed to Keyser, where he built and now manages a hotel, known as the Keys House.

GRANVILLE D. HALL.

GRANVILLE D. HALL was born in Harrison county, Virginia, September 17, 1837, and as a lad received only such meager education as the subscription school of a small village afforded. In 1859 he entered the employ of the *Wheeling Intelligencer* printing office, but remained only a few months. He was one of the Virginia State electors on the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket in 1860. In February, 1861, he was again in the employ of the *Wheeling Intelligencer*. He was elected clerk of the first House of Delegates of West Virginia, on the organization of the State, June 20, 1863. The Republican party nominated him for Secretary of State in 1864, and elected him. The following winter he was with Governor Boreman in the capacity of private secretary, and on the following March, 1865, he began and served his one term, two years, as Secretary of State. He declined a renomination to the same office, having in connection with W. P. Hubbard, bought a half-interest in the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, and was chief editor thereof the five years ending September, 1873, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in business, and where he now resides.



Phot. by H. B. D. K. 1860. New York

Archibald A. Todd.
U.S.



M.D., and immediately returned to Wheeling and engaged with his brother in active professional work. February 19, 1828, he married Mary Ann E. Woods, who died October 24, 1829. June 2, 1831, Dr. Todd was again married to his now surviving widow, Mary E. Jarrett. To them were born six children. One son, Rev. Martin Luther, who died August 14, 1870, and five daughters, two only of whom survive, viz: Carrie, wife of Dr. J. C. Hupp, and Mary Ellen, a younger sister. Thus it will be seen he left no one of his family to perpetuate his name.

For more than half a century Dr. Todd was identified with all that concerned the good name and prosperity of the city of Wheeling. Up to the hour of his death he by his counsel and material aid helped her onward and upward to her present high degree of prosperity and honor. In all that pertained to his profession especially was he a diligent student, and though practically retired from its active work for years, still, he by close application and extensive critical research, kept abreast of the times. It may be doubted if West Virginia had his equal as a mineralogist and botanist. He was a careful reader, a sound reasoner, a man of keenest perceptions and calm discriminating judgment. His counsels were always regarded most favorably and were the more appreciated by those that best knew their worth.

In 1870 he was a delegate from the Medical Society of West Virginia to the American Medical Association that met in Washington City and in which he became a prominent member. He was one of the founders of every medical society ever organized in the city of Wheeling or in the State of West Virginia. He was one of the attending physicians to "The City Dispensary and Vaccine Institute," Wheeling, which was in successful operation as far back as December 10, 1845, and which was established by a city ordinance. He was also surgeon, in 1835, of a regiment of State troops, commanded by Colonel, since Major General B. F. Kelley.

He was an affiliating member of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons. He was also the originator and long the proprietor of that household pill known everywhere as Todd's, and which yielded him a handsome revenue. He was prominently associated with many of the popular enterprises of

Wheeling, including the Ohio river bridge, gas, street railroads, banking and other companies, and was at his death, a director of the National Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling. All these and other interests engaged his prompt attention, bringing him profitable returns.

Dr. Todd was a man of strong religious convictions. He loved his Church, the Presbyterian, because he believed it to be a fair exponent of the truths of the Bible, and he loved and studied his Bible because he knew that in it he had the words of "eternal life." The Church was to him the hope of the world, and in the ministrations of the Church was strengthened within him the hope of immortality, in the bright anticipation of which he died. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years, and remained steadfast to the end.

This is but a brief sketch of the life of one whose works will follow him. One of the links, of the very few, that bind the people of Wheeling to the long, long ago has been broken, and the old familiar beacon light that for upwards of sixty years has gone before the younger people of the enterprising city of his adoption has disappeared from earth forever, to shine with increased brightness in the streets of the New Jerusalem, leaving others in the great battle of life, to take their places at the head of the great caravan that moves to take its chambers in the silent halls of death.

Dr. Todd, in all the relations of life, was eminently considerate. As a husband, he was most affectionate, seeking to divide fully all the pleasures incident to life. As a father he was tender as a maiden. As a friend consistent and unswerving. To the poor he was a benefactor in and out of his profession. To all he was courteous. To the world he was an honorable man. What more?

He died at his home in Wheeling, in the bosom of relatives and friends, May 1, 1883. For sixty-three years he had adorned the State of his adoption by an exemplary life.

BRAXTON DAVENPORT GIBSON.

BRAXTON D. GIBSON, of Jefferson county, was born near Charlestown, Virginia, August 13, 1856. The war deprived him of schools in early years, the camps of both armies around his grandfather's home furnishing the attractions and delights of his childhood. He was educated at Shepherdstown and Charlestown Academies and in the University of Virginia, and was assistant teacher in the Charlestown Academy, 1880-1. In the service of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, 1882-3; he entered upon the practice of law at Charlestown, July, 1884, which is his profession. He was elected as a Democrat to the House of Delegates of 1889, and is untiring in the interests of his constituency. He was a hard worker on the Committees of Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Internal Navigation, Printing, and Contingent Expenses, and the Special Committee on Alleged Bribery. He is a bright, enthusiastic Mason, in Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

ANTHONY RADER.

DR. ANTHONY RADER, was born near Summersville, Nicholas county, Virginia, November 23, 1810. His boyhood was passed upon a farm in a sparsely settled section, where educational advantages were limited, and the principal vocation and amusement was hunting. Until 1842 he was a blacksmith and farmer. Then he began the study and practice of medicine, which profession he has continued to the present time, and in which he achieved reputation and success. He was a State Senator from 1865 to 1868; also in the sessions of 1871-2; and was a member of the House of Delegates in 1870 and 1872-3. His constituency sent him five times to legislate in their interests. In every duty he has been faithful and efficient. For over a half century he has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church; and no man in Nicholas county is more influential and more highly respected.



John C. Hupp, M.D.



lished in the Transactions of the Association and many of them copied into the local newspapers. He was elected Treasurer of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia at its formation in 1867, and re-elected annually, serving during ten consecutive years; was in like manner, at its formation in 1868, elected Treasurer of the Medical Society of the City of Wheeling, and for ten consecutive years re-elected annually; is a member of the Historical Society of West Virginia; a corresponding member of the Gynæcol Society of Boston, and a life member of the same, and was for a series of years Vice-President for West Virginia, of the Alumni Association of Jefferson Medical College.

Among other contributions to medical literature, he is the author of papers on "Placenta Prævia," 1863; "Salivary Calculus," 1863; "Vaccination and Its Protective Powers," 1870; "Chloral in Puerperal Insanity," 1870, copied into medical journals from the Transactions of the State Medical Society; "Congenital Phymosis and Stone in the Urethra," 1870; "Opium Poisoning Treated by Belladonna," 1872; "Ruptured Uterus," 1874, copied into medical journals from Transactions of the State medical Society; and "Encephaloid Abdominal Tumor," 1875; a "Biographical Sketch of Joseph Thoburn, M.D.," prepared by request of the medical profession of Wheeling, 1865; a memorial to the Legislature of West Virginia on the appointment of a State Geologist, 1870, and a memorial to the same body on the establishment of a State Board of Health, 1877; cases of "Phymosis and Adherent Prepuce," 1877, and the "Diagnostic Importance of Symptoms," 1878. He also has furnished various articles for the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and frequent communications to the local press of Wheeling, many of them descriptive of thrilling scenes in the early history of the region of his childhood, a species of writing for which his facile pen seems peculiarly adapted. Some of which appeared in "Creigh's History of Washington County." An additional mark of his qualification in this respect is found in the fact that by the voice of his college class-mates he was chosen to prepare the quarter-century historical sketch of his class at the re-union held at Washington, Pennsylvania, Wednesday, August 4, 1869.

In 1850 he was physician to the Ohio county Alms-house and Ohio county Jail; has been physician in ordinary to the prisoners of the United States District Court from 1863 to the present

time; ~~was~~ physician and Secretary of the City Board of Health in 1864; is one of the physicians to the Children's Home of Wheeling, ~~as~~ he has been since 1873; ~~was~~ commissioned by Governor Pierpont State Vaccine Agent, January 1, 1863, and successively re-appointed by Governors Boreman, Stevenson and Jacob, making a service of nearly fifteen years; was President of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ohio from 1863 to 1866; was a member of the Board of Education of the Independent School District of Wheeling from 1873 to 1879, inclusive; ~~was~~ President for many years of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions, at the city of Wheeling.

At the formation, in 1863, of the State of West Virginia, including the establishment of its county organizations, he was elected ~~a~~ member of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Ohio, serving for three consecutive terms, during all of which time he ~~was~~ President of the Board. He ~~was~~ urged, subsequently, to become ~~a~~ candidate for the City Council, and also for the State Senate, but declined, for the reason that the period of civil war and governmental transitions, which impelled him to accept public office as ~~a~~ duty, had passed away.

In March, 1853, he married Caroline Louisa, daughter of the late Dr. A. S. Todd, of Wheeling. In appearance Dr. Hupp is large, portly, and of commanding presence. He has long been ~~a~~ leading physician in the city of Wheeling.

JESSE ROACH.

IN what is now Roane, then Jackson county, Virginia, January 11, 1843, ~~was~~ born delegate Jesse Roach. His education ~~was~~ that of ~~a~~ farmer boy, limited to the ordinary schools of the locality. Early in the war, June 15, 1861, he volunteered into Co. G, Tenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, upon the Confederate side. He participated in and was wounded at the Scary skirmish below Charleston; was in the seven day battles before Richmond; and also in those of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, second Manassas, and with Lee and Stewart in all their campaigns. He served his county two terms ~~as~~ Justice of the Peace, and ~~was~~ then elected ~~as~~ ~~a~~ Democrat, in 1884, to the House of Delegates from the District of Roane and Clay counties. He ~~was~~ re-elected to the pending Legislature, and took part in the Goff-Fleming contest.



JEFFERSON GIBBENS.

JEFFERSON GIBBENS.

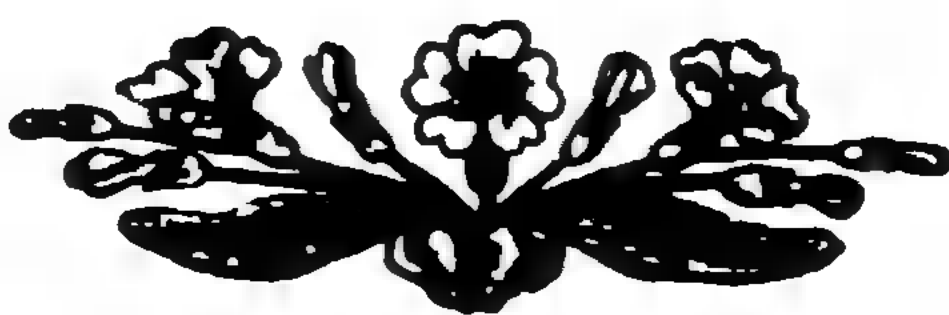
JEFFERSON GIBBENS was one in the oldest families that settled along the banks of the Little Kanawha, in Wood county, Virginia. His father, John, came west from the East Branch of the Potomac, in the days when the Indian tents shadowed the thicket-fringed stream. The ancestry was English, Irish and German, John and James being leading names in the family till the tracing is lost on the farthest ocean shore. The original spelling in Ireland was Givens, in England Gibbon, in America Gibbons and Gibbens.

Jefferson, whose face fronts this sketch, was born on a farm, twelve miles east from the settlement of Parker, at the mouth of the Kanawha river, October 2, 1802, and died in Parkersburg, March 21, 1875. When very young his father died, leaving him to the care of a widowed mother, who subsequently married Anthony Buckner, a name of antiquity and esteem. The step-father was a slave owner, and austere in manner, and no one, white or black, upon the estate was exempt from severe labor. In the farmer's leisure season, late fall, deep winter and early spring, he grasped every opportunity for school and study. He became an expert penman, in the round Washingtonian style, an excellent arithmetician, and was soon enabled to emigrate to Jackson county, Ohio, where he taught school, and thereby saved enough to purchase a tract of land. At the death of his step-father, however, he sold out, returned to Virginia and took his place in farm work and supervision, till he was over twenty-seven years of age, when, April 30, 1831, he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Susan Butcher, who was born in Randolph county, January 7, 1813, and died August 21, 1872. She was of English descent, a Scotch Presbyterian in her religious faith, and after their removal to Parkersburg, their home was always open to Christian workers of all denominations.

He engaged first in tavern-keeping, then in mercantile life. Sober, industrious and economical he soon owned his own home and store house. With an education above the average, and a growing reputation for strict integrity, he was first made Constable, an important trust in village affairs, then Magistrate, and served for almost a generation in that capacity. He was a Justice of the Peace by commission and partiality of the Gov-

ernor of Virginia, when the office paid in honors, not fees, the ultimate reward being High Sheriffalty, in proper time as the oldest living magistrate. He so served until 1850, when under the Revised Constitution the office was made elective, and he was chosen one of twenty, and by them Presiding Justice of the County Court of Wood county, and served for eight consecutive years, when he declined re-election. He was alternately member of the City Council, Recorder, and Mayor, serving in each capacity with fidelity, integrity and popular esteem. He was one of the most progressive citizens of his section, aiding in many valuable ways as well as by the liberal stock subscriptions to public enterprises, among them the building of the Northwestern branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Grafton to the Ohio river, and of the Marietta and Ohio line from Parkersburg westward. In politics he was a Whig, but in 1860 voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, and when the war opened its fury in the land, and it was essential to cross with troops onto southern soil, he was almost the first native to meet them at the water's edge and extend an earnest welcome. In 1864 he was, upon the unasked recommendation of Governor Boreman, appointed Provost Marshal. Brave to do the right, but with little self-assertion or confidence, he often declined nominations for legislative and higher positions.

The latter years of his life were those of suffering with fortitude and without murmur, and he passed over into the unknown, leaving as the best heritage of his four children a spotless name, over whose official and social memory hangs not the shadow of suspicion.



JOHN MORGAN COLLINS.

JOHN M. COLLINS, one of the present Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary, was born May 10, 1857, in Boston, Massachusetts. He is of Irish ancestry. In 1853 his father, Thomas Collins, moved to Madison, Indiana. There John received a common school education, and spent some years, as a boy, in the tobacco factory of Walter B. Brooks, when, in 1868, his employer returned to the management of the Daniel Boone salt furnace, below Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia. There Mr. Collins removed with him, and for the next ten years was clerk, bookkeeper and assistant manager in the store at the furnace. He has filled a number of local offices, among them School Commissioner. June 15, 1881, he wedded Addie A., daughter of Alexander Clark, of Charleston, Kanawha county. He was elected as a Democrat to the House of Delegates, session of 1883, in which he served upon the Committees of Mines and Mining, and Claims and Grievances. He was active in urging the passage of a bill in the interests of the miners and for the appointment of an Inspector of Mines for the State. In April, 1884, he was appointed a member of the Penitentiary Directory, and still continues to fill the position.

FRANK BECKWITH.

FRANK BECKWITH is a native of Middleway, Jefferson county, Virginia; was born July 26, 1848 and has remained a resident of that county. He was educated in country schools and at the Catholic College of "Our Lady of Angels," in Niagara county, New York; studied law under Hon. T. C. Green, who was afterwards Judge of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia. Having been admitted to the Bar in 1872, he became the law partner of Judge Green in 1873. He represented his county in the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1881-'2, and was again elected and took his seat in the special session of 1877 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. D. B. Lucas. He was appointed Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit to fill the unexpired term of Hon. C. J. Faulkner, elected United States Senator. At the conclusion of the term he resumed his law practice in Charlestown, Jefferson county.



ODELL S. LONG, ESQ.

ODELL SQUIER LONG.

EVERY attorney, whether of this or other States, who has, since 1874, or in expectation, a case before the highest Judicial tribunal of West Virginia, will recognize in the portrait fronting this sketch the accommodating, urbane and competent clerk now on duty. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, the 16th of October, 1836. He was the second son of Rev. Warner Long, who was for more than half a century an active member of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was educated at Allegheny College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1856. After leaving college he taught for several years in Ohio and in Pennsylvania; studied law in Beaver, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar in 1862, but about the same time engaged in editorial work and did not enter upon the practice of the profession of law.

In February, 1864, Mr. Long came to Wheeling and assumed editorial charge of the *Wheeling Daily Register*, then recently established. His ability, pungent and graceful editorials, aided in bringing it to the front as the leading exponent of Democracy in the State.

In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson to be Postmaster at Wheeling, when his connection with the newspaper was severed. The appointment as Postmaster not being confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Long held the office only six months, and in 1867 engaged in the business of life insurance, but in 1870 returned to the editorship of the *Daily Register* and so remained until August 1874, when he was appointed by the Court to be Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, a position which he still holds.

In Freemasonry Mr. Long has been widely known, having held the highest and most important offices in each of the Grand bodies. He was for fourteen years Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and he compiled the Text-book still in use in the Masonic Lodges of West Virginia, and has recently put forth a manual of Masonic law for the government of the craft in this State. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Grand Chapter and of the Grand Commandery, and is, in the Scottish Rite, an active member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. Long lives in Charleston, Kanawha county, where he has a pleasant home and a choice library of the best books, and he devotes to literary pursuits and recreation whatever leisure his clerical duties permit. He enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and is very highly respected by all of the members of the Bar with whom his official duties bring him into close relation.

PHILIP HENRY MOORE.

COL. PHILIP HENRY MOORE is in appearance a typical Welshman, although he is all American. He is short, stout, strong, with greyish hair and moustache, and is always amiable and pleasant to his friends wherever one may meet him. He is a model writer of model English. In the judgment of the writer, but few men are his equal in diction and expression. He has the magazine style. Every production of his pen shows both thoughtfulness and polish. His paper—*The Ohio Valley Manufacturer*—is remarkable for the ability and culture displayed in its editorial management and for its neatness and general make-up.

Mr. Moore was born in Wheeling, Virginia, November 22, 1837. His parents were Henry and Ann (McGovran) Moore. His father came to Wheeling early in 1800, and for more than a generation was a leading iron manufacturer. He was also a member of the noted stage line firm of Neill, Moore & Co., that ran a line of stage-coaches over the National road from Columbus to Cumberland.

Philip Henry was educated at Georgetown, D. C., University, graduating in 1855. Returning to Wheeling, he spent one year as a clerk at the Belmont mill. In 1859 he established the *Wheeling Daily Union* and edited it until June, 1861, when he entered the Confederate army as Major of the Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General John Macausland. He remained with his regiment in the field about a year, when he was transferred to the Engineer Department, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, where he continued in active service until the close of the war.

He returned to Wheeling and remained in the employ of the Belmont Iron Works, in which corporation he was a stockhold-

er, up to 1879. He then traveled for the Board of Trade of Chicago for five years, gathering industrial statistics. He was one year editor of the Dallas (Texas) *Herald*. In 1866 he was employed by the St. Louis *Age of Steel* as manager and correspondent of the Upper Ohio Valley, and remained with that paper until December, 1887, when he established the *Ohio Valley Manufacturer*, a newspaper of great value to the industries of the upper Ohio section. It is a large paper and is published weekly at Wheeling.

Col. Moore, in politics, may be termed an "Old Line Whig." He believes in the doctrine of protection for American industries, and is in no sense a politician.

WILLIAM MARMADUKE DENT

WAS born March 6th, 1831, at Granville, Monongalia county, Virginia. He is a son of Dr. Marmaduke and Sarah Dent. He was educated at the Monongalia Academy, at Morgantown, and received the appointment of cadet at West Point Military Academy from the Hon. Wm. G. Brown, member of Congress, in 1847, where he remained two years, resigning on account of ill health in the fall of 1849. Returning home he resumed the study of medicine in his father's office, and completed his medical education at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

Settling first in his native town, he practiced eight years in partnership with his father. In 1863 he removed to Newburg, Preston county, West Virginia, his present residence, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, and served as its Secretary, first Vice-President and President. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and at its meeting in Washington City, in May, 1884, was elected a delegate to Copenhagen and to all other foreign Medical Societies for the year 1884. He has served the political party with which he is affiliated eight years, on the State Executive Committee; has twice been the nominee of his party for State Senator, and served two terms as Mayor of the town of Newburg. He is a self-made man, of good business qualifications, alive to all questions of public interest that agitate the mind of the people, and stands in the front rank of his profession in his section of the State.



MAJOR W. P. RUCKER, M. D.

WILLIAM PARKS RUCKER,

WHOSE portrait faces this sketch, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 9th, 1831. His parents were Clifton Hedley and Mary Jane Starke (*nee* Staples) Rucker, born, respectively, in Amherst and Appomattox counties, Virginia. His father moved to Lynchburg at an early day, and became one of the leading business men of the place. Col. Ambrose Rucker and Capt. William Parks, officers of the Revolutionary War, were his great-grandfathers on the paternal side, and Gen. John Starke, also an officer of the Revolutionary War, and Governor Spottswood, first Colonial Governor of Virginia, were his great-granduncles on the maternal side. His grandmother on the paternal side and Mrs. Rucker's grandmother on the maternal side were sisters—Elizabeth and Margaret Parks—daughters of Capt. William Parks. A warm friendship always existed between the Parks and Washington families, which was cemented by the marriage of Capt. Parks' youngest brother and Gen. Washington's niece and protege. Moreover, Dr. Rucker is blood kin, on the maternal side, through the Lewises, to Gen. Washington.

October 28th, 1852, he married Margaret Ann, the second daughter of Thomas Hazlewood and Margaret Parks (*nee* Burks) Scott, of Campbell county, Virginia. Capt. William Scott, an officer of the Revolution, and a lineal descendant of the first King of the Scots, was the grandfather of Mrs. Rucker. The Roys and McGreggors, of the Highlands of Scotland, are among her ancestors also.

He was principally educated at Laurel Hill Academy in Amherst county; the Valley Union Seminary, now Hollin's Institute, in Botetourt county, Virginia; the University of Virginia; and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After graduating in medicine, he first practiced his profession at Alvon, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, for a time, and then at Covington, Alleghany county, Virginia, from 1855 up to February, 1862, when he left home and made his way into the Federal lines. He was made Provost Marshal of Gen. Crook's brigade; was captured on the 25th of July, 1862, and remained a prisoner for more than a year; was indicted in the Circuit Court of Alleghany county for treason to the State of Virginia; escaped from prison on the 18th of October, 1863, and was commissioned

Major of the 13th West Virginia Infantry, and detailed on staff duty with Generals Crook, Siegel and Fremont; served until nearly the close of the war; resigned and went into the timber, oil and coal land business; also handled cattle, horses and sheep on his Nicholas county plantation. After five years he sold out to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; began the practice of law, having read law previously to his medical course; moved to Lewisburg in 1870, where he remains, and enjoys a good practice. He was Prosecuting Attorney for Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties for the years 1871 and 1872. He practices in the Court of Appeals; was selected by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to conduct the contested election cases of November 8th, 1888, in several counties.

He and his wife comfortably and happily reside on one of his farms a mile east of Lewisburg, and all four of his boys are successful lawyers and happy husbands.

Soon after President Harrison was inaugurated, he appointed Major Rucker, Postmaster at Lewisburg.

THOMAS CONDIT MILLER.

THOMAS C. MILLER was born in Barnsville, Marion county, Virginia, July 19, 1848; attended Fairmont Seminary; in the early part of '65 (prevented by his youth from enlisting before) he joined the Union 7th West Virginia Cavalry, and served until the war closed. He graduated from the Fairmont Normal School in '73; was in Adrian College, (Michigan,) '75-'6, but ill health forced him away at the beginning of the senior year; Principal of Fairmont Schools '76 to '89, which position he is filling at the time of writing this sketch. Mr. Miller has been Township Clerk, a member of the Board of Teachers' Examiners, and is Assistant Quartermaster-General, Department of West Virginia, G. A. R. During his superintendency, nearly a hundred young men and women have graduated from his high school, and are in high social and official standing in this and other States. Mr. Miller is a popular and efficient Institute Instructor, having visited nearly one-half of our counties in this capacity. He is also a frequent contributor to educational publications, and literary magazines for young people;

also, has been sixteen years Superintendent of the Fairmont M. P. Sunday School, and an earnest temperance worker. It is to its educators the State owes its material progress and moral and intellectual advancement of the last twenty years, and that reaching out for still greater development so characteristic of its people. Of those educators, and one of the best among them, we give Mr. Miller a place among the Prominent Men of West Virginia, having taught in the State almost a quarter of a century. He is a man of true merit, and has a bright future before him. The West Virginia University, in June, 1889, conferred upon Mr. Miller the degree of A. M. *pro honore*.

JOHN BERNARD PEYTON.

J. BERNARD PEYTON, who was the popular, courteous and competent Clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates for seventeen continuous years, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, August 30, 1836. He is the son of Henry Peyton, who was a native of Stafford county. His mother was a Farish, also a native of tide-water Virginia. He was educated at White and Nelson's Preparatory School in Charlottesville; at Ridgway Preparatory, conducted by Franklin Minor, and in the Academic Department of the Virginia University, and subsequently in the Law School thereof. He was admitted to the Bar in 1859, and practiced law until 1861, when, at the opening of the war, he entered, and served to its close in the Confederate Army. He was Assistant Clerk of the General Assembly, House of Delegates, of Virginia. From 1865 to 1871 he was assistant to his brother, Col. George L. Peyton, in the conduct of the celebrated Saratoga of the South, the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbrier county. Thence he came to Charleston, Kanawha county, and was Assistant Clerk of the House of Delegates in the January session of 1871. The next session, in 1872, he was promoted to be Clerk thereof, and continued to be re-elected each session and to serve till 1889. With an impressive personal, courteous demeanor, deep sonorous voice, distinct utterance, and systematic clerical methods, he is well fitted for the Chief Clerk of State or National Legislature.

SAMUEL C. BURDETT.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Ohio, having been born in Wheelersburg, Scioto county, September 23, 1845. He was educated at the common schools of Ironton. Immediately after the war closed he went South, where he remained about five years, and married in northern Louisiana in 1869. He removed to Charleston in 1870, where he has continued to reside. He was a house and sign painter until 1878, when, having thoroughly prepared himself therefor, he began the practice of law, in which profession he attained honorable distinction. He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Kanawha county twenty months prior to 1884, in which year he was elected to that office, as principal, and served the term to January 1, 1889. On the 2d of April, of the latter year, he received the appointment of Assistant United States District Attorney under Hon. George C. Sturgiss. His legal attainments and status are due to his own exertions as a student and practitioner.

THOMAS LANSING DAVIES.

THOMAS L. DAVIES was born February 18, 1860, in Mason county, Virginia. He took the complete course of study provided by the public school system, embracing the High or Grammar School, which, when mastered as it was in his case, affords one a thorough knowledge of the English branches. Young Davies, from early youth, has been an industrious student. He has wasted no time in idleness. All his leisure hours are spent in study. Naturally gifted in language and speech, he has devoted much of his time to debating societies, in which these talents were greatly developed. He was born humorous and witty, and therefore never fails to attract attention in his public addresses. He chose teaching as his profession, and has spent, already, a number of years in that high calling. In 1888 Mr. Davies was elected on the Republican ticket as a Delegate to the Legislature of the State from Mason county, and is now serving in the session of 1889 upon the Committees of Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Arts and Sciences, and General Improvements, and the Joint Committee upon Enrolled Bills. He is a ready debater, and is an efficient representative.

JAMES VANCE BOUGHNER.

NO one, it is said, in Monongalia county, or adjacent ones, knew more individuals by name than did Dr. J. V. Boughner, who was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, April 9, 1812. His education was received in the common schools, but his ambitious mind led him to grasp eagerly every opportunity for culture. When only sixteen years old he took charge of the Post-office at Greenboro, Pennsylvania. This position deveoped his taste for politics, which was one of the marked traits of his character.

He studied medicine with Dr. Stephenson, attended lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College, and held a diploma given to him by the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He located at Mt. Morris, Pennsylvania, and there practiced medicine very successfully for a number of years.

In 1845-'6-'7, he served in the Pennsylvania Legislature from Greene county.

On the 8th of May, 1845, he wedded Miss Louisa J., daughter of Andrew Brown. In 1859 he retired from the practice of medicine and removed to Morgantown, Virginia, where he devoted himself to farming and his duties as pension agent. His passion for politics now strongly asserted itself, and he contributed frequently to the press on political subjects. Always a fluent writer, he became a vigorous one when advocating the principles of his party. Although an enthusiastic Democrat before the war, he then united with the Union party, and exerted his influence in defence of the National Government.

He was a member of the Wheeling Convention of 1861, and was paymaster in the Union Army from 1864 until the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Johnson. He served a term in the House of Delegates in 1868.

During the latter years of his life he was actively engaged in farming and stock raising.

Reared in the tenets of the Presbyterian faith, and guided by the counsels of pious parents, his nature ever retained a simple and unworldly quality. He was the poor man's friend, and many there are who remember his beneficence. He abhorred all shams, was a warm friend, a useful citizen, and a faithful representative in public duties.

He died February 8, 1882, and his remains rest peacefully in Oak Grove Cemetery.



HON. THOMAS H. LOGAN, A.M., M.D.

THOMAS H. LOGAN.

DR. THOMAS H. LOGAN is of English ancestry, and was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1828. His father, John Logan, descended from a family that in early times settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His mother, *nee* Elizabeth Blackmore, descended from an English family that came to the State of Maryland in Colonial times, a branch of which subsequently located in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was educated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honors in 1846, James G. Blaine being a classmate and personal friend. He studied medicine, entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom in 1850. The following year he located at Wheeling, Virginia, and began the practice of medicine. Some years later he became a wholesale druggist, and up to the day of his death was one of Wheeling's most prominent business men.

Dr. Logan was a member of the Convention that organized the Restored Government of Virginia in 1861, and was elected to the first Legislature of the same as a delegate from Ohio county. He was chosen a delegate to the West Virginia Legislature in 1878. Governor Boreman appointed him one of the first Regents of the West Virginia University, in which capacity he served for a number of years as President of the Board. Governor Mathews subsequently conferred upon him the appointment as one of the Regents of the Normal Schools of the State. At the time of his death he was one of the nominees of the Republican party for a seat in the State Legislature.

He was many times urged to be a candidate for Congress and for Governor of the State, but he always refused to allow his name to be used for those offices. Though well versed in political economy, he was not a politician. His nature revolted at the thought of public life. For several years he was a member of the City Council of Wheeling, and for two terms he was President of the Second Branch of the same. He also served as a member of the Board of Public Works and a Trustee of the City Gas Works.

In 1852, the year following his location in Wheeling, he married Miss Eliza N. List, a daughter of the late John List,

well known as the cashier of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia at Wheeling.

Dr. Logan died at his home in the city of Wheeling, October 1st, 1888. His creed was the duties of life are more than life; and having lived up to that standard by faithfully performing every trust, public and private, he was ready to die as one who had done no deed that dying he would wish to blot. He never held a public or private trust that he did not lay down honorably. With absolute unselfishness, his thoughts, the latter years of his life, were of and for others; and when his great heart ceased to beat, it was so calmly and gently that no one near him heard the struggle. It was as though he had fallen asleep to pleasant dreams.

Dr. Logan always resisted calls to public positions. Had he, like many others, sought office, he might have been placed in the highest positions his fellow citizens could have conferred upon him. Unlike the average great man (for he was truly great), he was unpretentious, unassuming, retiring. Yet withal he never shirked a duty or hesitated to meet all just responsibilities. No man possessed a stronger will, or greater decision of character. He could always be depended upon for any emergency, and his splendid attainments qualified him for any position that might be thrust upon him.

Not eloquent, but thoughtful and exact in expression, he was among the clearest and best public speakers the writer ever knew. A musician of a high order, a poet, a scholar, he saw things with a beautiful imagination, and by means of choice English always expressed himself to the satisfaction of all hearers. He was a Christian. Ever faithful in the line of duty, his church, more than any other of its members, misses his constant visitations, and his wise counsel. He was a leader, and as such left his impress upon the thousands with whom he associated in his three score years of life.

Dr. Logan was prominent as a Free Mason. He was the first Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, which position he ably filled for seven consecutive years. He was three years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and was two years Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of West Virginia. During his lifetime, no Mason in our State swayed a wider influence over the Craft than did Thomas H.

Logan. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was twenty-three years a Sunday School Superintendent, more than thirty years leader of a church choir, and in 1872 was a Lay Delegate from the West Virginia Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But few laymen were better known in that entire denomination than Dr. Thomas H. Logan.

JACOB COONROD EDELMAN.

FEARs were lately expressed by some citizens, and some statesmen, when the Samoan difficulty was aggravated by Bismarck's interference and a rupture of the relations between the United States and Germany was imminent, that a dangerous proportion of our German-American citizens would side with Faderland. The expression of such a fear proved ignorance of the character of that class of our people. No more patriotic citizens, none more true and loyal to this Government than those who came here from Germany to better their fortunes. Our glorious freedom compared with the cramping restrictions of the government they left made them fall in love with our country and its institutions; and to-day they would step as lively to the music of "Hail Columbia" as to any they knew in their old home across the sea. A fair representative of that class is the Delegate from Boone county in the Legislature of 1889. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 8, 1835; emigrated in 1847, first to Maryland, thence to North Carolina, and finally settled in Boone county, West Virginia, in 1856, where he engaged in engineering and farming. He had attended the schools of his native land six years; in this country he only had ten months schooling. He was a member of the Boone County Court from 1880 to 1886, two years of which time he was its President—1885-6. He was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat, by 168 majority. In that body he was on the following committees: Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Roads and Internal Navigation, Executive Offices and Library.

In 1859 Mr. Edelman married Miss Lethe Snodgrass, of Kanawha county, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.



HON. JOHN S. BURDETT.

JOHN SINSELL BURDETT.

THE writer of this sketch knew Captain Burdett in Taylor and Harrison counties during the *ante bellum* days, and knew him as a stirring, stern, uncompromising friend or enemy. He finds him still the same, now at the other shore of three-score and ten. He doubtless will last many years yet, and the English John Bull blood of his father, with the phlegmatic German of his mother, will always cause him to be feared by enemies and revered by friends. His whole history has been the same, whether on the hustings, in partisan warfare, in party policies or in State councils—always the same blunt, straightforward, bold, defiant man—too much so, from a modern standpoint, for political advancement. His public life proves this, for he might have been greater had he been truculent. Our mountains have produced many such, but very few aggressive and persevering enough to stem the tide on to his success. From an humble clerk to legislative halls is no mean record.

Captain Burdett was born in Harrison county, Virginia, December 20, 1818. His boyhood was spent in attending the winter sessions of the pioneer school and clerking in his father's store at Pruntytown—the father having come to the county barefoot, but by industry and integrity amassed a handsome competence. By close observation and night study John fitted himself for the active life of usefulness he has lived. Deeming his section of Harrison entitled to form a county, he surveyed the lines and formulated the petition which resulted in the organization of Taylor county out of a part of Harrison. In 1844, at the age of 26, his fellow-countrymen sent him to represent them in the State Legislature, and his first term was so satisfactory that they returned him to the same duty six after sessions. By appointment he was census taker of Taylor county in 1850, and was Public Administrator and Special Commissioner. He succeeded his father and continued a merchant, in connection with other business, for several years.

When the dark days of the Republic approached, he foresaw the inevitable—war, bloody war, or a dismemberment of the States of the Union. While so-called statesmen were shading their eyes to the issue, Captain Burdett leaped at once to the conclusion and took a stand in grim determination to hold to the Union or die with it. The old Commonwealth was in painful

labor, and he strove manfully that she should not bring forth dishonor. Elected a member of the Constitutional Convention at Richmond, in 1860-'61—the same body that passed the ordinance separating the State from the Union—he was one of the fifty-six members who voted steadily against every phase of secession offered. Hisses, hootings, the rabble yell and the mob's threats were alike unheeded, as he stood unflinchingly by what he considered a patriotic duty to the whole Government.

Returning to his home, he made unceasing and successful resistance to the secession ordinance. He took an active part in restoring the government of Virginia under the Federal Union; also in the formation of the new State of West Virginia. He proved his patriotism by four year's service in the Union Army of the Potomac, ending with Lee's surrender, having been commissioned by President Lincoln, and unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate, a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

After victorious peace had consummated his fondest hopes he returned to his native hills, and his people continued his public service by electing him to the Senate of West Virginia from the district composed of the counties of Monongalia, Preston and Taylor, he receiving the unprecedented majority of 1,200 votes. He was in the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in 1868 that nominated General Grant.

Captain Burdett moved to Charleston, Kanawha county, in 1868, and was elected by nearly 20,000 majority State Treasurer of West Virginia, serving from March 4, 1871, to 1875, and re-elected for a second term.

In 1888, at the age of seventy, he was made President of the Harrison and Morton Club of Charleston, and at the last meeting of the Republican National League, in Baltimore, was appointed the member of its National Executive Committee from West Virginia.

The Captain has been active and influential from 1840 to 1889, and appears good for the campaign of 1892. He says he "expects to die in the harness of 'protection to American industries' and the promotion of the best interests of the grandest country and government ever vouchsafed to man." He says he has witnessed the Presidential inauguration of two Harrisons and hopes to attend the third in 1892.

Captain Burdett married, in July, 1845, Abby Ann Johnson, daughter of Col. William Johnson, of Bridgeport, Harrison county, West Virginia, and sister of Ex-United States Senator Waldo P. Johnson, of Missouri.

The father of the subject of this sketch was Frederick Burdett, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan Sinsell, was a native of the same county. The grandfather was from England and the grandmother from Germany, both of whom emigrated to the American colonies at an early day, before the Revolutionary War.

WILLIAM TELL BURDETT.

"DEATH loves a shining mark," and so robbed our young State of one of its most promising citizen, lawyers and legislators, when the dread Reaper, cut down, in the prime and vigor of early manhood, W. T. Burdett, son of Captain John S. and Susan (Sinsell) Burdett. He was born in Bridgeport, Harrison county, Virginia, January 21, 1848; received his primary instruction at the common schools of Taylor county; afterwards entered and graduated from Morgantown University, and then, with first honors, graduated in the Law Department of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. At the latter institution he delivered the valedictory, and also received the prize for oratory. Among his other mental gifts, he was a natural orator.

Being thoroughly prepared, he was admitted to the Bar in Charleston, and practiced until his death-sickness prostrated him. Hoping for his restoration to health and usefulness, he was taken to White Sulphur Springs, nursed and tenderly cared for as only affection insures, and received all the aid that medical skill affords. But without avail. He died there, August 15, 1878, his faithful mother weeping at his bedside.

Mr. Burdett was elected to the West Virginia Senate from the Kanawha District in 1875, and served throughout the session with enviable distinction as one of the marked rising young men of the State. He was re-nominated for the following session by the Democratic Convention, the news of which he received while on his death bed, and, to the bereavement of his trusting constituents, he was in the Grand Senate above before election day.



HON. W. T. BURDETT.

ALSTON GORDON DAYTON.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, where he was born October 18, 1857. At sixteen years of age he entered the West Virginia University, from which he graduated Bachelor of Arts, June, 1878; studied law while in college, and October 18, 1878—his twenty-first birthday—he was admitted to the Bar. He gave his undivided energies to the practice of his profession, and the result is he is one of the best posted lawyers of his age in any of the States. In 1879 he was appointed by the County Court of Upshur county to the office of Prosecuting Attorney to fill out the unexpired term of Stark W. Arnold, resigned. He was the Republican candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Barbour county in 1880, but was defeated. In 1884 he was again a candidate for the same position and was elected. He filled the office with marked ability. His party friends pressed him for nomination for Circuit Judge in 1888, but he was defeated in the nominating convention. He is a young man of boundless energy, and is highly respected by all who know him.

GEORGE W. HACKWORTH.

G W. HACKWORTH was born in Boyd county, Kentucky, May 12, 1836. The family is of English descent, but his parents were natives of Bedford county, Virginia. He was educated at public and private schools, and became a teacher in Cabell and Putnam counties, Virginia, which he followed for a number of years. He married Hettie A. Ball, December 22, 1860, and the following year enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate Army. In the fall of 1862, he recruited a company of one hundred and twenty men inside the Federal lines, and was chosen Captain. He served a term as a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware. After the war closed, he returned to Cabell county and became a merchant; was elected a member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1880, and served two terms; has satisfactorily filled many important minor offices in his county. He now resides upon a beautiful farm two miles west of Milton, Cabell county, and is President of the County Board of Commissioners.

JOHN H. RILEY.

ON a farm in Jackson county, near Ripley, Virginia, August 2, 1842, was born the lawyer whose name appears above. With meager educational opportunities, he has won his way to places of trust and responsibility. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1869. In his county he has filled the positions of Deputy Assessor, Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, Treasurer and Prosecuting Attorney. He was enrolled as a member of the House of Delegates in the sessions 1877 and of 1881, and proved to be an excellent representative in the interests of his people. In the National Republican Convention of 1880, which nominated the lamented Garfield, he was a delegate-at-large. He is an enthusiastic and bright member of the honorable Fraternity of Masons, and was chosen and installed as Grand Master for West Virginia at the November session of 1881. He held the office up to removal from the State. He is now practicing law and a real estate agent in Marietta, Ohio.

EDWARD LANGLEY WOOD.

EDWARD L. WOOD, Adjutant General and State Librarian, was born on Brown's creek, near the mouth of Coal river, in Kanawha county, Virginia, January 30, 1846. His father, Augustus W. Wood, moved to Ohio in 1848, and died there in 1880. The son was educated in the common schools and at Galia Academy of Gallipolis. In the fall of 1869 he located in Charleston, West Virginia. He read law in the office of Mollohan & Nash, but never applied for admission to the Bar. On January 28th, 1880, he married Nannie T., daughter of Snelling Meredith Smith. He was appointed State Librarian, September 1, 1875. In 1876 the Legislature made the incumbent thereof ex-officio Adjutant General, in which two-fold capacity he served until November 1, 1881, when his resignation of October 3d, took effect. He was again appointed Adjutant General and ex-officio Librarian for the term beginning March 4, 1885, and still holds over, under the administration of Governor Wilson, and pending the contest between General Goff and Judge Fleming.

JOHN M. HAMILTON.

HON. JOHN M. HAMILTON, the present Clerk of the House of Delegates, so well versed in parliamentary usage, succeeded Col. J. B. Peyton, who had long experience as a legislative clerk. He was born March 16, 1855, in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia. He improved well his few educational opportunities. From 1871 to 1876 he was clerk in a drug store. He was elected and served as Recorder of the town from May, 1876, to May, 1877, at which later date he removed to Calhoun county seat, and began the practice of law. He was Assistant Clerk of the State Senate from January, 1881, to January, 1887. The voters of Calhoun made him their representative in the House of Delegates, session of 1887. Speaker Rowan appointed him Chairman of the important Judiciary Committee. He also served as member on the Committees of Executive Offices and Library, State Boundaries, and Rules. In the pending Legislature he is Clerk of the House, his term expiring with the opening of the session of 1891.

EDWARD A. BENNETT.

EDWARD A. BENNETT, son of John H. Bennett, was born at Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, April 25, 1841. His mother was a daughter of Gardner Leonard, of Marion county, who, on account of participation in the Irish rebellion of 1798, fled to America. The subject of this sketch received his education at Kingwood Academy; worked at the trade of a saddler under the direction of his father, and was, for years, salesman in the village store. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the United States army as a volunteer; was First Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Captain and Major, serving in the line during the first two years, and afterwards on the staff of Brigadier General Lightburn, Major General McMillen and others, and was discharged at the close of the war, June 20, 1865. At Fairmont, he was admitted in 1867 and practiced law until March 4, 1871, when he became State Auditor, to which office he was elected as a Democrat the previous fall. He was re-elected for the term from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1877, at the close of which he settled in the city of Huntington, where he edited the *Advertiser*, a Democratic news-

paper, published by his brother, Emory Gardner Bennett, deceased, from September, 1877, to October, 1885. During 1884-'5 he was a member of the Tax Commission, authorized by the Legislature, and responsible for the recommendation to discontinue the accumulation of an "Invested School Fund" as unwise and unnecessary, and also, that the State should amend her constitution so as to authorize it, and then build a comprehensive system of railroads for the development of the State, both of which ideas are so far in advance of public opinion as to preclude their being acted upon for a decade, and illustrate a marked feature in his character—that of having the courage of his conviction and a will that does not hesitate to express them or carry them out.

JOHN WALLACE McCREERY.

IN the Senate of 1889, in one of the front seats nearest the President, watching every movement, scanning every bill, boldly espousing the good and as promptly denouncing the dangerous or bad, ever there to vote or speak, sat John Wallace McCreery, a fair type of the brawny, brainy legislators, attorneys and journalists, of which the young Mountain State truthfully boasts so many. He was born July 31, 1845; educated at the Fincastle, Botetourt county, Male Academy; studied law under Judge Henry L. Gillespie, at Raleigh C. H., West Virginia, where he began practice, and still continues there and in the adjoining counties, as also in the Supreme Court of Appeals, and in the United States District Court, at Charleston, West Virginia. Senator McCreery is also proprietor and editor of the *Raleigh County Index*, published at Raleigh C. H. He was eight years Prosecuting Attorney of Raleigh county, and is now serving his second term in the State Senate. In the session of 1887 he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance and member of the Judiciary and other committees. In the session of 1889 he was called to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and also to serve again on the Judiciary Committee, on that of Banks and Corporations, and others. His two terms in the Senate have made him familiar with the necessities of his State, and at the same time with proper parliamentary practice—the two qualifications, added to quick appreciation and readiness to accept or reject measures, so necessary in the make-up of a useful legislator. A brother journalist is glad to be able to

that of the Senator which his native modesty might forbid spoken. But he and his work are part of the history of the State, and as such, public property.

JAMES SOLACE CASSADY.

APT. J. S. CASSADY, who now resides on his farm near Cotton Hill, in this State, was born June 4, 1819, in Chrisburg, Montgomery county, Virginia, and educated in the common schools. He moved to Fayette county, along with his father, five sisters and one brother, in 1853, and pursued the occupation of a farmer until 1861, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Federal army, serving as Captain of Company G, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, until the close of the war, when he was mustered out August 1, 1865. In the Legislature of 1866 he was a member of the House of Delegates, active in the duties of law enacting. He was elected in the same year Superintendent of Schools for the county, served two terms and organized the present system therein. He also served until 1872 as Clerk of the Circuit Court, first by appointment, in 1866, to the unexpired term of G. M. Blume, afterwards by election to the office.

SAMUEL B. D. PRICKITT.

THE Rev. S. B. D. Prickitt was born at Columbus, Georgia, in 1840. His parents moved with him to New Jersey while he was yet a child, and there he grew to manhood. He was originally educated in Burlington county of that State. He entered the ministry of the M. E. Church in early manhood. He came to West Virginia in 1866, and entered the Methodist Itinerary, where he remained in the active ministry until 1888, when he was transferred to the New Jersey Conference, where he is now engaged in ministerial work. While in West Virginia he was sought after by the best churches because of his splendid talents as a minister of the Word. He is industrious and painstaking in the preparation of his sermons. His mind is logical and his rhetoric perfect. When he was transferred to New Jersey that State gained what West Virginia lost, an earnest, able, faithful Christian minister.



HON. W. E. LIVELY.

WILLIAM EDWARD LIVELY.

THE Constitutional Court, commissioned by the Legislature of 1889, to receive the evidence and determine the contest between the candidates Nathan Goff and A. B. Fleming, for the office of Governor for the term ending March 3d, 1893, has, as one of its ablest members, the lawyer with above name, whose portrait faces opposite. He is the son of Charles and Elizabeth Lively, and was born March 6, 1830, in Williamsburg, Virginia. At the age of six months he was left motherless, and to the care of a faithful colored servant until three years old, when his father again married, and his stepmother assumed control of him. Being an only boy, he was generally permitted his way, and was sent to the best of schools. When eighteen years old his father, who was a sailor all his life, offered him a schooner of 160 tons burden if he would take the command. Declining this proposition his father next tendered 250 acres of land and to stock the same with negroes, animals and farming utensils, in addition to the 200 acre farm already owned and inherited by him from his mother. This was also rejected. Ambitious to carve out his own fortune, and without the knowledge of his father, he accepted the Deputy Sergeantcy of Williamsburg city. While thus employed he took an Academic course at William and Mary's College. His life from 1851 to 1854 was spent mostly in traveling, teaching and clerking. In 1854 he began the study of law. In 1856, through a disagreement with Prof. Minor of the Law department of William and Mary's College, in which the instructor was accused of partiality, Mr. Lively refused to present himself for graduation. In 1857 he formed a law partnership with the late Caleb Boggess of Clarksburg, and made his first appearance at the Bar in Glenville, Gilmer county, about the 15th of March of that year. In 1859 he moved to Weston, and practiced until the opening of the war in 1861. In that year the County Court of Gilmer made an appropriation of \$3,000 "to arm and equip soldiers for the defence of the State against Northern invasion," and Mr. Lively was appointed to negotiate the bonds and expend the money. He went to Richmond and in an interview with General Wise it was agreed to commission him as Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment and appoint Judge Wm. L. Jackson as Colonel, provided Mr. Lively would return to Lewis county, recruit a regi-

ment and report at Hawk's Nest, in Greenbrier county. This was undertaken, and he was captured in Weston by troops under command of Col. E. B. Tyler, and from Weston was sent a prisoner to Grafton and put in confinement. During the confinement the Confederate guerrillas shot two Union men in Lewis county, and it was seriously contemplated by the military authorities to retaliate and put to death Mr. Lively and J. T. Jackson, a prisoner confined with him. In this time of trouble Colonel Lander of Kentucky went to Washington and procured a parole for him. During his imprisonment Generals Rosecrans, Kelly and Fremont commanded that department, and toward them he feels grateful for humane and gentle treatment, each of whom paroled him and gave him pass to travel anywhere within their command. While enjoying this freedom he went to Wheeling to have some dental work done, and only took one dinner at the McLure House when he was arrested and ordered into the Atheneum, the old war prison in that city. Through the leniency of Major Darr, Provost Marshal, he was intercepted and permitted to take meals at the Monroe House, sleep at Dr. Winchell's, and play clerk in the Provost Marshal's office. This continued three days, when he was ordered by General Rosecrans to report at Clarksburg. His career as free-man lasted about three months, when he was re-arrested and served as prisoner in Forts Delaware, Warren, Point Lookout and Fortress Monroe, at which latter place he gained the confidence of General John A. Dix, commandant, and was chosen by him as agent to purchase supplies for the citizens of Williamsburg and vicinity. About the 10th of May, 1863, General Wise with 2,500 men made a raid into Williamsburg, and among others captured Mr. Lively and sent him to Richmond, when he was soon released from parole and entered the Confederate service as a private. He joined the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, Company I, until after the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., where he gave out and was sent to Richmond into the Treasury Department, serving there until Richmond fell. Thence he returned home to see it a ruin and wreck of despair and abandonment. He returned to Weston to be confronted with the test oaths and proscription laws that were incident to the times.

June 3, 1869, he wedded Emily North Shaw, daughter of Wm. M. Shaw of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, and niece of Hon.

Simeon North, President of Hamilton College, New York. He has been prominent in every State, first Congressional, and his own Senatorial and county conventions, from 1868 to the present. In 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Gilmer county, and served four years. In 1876 he was appointed Director of the Hospital for the Insane. In 1875 he removed from Glenville, to Weston. In 1884 he was a Delegate to the Chicago Convention from the First Congressional District and voted first for Randall and next for Cleveland. He was elected as Delegate to the House of Delegates of 1889, and is one of the leaders in that body. Modest and unassuming, but forcible and impressive, he commanded respect irrespective of party. Such was the confidence of his party, they made him first in their selection for the Contest Committee. He declined the chairmanship notwithstanding the two Republican members urged him to take it. In the midst of his usefulness in the Legislature he was summoned to the bedside of his sick wife, who died from Pneumonia on the 10th of February. He is chairman of the Democratic Conference, on the Committees of Bribery and Fraud, on Privileges and Elections, and prominent member of the Judiciary and of Railroads. He has often been selected by the Bar of Gilmer, Calhoun and Lewis counties to preside as Judge in special cases and sometimes to hold the greater part of the term of the Court.

JAMES D. HORNOR.

THE Sheriff of Harrison county from 1881 to 1885, held the above name. He was born at Lumberport, Virginia, August 8, 1847, and was the son of James Y. Hornor and Mary Robinson Hornor, of Culpeper county. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812-'15, the mother, a daughter of Major David Robinson, and granddaughter of Major Benjamin Robinson, who was prominent in his day and Indian times. He wedded, December, 1870, Flora, daughter of Captain William Hood, who was in the Southern army. Her mother, Hannah Pindle Coombs, is connected with the most prominent and esteemed families of Harrison county. James D. Hornor is by occupation a merchant and farmer and was assessor from 1877 to 1880, and from that office he was elected as a Democrat to the Sheriffalty of wealthy Harrison county.



ALBERT B. WHITE, A.M.

ALBERT BLAKESLEE WHITE.

AT the head of the United States Internal Revenue service for West Virginia, under the Harrison Administration, is the journalist and political orator whose portrait faces this page. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 22d, 1856. His first publishing experience, outside of amateur work, was as the private secretary of his father, who edited and issued from Columbus, Ohio, two magazines, the *Educational Monthly* and the *National Teacher*, both of which obtained a large circulation for special publications, and were useful promoters of advancement in that field of mental exertion. With the exception of four years at Marietta College, Ohio, where he graduated as valedictorian of a large class in 1878, he has been actively engaged in newspaper work ever since. During his college career he was for two years one of the editors of the college paper, and therein displayed a talent for newspaper pursuits. For four years after graduation he was one-third owner of the *Daily Journal*, of Lafayette, Indiana, three of that period serving as managing editor, until compelled to leave the State by unfavorable climatic influences and excessive night work. West Virginia seemed to promise the desired change of atmosphere, and in December, 1881, he purchased from Governor Stevenson and O. G. Scofield the *State Journal*, at Parkersburg, which was then influential in its position but only a weekly in issue. He rapidly improved it, extended its circulation and increased its facilities. In July, 1883, he associated with him in ownership and management S. B. Baker, and they began the issue of a daily edition, which is not only a financial success upon a heavy investment, but advanced the paper to a prominent political and journalistic position over the entire State. It is recognized in the Republican party as a leader. Its columns exhibit vivacity, argument and force. In the campaign of 1888 which terminated in the overthrow of Democracy in National, and almost its defeat in State offices, the *Journal* was an invaluable factor, and the many speeches of its editor-in-chief were beneficial before the people. Till then the friends of Editor White scarcely knew him capable of oratory. He was for years President of the West Virginia Press Association, and held other offices in that organization. At the Denver meeting of the National Editorial Association he was elected President, to succeed the Hon. Charles

H. Jones, of Jacksonville, Florida, and presided at the annual meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, in November, 1888. He was an alternate in 1884, and a delegate in 1888 to the National Republican Conventions. Without personal solicitation or expectation, in the proper distribution of Federal appointments in West Virginia, it fell to him to be named by the President as Collector of Internal Revenue, and he began the duties of the responsible office July 1, 1889, succeeding John T. McGraw, who had previously resigned, to take effect at the close of the fiscal year, June 30. To the administration of the office he will bring the ardency of vigorous manhood, honesty of purpose, and a sincere desire to discharge its every duty with acceptance to the people, and fidelity to the Government.

J. WESLEY WEBB.

J. WESLEY WEBB was born in Augusta county, Virginia, June 5, 1826; was educated in private schools of his native county; at the age of nineteen, he became principal of Middlebrook Academy, and remained in that position three years, when he was made principal of Roller's Academy; served efficiently as such principal for several years; became a student of medicine at Harrisonburg, Virginia, under the tutorage of the renowned Dr. Clay; became a Christian, closed his medical books, and, in 1850, entered the Christian Ministry in the M. E. Church. He came to Western Virginia in 1853, and for a year was principal at Baxter's Institute in Buckhannon. The next year he joined the Western Virginia Conference and began a regular ministerial career, which has continued to the present. He is a preacher of great power, and has filled many of the best stations in the Conference. In 1872 he was chosen as a delegate to the General Conference of his Church, which met that year in Brooklyn, N. Y. During his ministry he has been instrumental, as pastor and Presiding Elder, in the erection of between sixty and seventy churches and parsonages. As a recognition of his literary and theological attainments, several years ago, Mount Union College conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

WILLIAM L. BRIDGES.

WILLIAM L. BRIDGES was born in King and Queen county, Virginia, May 17, 1832. Educated in the ordinary school of the Mother of States. In early manhood he taught school, and also at one time was a merchant. When the whirl of war swept over the South he enlisted, in May, 1861, in the Confederate army, belonging to the Henry A. Wise Legion; was captured and paroled at Roanoake Island in 1862; exchanged within four months, and then assisted in recruiting another company, in which he was first Lieutenant and afterwards promoted to Captain. From Mercer county, West Virginia, he was sent to the House of Delegates, session of 1872-'3, but resigned April 18, 1873. Was then made Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, serving therein eight years, to March, 1881. In January, 1887, was made Director of Hydraulic Presses in the Government Printing Office at Washington.

JOSEPH MORELAND.

THE two peoples along either side of the border line of Pennsylvania and West Virginia are of the same characteristics, and may be spoken of as one people. The same persevering energy, in business, integrity of character, patriotism and courage, mark each, and in daily habits and social manners the same. One from the Pennsylvania side has been a resident of West Virginia since 1867, a lawyer in our courts, and an efficient officer in our civil service—Joseph Moreland, a native of Connells-ville, Pennsylvania. He attended the Monongalia Academy at Morgantown until the outbreak of the war in 1861; then went to Dunlap's Creek Academy in Pennsylvania; prepared for and entered Washington and Jefferson College in 1864 and graduated in 1866.

Mr. Moreland settled in Morgantown in 1867; studied law with Messrs. Brown & Hagans, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869, and has since practiced in Monongalia and the adjoining counties. He had some official experience before coming to this State, having been Township Clerk of Dunbar, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In West Virginia, he was elected Mayor of Morgantown for the years 1872-'73-'74-'78-'79, and several times to the Town Council. In 1874 he was appointed by the

Governor one of the commissioners to assess railroad property. In 1887 Judge Fleming appointed him Prosecuting Attorney for Monongalia county. In 1888 the Democrats sent him as delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. In 1882 Governor Jackson appointed him a member of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, which position he still holds—his educational qualifications and natural endowments fitting him peculiarly for it. His adopted State has been decidedly the gainer by his residence and services in our midst.

CHARLES WESLEY LYNCH.

CHARLES W. LYNCH was born on Brown's Creek, Harrison county, Virginia, March 11, 1851. He is the son of James and Caroline J. Lynch; was educated in the common schools; entered the West Virginia University in March, 1869, and graduated in June, 1874; was principal of Burning Springs Graded schools in 1874-'5; taught classical department of Clarksburg Graded schools from June, 1875, to 1878, then principal of same to 1882. He read law under Hon. John J. Davis, and began practice in 1882, at Clarksburg; represented Harrison county, as a Republican, in the Legislature of 1882-'4. From 1884 to December, 1888, he was Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and declined re-nomination. During his term he was a fearless and faithful Prosecutor, collecting more fines for violations of law than had been done in any one term before. He was six years a member of the Board of Examiners for the county, and by strictness raised the grade of teaching and improved the schools. He is prominent in party organizations and serves now as a member of the Congressional Committee of the First District.



Engl. by H. B. C. New York

A. Reymann



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ANTON REYMANN.

As the name itself indicates, coupled with the typical German face, and more than typical German geniality of temperament and manner, one could not fail to readily guess that Anton Reymann, one of Wheeling's leading business men, is a son of the Fatherland. He was born September 15, 1837, at Bickelheim, near Bingen on the Rhine, Hessen Darmstadt. He came to America when not yet sixteen years of age, spent a short time at Galena, Illinois, and settled in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1853. He became an apprentice in the brewing business at Beck's Brewery, April 1st, 1854, and continued the required term of four years. He spent three years in Cincinnati and St. Louis working at his trade; and the latter part of 1861 he was sent back to Wheeling to take charge of the Beck Brewery, owing to the sickness and inability of Mr. Beck to carry on the business himself. After the death of Mr. Beck, in 1862, Mr. Reymann became a partner in the brewing business with Mr. Beck's widow. Later on he rented the property and continued the business himself. In a few years more, he purchased the property, and continued to operate it for a number of years, when he built the massive establishment in East Wheeling, and on January 1st, 1880, he organized the Reymann Brewing Company, of which he has been President from that time to the present. It is considered one of the largest and most successfully managed breweries in the entire South.

For many years Mr. Reymann has been classed among the leading business men of West Virginia. He is always a moving spirit in all public enterprises; invests his money liberally in every channel that tends to advance the interests of the public, and throws into all of his undertakings the energy for which he is noted, and which never fails to secure success. He purchased the Hornbrook Park, four miles from Wheeling, and built a railroad to it for the comfort and convenience of the people. He was for many years President of the West Virginia Exposition and State Fair Association, which has proved a marvellous success. He has stock in a number of business enterprises throughout the city that give employment to hundreds of people, and is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In private life Mr. Reymann uses his vast wealth generously, hospitably and benevolently. Unostentatious in his charities, as in everything else, he obeys the Divine command to let not his left hand know what his right hand doeth. Nevertheless, his praises are in the mouths of many, and hundreds thank him for benefactions that no newspapers ever record. In business he has been conservative rather than speculative. His investments have been judiciously made in the city of his adoption, and his belief in the growth and enterprise of Wheeling has been rewarded more than a hundred fold.

Mr. Reymann could have had political favors, without number, if he had sought them. He has persistently refused to accept office. He has never, in any sense, been a politician, and, therefore, has all to learn of the wiles and witchery of that large class of his fellow-citizens that have in the years gone by quartered themselves upon the public treasury. His great success in business proves that he chose wisely when he decided to let politics supremely alone.

Of medium height, compactly built, erect and active, with strongly marked features, he walks and talks modestly, but with the terse decision of a man accustomed to command. He carries his fifty-two years as easily as he does the responsibility of the vast business interests in his custody. He holds his friends firmly, and is respected for his integrity, consistency and business sagacity.

Mr. Reymann is a musician of considerable attainments. For years he has been President of the Opera House Orchestra, and when his time permits he plays his instrument, the flute, at many of their exhibitions.

JAMES F. BROWN.

THE subject of this sketch is a son of Judge J. H. Brown, now of Denver, Colorado, and a native of Charleston, West Virginia; born March 7, 1852. He is a graduate of the West Virginia University, class of 1873. After a course of law studies he began practice in July, 1875, and has since continuously engaged therein. He was for many years one of the City Councilmen of Charleston, and was always actively interested in the city's improvement. In the fall of 1882 he was the Democratic

nominee for the House of Delegates at the same time his father was the Republican nominee—there being three delegates to be elected. Father and son were both elected and served in the Legislature together, but the son received over 100 votes more than the father. Mr. Brown is a lawyer of superior attainments, and maintains a high rank at the Charleston Bar, which for years has been regarded as perhaps the strongest in the State.

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THE energetic, pushing bachelor of the 1889 House of Delegates—as enterprising at home as he is energetic in office—was J. W. Johnson, the Delegate from Summers county. He was born near Alderson, Monroe county, Virginia, March 9, 1856, and has ever since resided there or in the adjoining county, which he represents. The son of an industrious farmer, he was trained to habits of industry and self-reliance, traits which still distinguish him. After leaving the country school of his neighborhood, he was two years at the Second Creek High School, after which he matriculated at Washington-Lee University at Lexington. An unfortunate failure of sight forbade his reading for five years, during which time he traveled extensively, and then went to farming at his present home in Summers county and is still so engaged. He also originated and carried on successfully the first canning business in that portion of the State. Mr. Johnson, as above hinted, has never married. During 1886-'87-'88 he was General Manager of the Greenbrier Valley Industrial Exposition Association, and to his assiduous attention and efforts, we learn, is due in a great measure the advancement of the agricultural interests of his section, now beginning to be felt. He was elected as a Democrat to the Legislature by 86 majority. In that body he was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Immigration—one of the most important—and also a member of the Committees on Elections and Privileges, on Education, and on Roads and Internal Navigation.



RICHARD RANDOLPH M'MAHON, A.M.

RICHARD RANDOLPH McMAHON.

RICHARD RANDOLPH McMAHON, late Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, July 30, 1852. His father was Dion Bentley McMahon, a native of Canada, who emigrated to Virginia in 1850. Dion Bentley's father, Thomas Bentley McMahon, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came of the family which gave to France its Marshal President. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an officer of the English army. While he was stationed in Canada his son, Dion Bentley, was born. His wife was Mary Bentley, of Scotch extraction, who died a few years after the marriage.

Coming to Virginia in 1850, Dion Bentley settled in Fauquier county, and there married Miss Mary Randolph. Richard Randolph, the subject of this sketch, was the second of a family of ten children. He was educated at St. John's Academy in Alexandria, and at Georgetown College, D. C. After his collegiate course he spent some time in Europe, and on his return was associated with his *Alma Mater* as adjunct Professor of Latin and English, but on account of ill-health he was forced to resign after three years of duty in that capacity.

In 1877 he became a resident of Taylor county, West Virginia. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Mathews an Honorary Commissioner to represent the State at the Paris Exposition, but declined the appointment. He then embraced journalism as a profession, and was for ten years a contributor to newspapers, among them the *Wheeling Register*, writing over the *nom-de-plume* of "Charles Selby." He also studied law with the late Gen. Thomas I. McKaig, of Cumberland, Maryland, the law partner of the great jurist, John V. L. McMahon. In 1881 he was appointed Law Clerk to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, after passing a brilliant examination. This position he held until July 1, 1885, when he was promoted by President Cleveland to the honorable and responsible position of Deputy Second Comptroller. The duties are the same as those of the Second Comptroller, and in the absence of the latter gentleman he fills his chair. His decisions have been uniformly wise and judicious. He has made numerous important decisions, all imbued with the spirit of fairness and liberality.

While ardently devoted to law, he has found time to contrib-

ute largely to the press and periodicals, his contributions showing him to be a writer of force and ability, and his writings models of English composition. Personally, he is of distinguished appearance, his black eyes and white hair making a striking picture of a remarkably handsome man. He enjoys the respect and esteem of every person who has the honor of his acquaintance as an able and upright official, and a gentleman of spotless reputation.

In November, 1881, he wedded Miss Emma Stringfellow Young, daughter of Captain Young, of the United States Army.

JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

THE oldest living practicing physician in the Kanawha Valley is J. T. Cotton, a lineal descendant of that famous Puritan Divine whom Cotton Mather, in his "Magnolia," calls "the Father and Glory of Boston." He is a leading member in the councils of the Episcopal Church of the West Virginia Diocese.

He was born August 4, 1819, at Marietta, Ohio, and has resided in what has become West Virginia forty-seven years. He graduated from Marietta College in 1838, as one of the first Alumni of that now venerable institution. In 1839-'40, he taught Latin and Greek in the High School of New Orleans; returned and studied medicine under his father, who, as a physician, stood pre-eminent in his profession. Completing those studies, in 1842 he took a complete course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and then began practice at Ravenswood, Virginia. He married Sarah Ashton Fitz Hugh, a grand-niece of Gen. George Washington, and in 1845 removed to Charleston, where he has continued to reside, devoting his time and energies to his profession, and what leisure he gets he battles valiantly in the Good Cause in the advancement of his Church and the uplifting of humanity.



JOHN T. COTTON, M. D.

JOHN J. S. HASSLER.

CAPT. JOHN J. S. HASSLER was born in Bristol, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1841, with a residence in West Virginia since March, 1870, and a record in the war history of the United States of which he need not be ashamed. The records of the Historical Society of New York show he was one of the originators of the first organized movement to raise volunteers after the election of Lincoln foretold coming trouble. He was then (1860) a law student in New York. They formed a volunteer organization, and it was afterwards in the war in different New York regiments that the New York *Herald* of January 10, 1860, spoke of in connection with Capt. Hassler. He went to the front as Captain of Company A, Thirty-first New York Volunteers; was at Bull Run, Yorktown siege, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and Fair Oaks. He was highly complimented for gallantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry Regular U. S. Army, Feb. 19, 1863, and joined it at the front, remaining with it till peace was declared; afterwards served with it against the Indians in 1867-'68-'69, and was honorably discharged October 15, 1870. As a Democrat he was made Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department under President Cleveland, which he resigned on a change of National administration. He possesses superior colloquial powers, and is esteemed by all who know him.

ANDREW GIBSON CLARK.

ONE of the ablest, most suave, accomplished, and oldest physicians of Parkersburg, and perhaps now living in the State, is Doctor A. G. Clark. He was born in Winchester, Virginia, September 24, 1809, and came West to the line of the Ohio river in October, 1831, and located in Wood county; studied medicine in the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, and began practice in 1834. Whether inherent or the influence of Blue Grass atmosphere in student days, he has ever loved a fine horse, noble manhood, literary reading, his profession and the Democratic party. A bachelor, with these four devotions he has loved all, won the deep respect of his fellow men, and enjoyed life in the even run of its peaceful current. He was one of a small literary and political coterie well known in Parkers-

burg before the war sent its bomb shell into their ranks. Always taking interest in party organization and success, he has, with regard to the dignity of his profession, constantly declined nomination for public office. In advancing age his practice has been voluntarily restricted to a few of the old families of the city. As a representative of those useful to the State, and ere many years to pass into the great unknown, he is fully entitled to a place in our volume.

JOHN P. JONES.

IN Wales, on the 21st of June, 1832, was born the Hon. John P. Jones, at present a distinguished citizen of Preston county, West Virginia. His father, Daniel J. Jones, came with his family to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1839. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary Davis, died in 1875. In 1840 his father removed to Ebensburg, where John P. attended the common schools until fourteen years old. From 1850, for eight years he was in the employ of Ezekiel Hughes as clerk in a store. April 17, 1855, he married Hannah E., daughter of George Rogers, of Ohio. He was next in mercantile life for himself, until the beginning of the war, when he located in Philadelphia in the lumber business. In April, 1863, he removed to Preston county, West Virginia, where he has ever since remained. He was a member of the county Board of Supervisors in 1868; elected to the House of Delegates in 1870 and re-chosen in 1872. In 1876 he was elected as a Republican to represent the Tenth District, composed of Preston and Monongalia counties, in the State Senate; and served in the House of Delegates, session of 1887. He was for ten years President of the Board of Education; was a Commissioner of the county in 1880; and that year would have been nominated for State Treasurer upon the ticket of his party, but declined the honor. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; for over twenty years Sunday School Superintendent, and in May, 1869, was a delegate from the West Virginia Presbytery to the General Assembly in New York.



WM. J. W. COWDEN, A.M.

WILLIAM JORDAN WAUGH COWDEN.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1871, a young man of medium height and of rather stout build, came from Western Pennsylvania to West Virginia and took up his residence in the city of Wheeling. He at once began the study of law in the office of W. P. Hubbard, Esq. Possessing a well disciplined mind and steady habits, he pursued his legal studies with great diligence, and October 6th of the following year was admitted to the Bar in his adopted home. Like all young lawyers, for several years he had to struggle to build up a practice the returns of which would yield him a living. He, however, was equal to the task. He toiled on, and was faithful to every trust. When the people became acquainted with him, they entrusted business to his care, until by and by he became the possessor of a paying practice, which made him comfortable and independent. Always painstaking and honest, he won the confidence of both lawyers and people. An attorney like that never wants for clients, or friends. Such a man is W. J. W. Cowden, the subject of this brief sketch.

Mr. Cowden was born May 1, 1846, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Westminster College, in his native State, from which he graduated June 29, 1871. Prior to graduation, he spent several years teaching, most of the time in academies, where he gave instruction in the classics and higher mathematics. The toil of teaching was not congenial, hence he devoted his energies to the profession of law, which has proved much more agreeable and remunerative.

Having a taste for politics, in 1876, he was chosen Secretary of the Republican State Central and Executive Committees, in which positions he continued—rendering satisfactory and efficient service—until 1884, when he was elected Chairman of said Committees, and was called upon to manage the exciting campaign of that year, and also the one of 1888. He was never an office-seeker. Many times he has refused official position, notably the nomination for Judge of the Circuit Court of the First West Virginia District, when a nomination was equivalent to an election. Without his knowledge or consent he was appointed Postmaster of the city of Wheeling in April, 1889, and in obedience to a Federal statute, when he accepted the office of Postmaster, he promptly resigned his committee chairmanships. The

office he now holds does not prevent him from continuing the practice of his profession.

Mr. Cowden is a Calvinist in faith, and for many years has been a Ruling Elder in the United Presbyterian Church in the city of Wheeling, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has been twice married. His present wife is the daughter of the Rev. J. T. McClure, D.D., for nearly forty years pastor of the church to which Mr. Cowden belongs.

JACOB MORZOLF MEYERS.

JACOB M. MEYERS, a Republican member of the 1889 session of the Legislature, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, September 28, 1831, but has resided in West Virginia thirty years. His father emigrated with his family from Germany to America when thirty-seven years of age; the mother was also a native of Germany, whose maiden name was Marzolf. The son Jacob was brought up on the father's farm, and enjoyed only the winter school privileges accorded the rural districts in Ohio in his boyhood days. But from early childhood those habits of industry and economy peculiar to the German-Americans were instilled into his nature, so that it is not strange that Mr. Meyers became a successful farmer and merchant in Wood county, West Virginia, whither he moved in 1858. The sturdy honesty of the man and his self-acquired practical intelligence, led the people of his adopted home to call in his aid in township and other offices, and for twenty-five years he has been their School Trustee; is now a Director of the Park Association, and also in the People's Co-operative Association of Parkersburg. He has raised eight children, three boys and six girls, three of whom are teachers of high grade. Against his wishes, being loth to neglect his business as farmer and merchant, his people elected him to the Legislature of 1889 on the Republican ticket, he receiving a plurality of thirty-seven votes over R. Rector, S. N. Logan and J. E. Carl, in the Tygart district of Wood county. In the Legislature he is a member of the following committees: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, and Penitentiary. He presented a bill "To exempt taxpayers with \$50 of

household and kitchen furniture and all stock under one year old on 1st of January, and all the farm products unsold," which bill, owing to the lateness of the session, ~~was~~ not reached on the calendar.

JOSEPH JACOB WOODS.

THE pending session of the Legislature, which began its roll call in January, 1889, and still is subject to an expected reconvening by Executive order, has occasioned vivid interest, as well ~~as~~ adverse criticism, by some, and with others approval over the entire State, and awakened the attention of even the Nation. The election of a Senator for the next six years was unusually exciting, the Democratic party having but one majority upon joint ballot, but the Declaration duty of the joint session upon the vote for Governor in 1888 ~~was~~ the thrilling theme. The center of observation ~~was~~ the Speaker of the House, who, by virtue of the position, presided also over the Declaration Assembly. Those who attended at the State House during these exciting hours will recognize his face in the engraving fronting this sketch. He was born December 15, 1852, in Ohio county, Virginia. The incidents of early life were not different from those usual with school boys. He first attended the country schools of the county, then the select ones of Wheeling city; spent over ~~a~~ year at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, then entered Princeton College, New Jersey, from which he graduated with the class of 1872; studied law, and began practice in Wheeling in 1874, where he still continues professional activity in all the courts, Municipal, Circuit, Supreme and Federal. His first appearance in the law enacting department of West Virginia was as ~~a~~ member of the Senate of 1879-'81, from the counties of Ohio, Brooke and Hancock, composing the Third District. His course there met with the approval of his Democratic constituents in Ohio county, and he was elected as Delegate to the House in 1883. At the fall election in 1886 he was again sent to represent his county in the House of Delegates, and served upon the Committees of Judiciary, Elections and Privileges, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, and Rules. The voters of Ohio county returned him at the election of 1888, and he was almost without opposition elected to the Speakership for a second term.



HON. JOS. J. WOODS.

WILLIAM LAMB McNEEL.

HON. W. L. McNEEL was born July 13, 1825, in Pocahontas county, Virginia. He received only a limited education in winter schools, while employed in farm labor. During the war he was Captain in the Nineteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A. He served two years in the General Assembly of the old State as member of the House of Delegates from his native county; was Sheriff for four years term; served as Senator of the new State from the District in the Legislative sessions of 1881-3. He is a farmer by occupation and resides near Academy.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE.

THE Hon. John Blair Hoge was born at Richmond, Virginia, February 2, 1825. He was carefully educated for the Bar, and was admitted to practice in April, 1845. He located at Martinsburg, Berkeley county, prior to the war, where he opened a law office. In 1853 he was elected President of the Berkeley bank. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1855 to 1859, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston, South Carolina, and Baltimore, Maryland, in 1860. When the war broke out in 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and served in both line and staff duty until paroled in 1865. For a short time after the war, he engaged in journalism, and in 1870 resumed the practice of his profession at Martinsburg. He was a member of the Convention at Charleston in 1872 that framed the present Constitution of West Virginia; and was a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee from 1872 to 1876. He was elected Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, which office he held until August, 1880, when he became a candidate for Congress, and consequently resigned his judicial position. He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Democrat, receiving 17,247 votes, against 14,566 votes for Judge J. T. Hoke, Republican, and 2,156 votes for Hon. D. D. T. Farnsworth, the Greenback candidate.

After serving one term in Congress Judge Hoge resumed the practice of his profession with offices both at Washington, D. C., and Martinsburg, West Virginia. Soon after President Cleveland's administration was ushered in, Judge Hoge was appointed to the responsible position of United States District Attorney

for the District of Columbia, which office he still holds, and has from the first filled with marked ability. He is a social, genial gentleman and has from early manhood enjoyed an unusual degree of popularity among his fellow citizens.

URIAH NEWTON ORR.

URIAH NEWTON ORR was born on Sandridge, Preston county, Virginia, April 24, 1832, and has always resided in the State. He spent his early days on his father's farm. Upon reaching proper age he attended the subscription schools of that day, the meager but only advantages afforded. At the age of twenty-two he was elected Major of the One Hundred and Seventy-Third Regiment of Virginia Militia, and two years later he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. In 1860 he was married to Annie A. Talbott, daughter of Thomas Talbott. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry as a private; was promoted to First duty Sergeant in 1862; served in the army of West Virginia under Generals B. F. Kelley and Crook; was discharged at Wheeling in November, 1864. While in the army, in April, 1864, he had the misfortune to lose his wife. In January, 1865, he commenced the manufacture of lumber near Newburg, Preston county, and has continued in that business ever since. He married Molly S. Squires in 1866; was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1876, and President of the Board in 1878. In 1881 he was a member of the House of Delegates from Preston county, and was re-elected to that of 1883; served on the committees of Mines and Mining, Arts and Sciences, and General Improvements. The same appreciative constituency sent him into the memorable House of 1889, where he was ever ready to do his part of legislation. He has always been the friend of liberal education, a cheerful supporter of the free schools, and, as opportunity offered, aided in whatever was calculated to better, morally and intellectually, the community in which he has resided; has been actively engaged, since 1865, in farming and lumbering, which he regards as the most honorable and enriching pursuit that a people can follow. To this occupation he brings the experience of advanced years, mature business judgement and integrity of character, which properly entitle him to mention among the prominent men of the State.



MAJOR U. N. ORR.

GEORGE EVANS.

GEORGE EVANS was born August 12, 1824, in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He is of Welsh, Scotch and English origin. His grandfather, John Evans, came from North Wales as a Captain in the King's service during the French and Indian War in 1754, and died at the age of seventy-nine in 1811, and was buried in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. His wife was a Scotch woman, who was a Miss Birney. Stephen Evans, the father of our subject, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania; served as a gunner, under Captain Thomas, with the Kingston Volunteers in the war of 1812; he died at the age of fifty-two. His wife, Almira, was the daughter of Wm. Cooper, who came from England while young, and married a Miss Sickles, a near relative of General Sickles.

George Evans is the youngest of nine children, five boys and four girls. His early years were spent in farming; he was educated at Wyoming Seminary, his home being in Wyoming Valley; he commenced teaching school when eighteen, and followed it for a number of years. In 1853 he went to Lee county, Virginia, as a land surveyor, and spent a few years there; then went to Mercer county, Virginia. The war between the States breaking out soon after, he went with Col. R. B. Hayes to the Kanawha Valley, and remained with the Federal army throughout the war, after which he returned to Mercer county. He studied law, and was admitted to practice; has been Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Mercer county. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1868 and 1870. In politics he is a Republican, and socially as well as politically is considered an honest man. "Evans never goes back on a friend," is a saying in his vicinity. He is a decided protective tariff man, and favors the education of the masses. He was married when twenty-one to Miss Caroline Culver, of Wyoming Valley, who died early in life; two sons survive her, Wm. H. and Stephen, who are residents of Mercer county. His present wife, to whom he was married a few years ago, in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, was Mary Dale Culver, a lady known in the literary world as contributor to various periodicals. Mr. Evans is at present engaged in farming and lumbering. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH B. FEATHER.

JOSEPH B. FEATHER was born November 3, 1833, near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia; was educated in the common schools; was always a hard student; prepared himself for teaching, which he followed for about two years; began to preach the Gospel in 1853, in the Methodist Episcopal Church; has filled the following circuits and stations: Barbour, 1853; Glenville, 1854; Fork Lick, 1855; Charleston Circuit, 1856; Buffalo, 1857; Monticello, 1858; Winfield, 1859 and 1860; Blacksville, 1861; Monongalia, 1863; Delegate of Christian Commission at Washington, D. C., Martinsburg, West Virginia, and Winchester, Virginia, 1864; Grantsville, Maryland, 1865 and 1866; Brandonville, 1867-'8-'9; Marshall, 1870; Hartford City, 1872 and 1873; Evansville, 1874; Wesley Chapel, Wheeling, 1875; Palatine, 1876-'7-'8; Pruntytown, 1879; Marion, 1880; Pleasant Hill, 1881; Rowlesburg, 1882; Dallas, 1883; Morgantown Circuit, 1884-'5-'6; Knottsville, 1887-'8-'9.

April 12, 1857, Mr. Feather was united in wedlock with Miss Mary Atkinson, of Charleston, Kanawha county. They were the parents of several children, all of whom are now men and women. His wife died of cancer January 11, 1881, and October 11, 1884, he married Miss Mary L. Mercer, of Fairmont, Marion county.

Mr. Feather was reared a Lutheran, but at an early age he attended a Methodist revival and was converted. Being an active Sunday School worker, he was given license to exhort, and soon thereafter was tendered the credentials of a Methodist minister. He is a plain, earnest, faithful Gospel preacher. He is unassuming—bashful. He never sought a good appointment, nor would he allow any one to do anything looking to his advancement, if in his power to prevent. His rule has always been to go wherever sent, accept the situation, and do his best to spread the Truth among the people. Strange as it may seem, yet it is true, because the writer knows the man, he always preferred circuit to station work. He enjoyed the work of moving among the people, and encouraging them to holy and upright lives. His has not been a brilliant life, but like the deep river, his course has been silent, steady, onward.



SMITH CRANE.

SMITH CRANE.

SMITH CRANE, the eldest son of John and Nancy Crane, [©] ~~was~~ born on the "Old Crane farm," near Muddy Creek, Preston county, Virginia, February 21, 1821, and entered into rest August 11, 1888.

John, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Nancy Dunham, March 16, 1820, whose parents had emigrated from Elizabethtown, New Jersey. John, after whom the town of Cranesville, in Preston county, is named, died peacefully, while absent with cattle and horses, in Harford county, Maryland, November 15, 1858, in his fifty-ninth year. His widow fell asleep in Jesus, July 28, 1878, aged nearly eighty years, both having united with the Baptist Church in the Summer of 1832. Their family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom are living.

Smith Crane received a common English education in the country schools of the day, the only one having any special merit (and the last he attended) being that taught by the now sainted Rev. Joseph Uncles, in 1838-'9, in the town of Brandonville, Preston county. It ~~was~~ there, while attending school, in the early part of the year 1839, that he first "turned his feet unto the testimonies of the Lord," was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having a fondness for penmanship and the keeping of public records, he ~~was~~ hired by his father to John P. Byrne, who ~~was~~ then clerk of both courts, and on the first day of May, 1844, came to Kingwood, where he pursued diligently the office of a deputy clerk for three successive years.

On November 16, 1847, he married Mary Catharine Morris, the eldest sister to Mrs. Charles M. Bishop, and daughter of the late Reuben Morris, Esq., of Preston county. He was also engaged as the deputy of Mr. Byrne from the 14th of October, 1850, to the 1st of July, 1852, when, pursuant to a previous election, he assumed the duties of Clerk of the County Court of Preston county, a position which he filled with acceptance until July 1, 1863, when he became Clerk of the Circuit Court, and continued ~~as~~ such until the day of his death.

When he commenced his official duties in July, 1852, it ~~was~~ with the full determination to aim at being the best clerk in the State—certainly a most commendable purpose; and we think it but just to say that he achieved his ambition, for it is the judg-

ment of those who are competent to give opinion, that he was the most efficient court clerk in the State.

He was a most zealous and most consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a class leader from December, 1844, as long as he lived. He was exceedingly liberal in his gifts to all benevolent purposes. He had great love and reverence for the Bible, which he had read through once, and the Psalms and the New Testament twice, every year since the fall of 1844.

In the year of 1882 he composed two stanzas, which he copied on the fly-leaf of his Bible, that are an appropriate closing of this sketch:

I take the Bible for my guide
While traveling to the grave ;
It points me to the Savior's side,
Who died my soul to save.

With it I'll never, never part,
While here on earth I stay ;
Its sacred truths shall guide my heart
To realms of endless day.

NEIL JUDSON FORTNEY.

NEIL J. FORTNEY, whose grandfather came from France to Maryland, and whose grandmother was of German descent, was born near Independence, Preston county, Virginia, November 22, 1849. His father, David H., removed to Indianola, Iowa, in 1865, and there Neil Judson, the son, attended Simpson Centenary College. In 1870 he left home and traveled for four years in the west, where he followed various callings, and occasionally corresponded for the press. Returning to Preston County, West Virginia, in 1874, he studied law; then served as Deputy County Clerk, and in 1879 was admitted to the Bar. On the 3d of June of that year, he married Alice Edna, eldest daughter of Captain Joseph H. Godwin, of Kingwood. In 1880 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and entered upon duty January 1, 1881. At the end of his term he was re-elected by an increased majority, and at the expiration of his second term was elected again to the same office by a still greater majority, and is now serving for the third successive term. In this public position he is very successful. He is a Republican, and a lawyer with excellent practice.

WILLIAM WILSON WATERS GIVENS.

W. W. W. GIVENS ~~was~~ born in the county of Belmont, Ohio, November 29, 1842, and was educated and spent his youth upon a farm. When the war for the Union began, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted for three years, in the First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, then forming at Camp Carlile, Wheeling. The regiment upon completion, went to the front, and he participated in the engagements at Ball's Bluff, Bloomer's Gap, Winchester, Jones' Cross Roads, Port Republic, Bonnet's Ford, Rapidan, Rolingsford, Salem, Berryville, Warrenton Junction, Second Bull Run, and Gettysburg. In the latter, July 3, 1863, he was wounded in the right foot, resulting in amputation, and December, 3, 1863, honorably discharged for disability. In 1867 he located upon a farm in Tyler county, West Virginia, near New Martinsville. In 1880 he ~~was~~ elected Justice of the Peace, serving for four years thereafter. He ~~was~~ sent to the Legislature of 1885, as a member of the House, and served upon the Committees of Roads and Internal Navigation, Immigration, Agriculture, and Railroads. He is now filling a second term ~~as~~ one of the School Commissioners of his district.

GEORGE FRANKLIN EVANS.

G. F. EVANS ~~was~~ born in Berkeley county, Virginia, February 13, 1848, and is descended from an old Virginia family, and was educated in the common schools. After working ~~as a~~ laborer on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad he entered the company's shops and learned the trade of a machinist, remaining seven years. After working one year at Louisville, Kentucky, he went into the tobacco business in Martinsburg in 1871, and has continued in it to the present, having now a large wholesale and retail tobacco and cigar trade. He was elected to the Legislature in 1881, and re-elected in 1883; ~~was~~ appointed postmaster at Martinsburg in February, 1884, and resigned upon the election of Mr. Cleveland. In July, 1884, he was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Convention at Parkersburg, and had been strongly urged ~~as a~~ candidate for Congress, but would not allow his name to go before the Convention. He is an active, energetic business man of the Eastern Pan-Handle, who commands a large following of personal friends.



HON. CHARLES E. HOGG.

CHARLES EDGAR HOGG.

HON. C. E. HOGG, the second Congressman from the Fourth West Virginia District, serving from March, 1887, one term of two years, is the eldest son of James A. and Susan (Knight) Hogg. He was born in Mason county, Virginia, December 21, 1852. He is a lineal descendant of Captain Peter Hogg, who came from Scotland and settled in Virginia in 1745, in Augusta county, where he married Elizabeth Taylor, and of whom a concise biographical sketch is found in the first volume of the Dinwiddie Papers.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native county. When but fifteen years of age he entered upon the work of a school teacher, and continued in this occupation until he was eighteen years of age, when he became the bookkeeper for the Valley City Salt Company, at Hartford City, West Virginia, where he remained for nearly three years. He attended College one year, and was engaged in the study of higher mathematics and languages.

Upon his return from school he studied law with the late Hon. Henry J. Fisher, at Point Pleasant, Mason county, and was admitted to the Bar, May 28, 1875, and has ever since been engaged in the successful practice of his profession. He was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, February 4, 1889.

Mr. Hogg was Superintendent of Public Schools in his native county from 1875 to 1879, and was a Presidential Elector in 1884 on the Democratic ticket.

In 1886 he was elected to the Fiftieth Congress from the Fourth West Virginia District, receiving 16,434 votes against 15,687 votes for Hon. John A. Hutchinson, Republican, and 558 votes for Mr. W. H. Smith, Prohibitionist.

He is a gentleman of literary tastes, a student of political effects and causes, and has enlarged views upon important and historical measures. In a speech before the American Shipping and Industrial League of Birmingham, Alabama, November 10, 1887, he concluded with these words, defining his position:

“Speaking for the section of the country I represent, I am heartily in favor of speedy Congressional action in behalf of such measures as may result in the early restoration of our once great and glorious merchant marine—the enactment of such laws as

will insure protection to the American flag while it floats from the masthead of every merchant vessel on the broad ocean; such laws as will operate to carry American trade into every important commercial city of the globe; such laws as will secure the rich returns of commerce to our people and our Government; such laws as will enable American seamen to bid defiance to all rivals as he sails in his majesty above the dangers of the crested waves of the sea."

JOHN B. FLOYD.

THE Floyd family of Virginia, has always been among its most eminent and honored men and statesmen. The father of the subject of this sketch and portrait, Col. George R. C. Floyd, is a brother of Gen. John B. Floyd—than whom the "mother of statesmen" produced few greater. The present John B. Floyd was born in Logan county, Virginia, November 13, 1855, and has continuously resided there. His education began in the common schools his country home afforded before the war. He spent the years 1876-7 at Rock Hill College, in Maryland, and then went to the University of Virginia and took a course of history and literature, also studying international and constitutional law at the same term. Subsequent to this, at the same institution, he had taken two summer law courses under Prof. Minor.

As a boy he worked on the farm; afterwards was engaged in the lumber business. He took out license to practice law soon after his return from the University, and has continued in the profession except when serving his people as a legislator. In 1881 Logan county sent him to the House of Delegates and two years afterward to the State Senate. He has been prominently urged by friends for Governor and for Congress.



HON. JOHN B. FLOYD.

CHRISTOPHER BREAM GRAHAM.

CHRISTOPHER B. GRAHAM was born at Charleston, Virginia, May 19, 1850. His father, William Graham, was an American of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Mary A. Peacock, was a native of Durham, England. William Graham was one of the first manufacturers of salt in the Great Kanawha Valley, having begun when a boy with Major Bream, for whom the subject of this sketch was named. He removed to Elk river many years ago and operated a coal mine, which business he continued until the time of his death in 1888. At "Graham's Mines," on Elk river, seven miles from Charleston, C. B. Graham grew up to manhood. After taking a thorough English course of study in the Academic schools of Kanawha county, and Kentucky, he engaged in business with his father in handling coal and in merchandising; also as a school teacher for a considerable time. In all these occupations he was successful, because he was methodical and reliable. While engaged in teaching, he was made Deputy Superintendent of Public schools for Kanawha county, and Secretary of the Board of Education of Elk Township. His careful training, and his experience as a teacher, made him very efficient in both of these responsible places.

Being impressed with the thought that he should preach the Gospel, he laid aside his business cares, and ~~was~~ admitted into the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church in 1879, and became an Itinerant minister. He at once began the study of theology, and for ten years he has been a careful student. His progress has been quite satisfactory both to himself and friends. During the ten years of his ministry, he has received into the church over six hundred communicants, and has built six new churches and parsonages and laid the foundations for others. His superior business training specially qualified him to look after financial affairs of the churches to which he is assigned; and the result is he invariably leaves a charge in better condition than he found it. He is at present stationed at Zane Street Church, Wheeling, where his efforts have been very successful, and where he is highly esteemed by the people for his sterling qualities as a man and minister.

Mr. Graham has occupied some official position in the West Virginia Annual Conference ever since the year he ~~was~~ admit-

, and is at present Statistical Secretary, a position requiring business tact and experience. He has been Secretary of the Conference Missionary Society since 1884. He is painstaking in all that he does, and will therefore always prove efficient in that he undertakes. He is a man of good parts, and is a successful preacher of the Word.

WILLIAM DINLY ROLLYSON.

JEAR Talcott, Monroe county, Virginia, now Summers county, West Virginia, was born the subject of this sketch, October 3d, 1837. About the year 1844 his father moved into Braxton county. William D. was brought up on a farm near Salt Lick Bridge. He was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia when this State was in process of formation in 1861, and gave the benefit of his council and labors. He became a member of the State Senate of West Virginia and served in 1863-4. Served as Major of the State Militia also in the year 1864. Represented Braxton county in the House of Delegates at the sessions of 1871 and '72, serving as a member of the Finance Committee and chairman of the Committee of Roads and Internal Navigation in 1871 and chairman of the Finance Committee in 1872. He is, and has been for the last twenty-four years, a merchant and now resides at Salt Lick Bridge.

WILLIAM WILEN.

WILLIAM WILEN, who was a member of the House of Delegates from the county of Berkeley in the session of 1865, was born at Boonsboro, Maryland, October 28, 1819. His education was mainly at home, as even the village school had not yet come into existence in the section of his father's residence. For a half century his home has been in Martinsburg, in sight of the grand mountains. His main occupation has been in the manufacture and sale of furniture. He has been a member of the Council of the city, and has served in other local positions. As one of the committee upon water supply he was diligent in securing the Holly System for Martinsburg, even in the face of strong opposition. The voters of his county sent

him to represent their interests in the Legislature soon after the formation of the new State. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was the fifth Grand Master for West Virginia.

GEORGE MEADE BOWERS.

GEORGE M. BOWERS, the Republican candidate for State Auditor in 1888, the youngest man upon the ticket of either party, is the son of the late John S. Bowers. He was born September 13, 1863, at Gerardstown, Berkeley county, West Virginia, and was educated in the High School at Martinsburg. He has superior business qualifications, and upon the death of his father, settled up his large estate satisfactorily and promptly, and entered into commercial and manufacturing operations upon his own account. He is the proprietor of the Eureka Flour Mills of Martinsburg, and has a pleasant home upon West King street. He is a director in the National Bank there, and has interest in a number of enterprises. In politics he is an earnest republican, and is a favorite with farmers and labor organizations. In the Grafton Convention of 1884 he was chairman of the Berkeley delegation. In 1886 he was elected to the Legislature, as a member of the House of Delegates of 1887, by over 400 majority, receiving the largest vote polled by any party candidate for years. In this body he took a prominent position in the party of the minority, and faithfully served upon the Committees of Taxation and Finance; Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations; State Boundaries, and Enrolled Bills.

In the great and preliminary convention of Protective Tariff Clubs, which met in New York in 1887, to form a National Lodge for the United States, he was made the member of the Executive Committee for West Virginia, and called the Wheeling convention of February, 1888, which resulted in the State organization that accomplished so much benefit to his party in the ensuing campaign.

Believing, with his own annunciation of the tariff platform, the protection to American Industries, was the important question for West Virginia, the Republican State Convention of Charleston in 1888 nominated Mr. Bowers as its candidate for the office of State Auditor. In the canvass he made a gallant fight, but was defeated by a small majority.



HON. GEORGE M. BOWERS.

WILLIAM LYNE WILSON.

HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON, LL. D., was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1843. He was the only child of Benjamin Wilson by his second wife, who was Mary Whiting Lyne. Benjamin Wilson was a native of King and Queen county, Virginia, and Mary Lyne, although born in Jefferson, was a resident of that county from early infancy to the time of her marriage with him. Benjamin Wilson lost his father in childhood but enjoyed the training of one of the foremost teachers of Virginia at that day, the Rev. Dr. Robert Baylor Semple, at his classical school, Mordington, in King and Queen. His scholarship and character were such that when Dr. Semple was requested by his kinsman William Baylor, of Jefferson, to send him a tutor for his children he selected young Wilson. Benjamin Wilson henceforward made Jefferson county his home, and for some years made teaching his profession. He died before his son William was four years old, leaving the injunction that he should be thoroughly educated. Mrs. Wilson, who was as marked by shrinking modesty as by devoted piety, gave herself to this duty with a singleness of purpose only equaled by her faith in the future usefulness and distinction of her son. He was first taught by a maiden aunt, Miss Lucy Lyne, who was scarcely less devoted to him than his mother, and then attended the Charlestown Academy, where he was noted for his quick mind and studious habits. By the age of fifteen he had read more Latin, Greek and French than is required of college graduates, although mathematics was his favorite study. He then entered the junior class of Columbian College, D. C., and graduated in 1860 at the age of seventeen, one of his classmates being Colonel Daniel D. Johnson, of Tyler county. He was offered a tutorship in the college, but preferred to go at once to the University of Virginia, expecting to remain there several years. The outbreak of the war thwarted this expectation, and Mr. Wilson left school and entered the Confederate army as a private in Co. B, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. He served the last years of the war and was Sergeant-Major of the regiment at the time of the surrender at Appomattox.

In June, 1865, he was offered the place of assistant professor of ancient languages in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., which he accepted, and while teaching there also attended lec-

tures in the law department. He graduated in law in 1867, but being promoted to the full Chair of Latin continued in his professorship until 1871, when he resigned and began the practice of law in Charlestown. He soon formed a partnership with his cousin George Baylor, and had, almost from the start, a full practice, being not only prominent as an advocate, but largely entrusted with judicial business.

He took little active part in politics until 1880, when he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated General Hancock for President, and he subsequently made a canvass of his State as candidate for Elector-at-Large on the Hancock ticket, which attracted much attention from his party friends.

In June, 1882, he was chosen by unanimous vote of the Regents, President of the West Virginia University, and rather reluctantly accepted the position, entering on his duties September 6, 1882. September 20, of that year, he was nominated by acclamation, as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, and the second Tuesday in October following, was elected.

At the beginning of his Congressional term, March 4, 1883, he resigned the Presidency of the University, but at the request of the Regents and students, served until the end of the session in June—refusing pay however for this period.

Mr. Wilson has been three times re-nominated for Congress—each time by acclamation—and elected. From his first entry in the House he was recognized as a diligent, hard-working member, and in his second Congress was placed upon the Committee of Appropriations, the second highest committee, and attracted much attention by a speech on the Pension Bill, before the House.

Mr. Wilson was from the beginning of his public career an advocate of tariff reform; and when President Cleveland by his message to the Fiftieth Congress made that the issue of the coming campaign, Mr. Wilson was placed by the Speaker on the Ways and Means Committee, the highest in the House, and was one of the framers of the "Mills Bill." His speech on the tariff, May 3, 1888, was received with great enthusiasm both in the House and in the country by tariff reformers, and was probably more widely reprinted and circulated than any other speech made in that famous debate.

In the Presidential campaign of 1888, Mr. Wilson was in great demand on the hustings and spoke in many States. He was one of the speakers selected to open the campaign at the great Cheltenham Beach meeting near Chicago, together with Allen G. Thurman, and subsequently to open the campaign in New York city, at the great business men's ratification, together with Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild. Besides his political prominence, Mr. Wilson has been honored in the field of scholarship. He is honorary member of many literary and scientific associations; has delivered a large number of college addresses, and has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbian University and Hampden Sidney College, Virginia. He was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute in 1883, and again in 1885, on the part of the House of Representatives, and while holding this position was chosen by the Board of Regents, together with Professor S. F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian, and Professor Asa Gray, of Harvard, to supervise the publication of the scientific writings of Professor Joseph Henry.

In 1868 Mr. Wilson married Miss Nannie Huntington, daughter of Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Columbian University, and has six children.

In the organization of the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Wilson was necessarily omitted from the Committee of Ways and Means, as his party being in the minority, was entitled to but five representatives, whom Speaker Reed naturally appointed in the order of their service; but he handsomely recognized Mr. Wilson by assigning him to the Judiciary Committee, always a post of dignity and prominence; to the Committee on Manufactures, which is temporarily important as dealing with proposed Trust legislation; and also as one of the two Democratic members of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the ballot-box forgery matter in the Ohio campaign of 1889.

As a lawyer he stands among the first in the State. Not only versed in the principles of the law, he has the ability to present them effectively. As a public representative he joins the wisdom of the schools to practical experience, and thus far has shown that he has the courage of his convictions. His constituency endorse his official course, and have kept him in the halls of Congress continuously from March 4, 1883. His present term expires March 3, 1891.

As well as a pleasant speaker, he is a classic and fluent writer. His educational addresses, miscellaneous essays, and contributions to political literature are numerous and scholarly. He is the author of a volume entitled, "The National Democratic Party," and of a series of articles for the *Baltimore Sun* on "Trusts and Monopolies," which will appear in book form.

In personal appearance Congressman Wilson retains a good many youthful characteristics in face and figure. Rather slightly built, he is wiry and muscular in his development and quick and active in his movements, and his whole physical organization indicates ability for sustained effort. He has a good-natured, but resolute face, and his keen grey eyes change readily from searching glances to twinkles of humor. A prominent nose and chin are marked features of his countenance, his well-developed head is fairly covered with light brown hair and a moustache of the same color partly conceals the mouth. His lack of stature might enable him to pass unnoticed in a crowd, but a physiognomist would be likely to designate him as the possessor of intellectual force and vigor. In his manner he is modest and unassuming, easily approached, friendly without familiarity, a good conversationalist, with a fund of humor that frequently asserts itself, and a disposition naturally genial, kindly and courteous.

WILLIAM BONNELL CRANE.

WILLIAM B. CRANE, who was known from his Militia title as Colonel, was the son of Jacob Crane, born near Muddy Creek, Preston county, on a farm, May 5, 1824, and died March 14, 1873, at Terra Alta, where his widow and surviving children now reside. He was educated in the common schools; grew up to be robust and portly from work and outdoor exercise upon his father's farm, and for twenty years was engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Cranberry Summit, owning a number of farms in Portland District. When about thirty years old he married Rachel Elliott, with whom he lived happily to the end of his life. They were both members of the Baptist Church. He represented Preston county in the House of 1868, and his district in the Senate of 1870 to 1872. He was a Unionist in the war and a Republican thereafter. He was honest, sympathetic, generous, and unassuming.



HON. B. S. MORGAN.

BENJAMIN STEPHENS MORGAN.

THE present State Superintendent of Free Schools for West Virginia was born near Rivesville, Marion county, Virginia, March 11, 1854. He is the lineal descendant of David Morgan, who, with his brother, made a pioneer settlement on the tract of land upon which is built the town of Morgantown, the location of the State University. He is the second son of Samuel G. Morgan, a farmer, and was educated in the common schools, then at the age of sixteen he began teaching as a means of further progress. In the spring of 1873 he went West and taught in a High School at Elm Spring, Arkansas. In 1874 he returned to Monongalia county, West Virginia, and entered the State University, graduating therefrom in the classical and military courses in 1878. In that year he was elected Principal of the Public Schools of Morgantown and served till May, 1881, when he was elected County Superintendent of Free Schools for Monongalia, and in 1883 re-elected to the same office. In 1885 he resigned to enter upon the duties of State Superintendent of Free Schools, to which office he had been nominated by the Democratic party and elected in the fall of 1884. He was re-elected in 1888. In both elections he led the entire State ticket in number of votes, thus evidencing his popularity. In 1882 he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1883 he graduated from the law school of his Alma Mater.

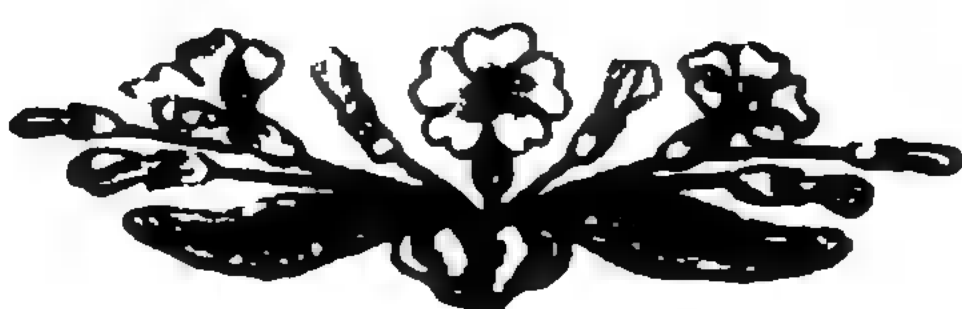
Professor Morgan was married February 27, 1889, to Annie, daughter of the late John Thoburn, of Wheeling, Ohio county.

In January, 1885, he revived and began republication of the *West Virginia School Journal*, a monthly which had been founded by his predecessor, Hon. Bernard L. Butcher, and which had, in November, 1884, been suspended. Under his editorial supervision this journal, devoted to education in our state, has been improved and made exceedingly useful to teachers and educators in every county. Through its columns, as well as in the discharge of his official duties, he has striven to create a unification of school work in West Virginia. It has been his pride that there should be organic connection and sincere co-operation beginning with the public schools, through the Graded and Normals up to the University. During his administration the Normal schools have increased in attendance and efficiency. He has been diligent and successful in urging

valuable school legislation, among other laws one providing for the granting of teachers' State certificates, making a diploma from the State Normal schools equivalent to a State certificate. Professor Morgan is a practical teacher, a successful school superintendent, a classical writer, and is the author of the first graded course of study for district schools in this State.

WILLIAM RYLAND WHITE.

NOW in his three score and ten advancement towards a higher home, with almost half a century as prophet in the pulpit and teacher in the school, Dr. White has gathered many precious sheaves for his Master. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., November 26, 1820, and has been a resident of this State thirty-three years. He graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1841; entered Baltimore Conference in 1844; was Principal of Olin and Preston Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, from 1852 to 1855; Principal of the West Virginia Conference Seminary at Fairmont from 1856 to 1863. He was the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction of West Virginia in 1864 to 1869; President State Normal School at Fairmont 1869 to '70. He was stationed at Morgantown in 1876, at Fairmont in 1877, Wheeling (Chapline Street) in 1878-'79; Presiding Elder Buckhannon District 1879 to 1883; stationed at Fairmont in 1884, and again at Morgantown in 1886-'89. He has reaped constantly in the ripe harvest since he was twenty-four years of age. He is a ripe scholar and an able preacher. In 1886 Allegheny College honored itself by conferring upon Mr. White the degree of Doctor in Divinity.





REV. W. R. WHITE, A.M., D.D.

SEPTIMIUS HALL.

SEPTIMIUS HALL was born February 14, 1847, in Ritchie county, Virginia. His father, Leonard S. Hall, was a lawyer and removed to Wetzel county when the boy was about one year old. The father was a member from Wetzel county of the Virginia Constitutional Convention held at Richmond in 1861, known as the "Secession Convention." In 1871 Septimius Hall was elected to represent Wetzel county in the Constitutional Convention of 1872, and was the youngest member of the body; was a member of the Committee on the Executive Department in said Convention. In August, 1872, at the time the present Constitution was adopted, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Second Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Marshall, Marion and Wetzel, and was also the youngest but one of that body. In the allotment he drew the short term and served in the Senate two years. While a member of the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations.

In 1880 he was elected to represent Wetzel county in the House of Delegates for 1881 and 1882, and in that body was chairman of the special committee on Railroads. In 1882 he was again elected to represent Wetzel county in the House of Delegates for 1883 and 1884, and was chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance. In 1873 and 1874 Mr. Hall served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston. He studied law with his father but never practiced. In October, 1873, together with some gentlemen of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he organized the Pittsburgh Stave Company, which did a large and extensive business in staves and cooperage, until February, 1884, when it was disbanded. The plant was located at New Martinsville, and Mr. Hall was one of its general managers. In 1877 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Oxnard, Hall & Co., located at New Martinsville, which firm continued to do business until 1882, when it closed operations. In June, 1885, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, in charge of the First or Wheeling Division, composed of the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler, it being the most important division of the State, and continued in that office throughout the term to 1889, when the National administration changed.

In 1883 he became a member of the Board of Directors of the Ohio River Railroad Company, and continued to serve in that capacity until May, 1888.

Mr. Hall has been a resident of Virginia and West Virginia all his life, mostly in Wetzel county, and has long been well and favorably known as one of the enterprising public men of the two States.

ERWIN DAVID JAY BOND.

NEAR Parkersburg, upon the Little Kanawha river, in Wood county, Virginia, April 6, 1834, was born Dr. Bond, one of the State Senators in the Legislature of 1887. He was primarily educated in the common schools, then, in 1854, he attended the Linsly Institute of Wheeling, and afterwards the Northwestern Academy in West Union, Ohio. In 1856-7 he attended lectures in the Medical College of Cincinnati, and subsequently regular courses in other similar institutions. He began medical practice at Matamoras, Ohio, and in 1860 removed to Clarksburg, Virginia. In 1864, he became assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry and served till the close of the war, in the meantime receiving promotion to the position of surgeon. When the war ended he located at Davisville, Wood county, West Virginia. He was President of the Board of Education in that district for ten years. In the House of Delegates, sessions of 1882-3, he was a member from Wood county, and served his constituency faithfully. They urged his promotion to the State Senate, and with the Republican voters of the other counties of the district, elected him for the term 1885 and 1887. In the latter year he served upon the Committees of Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Federal Relations, and Public Library. He declined a re-nomination in 1888. In October of that year he removed to Parkersburg, where he practices his profession, and is one of the Board of U. S. Pension Examiners.



HON. A. M. POUNDSTONE.

ALEXANDER M. POUNDSTONE.

ON the waters of George's creek, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1835, was born the Upshur county attorney whose name heads this sketch. His father, Colonel Richard Poundstone, was an active and prosperous business man in that county and died in 1854. His mother died when he was only three years old. She was a daughter of Captain James A. McClelland, who commanded a company of dragoons in the war of 1812, and for several years represented Fayette county in the Pennsylvania Legislature. Alexander M. Poundstone at the age of seventeen went one term to Dunlap's Creek Academy, then attended Greene Academy at Carmichael's for a number of years, and next entered Allegheny College at Meadville. He studied law in the office of his uncle at New Lexington, in the State of Ohio. Soon after the commencement of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States and continued therein for about three and a half years. He entered the service in October, 1861, in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving therein as Second and First Lieutenants and Captain. Participated with his regiment in the battle of Winchester, March 23d, 1862, and in the hard marches and frequent skirmishes in the campaign of Shield's Division against Stonewall Jackson. Also took part with his regiment in frequent encounters with the enemy on the Blackwater river, in Virginia. In the winter of 1862 he was honorably discharged from the Sixty-second Ohio regiment and was soon thereafter appointed by President Lincoln, Captain in the Fifth United States Colored Infantry, raised and organized in the State of Ohio; marched therewith to the assistance of General Kilpatrick, in his raid on Richmond; was in the engagements of Baylor's Farm and Petersburg Heights, June 15th, 1864, and in the battle on north side James river, September 29th, 1864, which resulted in the capture of New Market Heights and Fort Harrison; in the movement under General Terry on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, which resulted in its capture, January 15th, 1865. He received promotion to the rank of Major by brevet for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

Upon the return of peace Captain Poundstone again took up the profession of law and located in Buckhannon, West Virginia. He soon won his way into a successful practice and was

elected and re-elected and served for fourteen years as Prosecuting Attorney for the county of his adoption. His earnestness, candor and ability pointed him out to a majority of the citizens of his county as one suitable to be clothed with law-making power, and he was elected and served as a member of the House of Delegates in 1872. In 1879 he was again sent as a member of the House of Delegates and in that session served on the following Committees: Taxation and Finance; Joint Committee on the Amendment of Article 8 of the State Constitution, and on Enrolled Bills.

In political adherence he is a Republican and has frequently been placed in the leadership of his party organization in Upshur. In 1880 he was the Republican candidate for Presidential Elector from the Second District of West Virginia.

In the campaign of 1888 he was an independent candidate for Judge of the Circuit composed of the counties of Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster, but was defeated by Hon. W. G. Bennett of Weston, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, which was largely in the ascendency in said circuit.

Captain Poundstone married a daughter of James McCormick in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. They have three children, two daughters, May and Annie, and a son, Homer C., who is an ensign in the United States navy.

EUGENE GARRETT JEFFERYS.

E. G. JEFFERYS was born near Tunnelton, Preston county, Virginia, June 11, 1848. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood in winter and the rest of each year labored on his father's farm until fifteen years old, when he removed to Kingwood. He graduated at the Academy there; was a clerk in the store of Hon. James C. McGrew; and afterwards taught school. He removed to Grafton in 1870 and served as clerk in Internal Revenue Collector G. W. Brown's office and was connected with this service under Collectors Pierpoint and Duval until 1885, when he engaged in newspaper and mercantile pursuits. He so continued until June, 1889, when he was appointed Superintendent of the Stamp Vault, under Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason, at Washington, in which responsible position he is now serving.

HENRY A. YEAGER.

NOVEMBER 16, 1844, upon a farm, in the county of Pocahontas, Virginia, was born this member of the House of Delegates of the session of 1887. As indicated by the name, he is of German descent. He received the advantages of a limited common school education. During the war he was a private in the Thirty-first Virginia regiment under "Stonewall" Jackson, in the Ewell Division of General Early's Brigade. He was wounded in the battle of Spottsylvania C. H. on the 12th of May, 1864; was taken as a prisoner at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, and was released from prison June 17, 1865. After the war he returned to his home near Greenbank, West Virginia, where he still pursues his favorite avocation of stock raising. He is in politics a Democrat, and as a delegate from the Fourth District, of Webster and Pocahontas, was elected to the House of 1883 and again of 1887. In the latter session he was upon the Committees of Elections and Privileges, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, chairman of Roads and Internal Navigation, and Railroads. During his service in the Legislature he made no attempt at display, but was noted for careful investigation of all subjects brought before the Legislature and for diligent work in committees. He was appointed Special Timber Agent, General Land Office, November 29, 1888, and is stationed at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. He married Bertie Beard, of Greenbrier county, November 7, 1865.

JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN.

JAMES A. BROWN, one of the able attorneys of Kingwood, Preston county, and son of Thomas Brown, was born June 11, 1836. He was educated liberally, graduated at Washington College, Pennsylvania, and subsequently attended the University of Virginia. He read law with his father and the Hon. John A. Dille, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Preston county, and filled the office with general satisfaction from 1861 to 1863. In 1880 he was chosen as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Third Circuit, receiving a flattering majority in his own, but was defeated by the Democratic majorities of the other counties. He is in the prime of life, and has a future of promise.



W. T. W. BARBE, A.M.

WAITMAN T. WILLEY BARBE.

W. T. W. BARBE was born November 19, 1863, in a farm house, near the "Athens of West Virginia," in Monongalia county, whither his parents had migrated from the Shenandoah Valley. At the early age of twenty-six, Mr. Barbe has so well acted his part in the drama of life as to entitle his name to a place on the roll of Prominent Men of West Virginia.

Energy and ability have characterized all his work. In the public schools of his native county; in the West Virginia University, whence he graduated in 1884; in journalism, his vocation continuously since that time; and in literary work, his favorite avocation.

After taking his baccalaureate degree, Mr. Barbe was engaged for a time on the staff of the *New Dominion*, at Morgantown, and the result was a marked advance in the tone and influence of the paper. Then two years were spent in reportorial work in Cincinnati, where the culture of the best society, access to the best theaters, operas, and lecture courses, and association with literary and artistic friends, added to his literary stock in trade much useful material, which he brings into requisition in his present (1889) duties as Managing Editor of the Parkersburg daily and weekly *State Journal*, and as Literary Editor of the *West Virginia School Journal*.

In Parkersburg Mr. Barbe has shown himself not only a man of promise as an editor and poet, but has made himself felt as an important factor in the city, socially, intellectually, and politically; while to the *West Virginia School Journal* he is furnishing that which, in the writer's judgment, will eventuate in the most marked and lasting benefit to the teachers, and through them to the people of the State. He shows special aptitude and ability for this line of work.

A believer in the broadest possible scholarship for the literary man, he is not content with the Master's degree received from his Alma Mater in 1887, but is now pursuing an extended course for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On January 19th of this year he was elected a Corresponding Member of the Virginia Historical Society, at Richmond.

He has published a number of critical and historical articles and is very fond of work of that character.

An untiring worker, Mr. Barbe has shown his wisdom in not producing many, but a few well-pruned and finished poems, that have appeared in the leading magazines; such are: "The Three Graves," "The Threshing Floor," "The Dance of the Roses," "The Heart of the Earth," etc. In 1887 Mr. Barbe was chosen Alumni Poet of his Alma Mater, and in autumn of the same year, poet of the West Virginia Editorial Association.

When in October, 1885, Morgantown celebrated its hundredth anniversary, his Centennial Ode, "The Song of a Century," was the feature of the occasion, and as recently published in a booklet, it has, with others of his poems, received many words of cordial praise from competent literary critics. His only venture in blank verse, and perhaps his best work, appeared in the Christmas (1888) number of *The Criterion* under the title, "The Lost Inheritance—The Cry of the Pessimist."

We can most fittingly close this sketch by giving a few critical opinions of Mr. Barbe's poems:

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop says: "Such flashes of inspiration make the reader wish for another poem from the same writer."

Edmund Clarence Stedman, America's ablest critic, says: "It is not often that a far-away town is so fortunate as to have such a laureate for its centennial."

Dr. Wm. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville: "Happy is the university that has so gifted and so loyal a son."

Mrs. Danske Dandridge: "I was carried away by the beauty and fire of the Centennial Ode. I have always thought it almost impossible to write a good spontaneous poem for a set occasion like an anniversary or an address for any celebration, but this poem has convinced me that it can be done."

Dr. D. B. Purinton: "It (The Song of a Century) is a beautiful and highly poetic thing."

Of "The Threshing Floor," Hon. D. B. Lucas says: "It is musical, inspired, and, I need not add, true poetry."

Maurice Thompson says of his poems: "There is certainly in them the true poetic ring. I heartily like their freshness and promise."

Wm. Hamilton Hayne, Coates Kinney, Louise Imogen Guiney, Hon. Wm. L. Wilson, M. C., George W. Cable, Bishop Potter,

Margaret Deland, Robert Burns Wilson, Grace King, Clifford Lanier, W. H. Venable and others are equally complimentary in their notices, and many appreciative reviews appear in the press from time to time.

FRANCIS HEERMANS.

FRANCIS HEERMANS, the eldest son of John Heermans, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1836. In the spring of 1849, he with his father's family, removed to Preston county, Virginia. For two years thereafter, he was employed at farm labor. In October, 1851, he entered the service of Mr. James C. McGrew, as clerk in his store in Kingwood; in 1854 he took charge of an extensive retail mercantile business at Fellowsville, which he purchased in 1859, and which he conducted successfully until 1862. In May, 1863, he was elected Sheriff of Preston county, which office he faithfully filled for the full term of four years. He was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates of 1867, and served on the Committee on Taxation and Finance; was re-elected for the session of 1868, during which term he was chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance. He was appointed a member of the revisory committee which prepared the Code of West Virginia during the recess from July 28th to November 10th, and reported the same to the adjourned session, which enacted it substantially as received from the committee.

In 1869 Mr. Heerman's was appointed assistant cashier of the National Bank of Kingwood, but was soon promoted to the office of cashier, which position he still fills to the entire satisfaction of the directory and patrons of the bank. In politics he is an ardent Republican.





HON. FRANK HEERMANS.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

IN American politics the wisest and best men are not always the most active, nor are they always found in public positions. On the contrary, it may be truthfully stated that the greatest general is not always in the army, nor the wisest statesmen in Congress or the Cabinet. In a republic it is too often the case that men are estimated by the public positions they hold, and those that do not aspire to official stations are regarded as of ordinary caliber and of restricted influence. This is a mistake. It may, however, generally be claimed that in our country, perhaps to a greater extent than in any other highly civilized government, much of the very best material of citizenship runs to waste—many who ought to be at the front in the management of public affairs are in private life. They have no taste for modern American political associations, and therefore prefer to stand aloof. The country thereby loses their services—loses their influence in those places where they might otherwise be very useful. Of course their influence is by no means entirely lost, for men of strong personality, of wide mental grasp, of sterling integrity and broad culture cannot live in any country or community without benefitting it by their mere existence. The only remedy that can be offered for this deficiency in our system is to allow the Government to utilize, at its command, the services of its best and ablest citizens.

For a quarter of a century Col. Thomas O'Brien has been a conspicuous citizen of Wheeling. Not conspicuous in the sense of aspiring to and filling exalted official positions, but prominent as a man of strong parts, of massive common sense, of solid moral worth, and of powerful personal influence upon those that know him best, and have business dealings with him. But by no means have the people allowed him, at all times, to remain in retirement. He has often been called upon to fill important public trusts; and he has never failed to lay them down honorably. Such a citizen is always useful, always popular, always influential.

Thomas O'Brien was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1830. He received a limited education in his native country, and embarked for the New World in the spring of 1851. He came to Wheeling, Virginia, in the fall of that year, and was variously employed until 1853, when he began work at the Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad depot. He was promoted, step by step, occupying clerkships and other responsible positions at Wheeling, Benwood, and Parkersburg. At the latter place, in 1861, he enlisted in the army, and was made Second Lieutenant in the First regiment, under President Lincoln's call for troops to defend the Capital. When his three month's term of service expired, he returned to Wheeling and was employed as a clerk in the Postoffice until 1864, when he was discharged because he voted for General McClellan, the Democratic candidate for President. In the fall of that year he purchased the city circulation of the *Wheeling Register*, and at the same time established himself as a Real Estate Agent. Industry and attention to business brought to him prosperity. He was appointed Surveyor of the Port of Wheeling in 1865, and acceptably filled that responsible office until the close of President Johnson's administration. Governor Jacob, in 1871, appointed him as an Aid on his staff, with the rank of Colonel, which he held for the term of six years. In 1880 he was elected, as a Democrat, State Treasurer, and remained in that office the full term of four years; was a member of Wheeling Council in 1863 and '64, and in 1871 and '72; has been connected with the People's Bank for twenty years—the last five years as its President; is a Director in the Belmont Nail Company, the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, and the Globe Building Association; is a Trustee and member of the Board of Directors of Mont de Chantal Female College, one of the leading Catholic educational institutions of the country; also is a Director of the Wheeling Hospital and Orphan Asylum, and Vice President of Wheeling Chamber of Commerce.

Col. O'Brien married Miss Catharine Gillespie, of Wheeling, in 1853. Eleven children were born to them—six girls and five boys.

Col. O'Brien is powerful in physique and is one of the cleverest and most agreeable of Wheeling's prominent business men.



W. H. CURRY, M.D.

WILLIAM HENRY CURRY.

DR. W. H. CURRY was born in Baltimore county, Maryland. His father, Kean Curry, was of Scotch descent, and possessed in a large measure the strong, sturdy characteristics of the race. He was especially noted for his benevolence, unflinching loyalty to principle, insatiable love for books, and remarkable powers in debate. On his mother's side he is descended from the old Pennsylvania family of Kohler, who were among the early German settlers of that State. She was a gentle, amiable woman, devoted to her family, and found her highest gratification in rearing and training their children—twelve in number—all of whom she lived to see reach man and womanhood, and settled in useful pursuits. Doctor Curry inherited little of the strong physical traits of his parents, being slight and frail from childhood. He early showed, however, a special fondness for study, and his parents indulged the bent of his mind as far as their means would allow and the nearest schools afford. These did not satisfy his thirst for knowledge, and at fifteen years of age he was working on neighboring farms to earn the means to continue his education. His savings were supplemented by some aid from his parents, and he was thus enabled to take a course of study in one of the best classical schools in Pennsylvania. At eighteen he began teaching, and continued to do so for several years, when failing health necessitated a change. He then began the study of medicine, at the University of Maryland, and graduated with great credit at the end of the prescribed course. The condition of his health was so impaired at this time that he gratefully accepted an offer in the Regular Army, with service on the frontier, and remained therein as Assistant Surgeon until the fall of 1866, when he resigned and entered upon private practice in the city of Baltimore. He continued to practice there until 1875, when his health again gave way and he was obliged to abandon his profession entirely.

Many, perhaps most men, would have despaired after such disheartening reverses, but he patiently set about repairing his broken health and fortune, and succeeded in a few years in re-establishing both. A small commercial venture or two, for which he had no taste, proving unsuccessful, he turned his attention to Life Insurance, which he soon found not only a

fascinating study, but a very congenial occupation. His success was marked from the first. The interests of his company required frequent visits, as their Superintendent, to this State, and becoming enamored with its healthfulness, the cordiality of its people, and impressed more than all with the enterprise exhibited in the development of its vast wealth of mine and forest, he decided to make it his future home.

The high standing of his company—the New York Life—as one of the foremost financial institutions of the world, commands the confidence of the people everywhere, but the plans and methods of life insurance are so varied and intricate, that few even, of the many who seek its benefits, ever care to grapple with its problems, and it requires a master hand to unfold them. For such a work an enthusiastic student is indispensable.

Dr. Curry loves his work, and brings to bear upon it such an honest, intelligent comprehension of its minutest detail, in its application to the needs of everyone, that he wins as he works, and in the short space of two years has achieved a success unparalleled in the history of Life Insurance in this State.

DANIEL WILLIAM BABB.

DANIEL W. BABB was born in Hardy county, Virginia, September 2, 1832. From untoward circumstances in youth, his education was neglected; but he made up for the deficiency in personal effort afterwards, and is now a staunch friend of the free school system. At twenty-one he went West and traveled over several Territories; came back as far as Illinois and there traded in cattle and hogs—one of his shipments being to Canada, the first from the United States. From 1864 he was a merchant and trader in West Virginia, and is at present a farmer. He has been Assistant Assessor, also U. S. Revenue Inspector, Overseer of the Poor, Surveyor of Roads, a member of the Board of Education, and was elected to represent Grant county in the West Virginia Legislature, session of 1875. It was mainly through his efforts that Hardy county was represented in the Wheeling Convention of 1861, which restored the State to the Union.



HON. CALEB BOGGESS.

CALEB BOGGESE.

THE Judiciary of our State never lost a more honored or more honorable jurist, nor its Bar a more able attorney, than when Caleb Boggess died, April 14, 1889. Congestion of the lungs caused his sudden demise at his home in Clarksburg, that night. One daughter, Genevieve, is all that is left to mourn her double bereavement—the mother preceding the father to a better rest only two months.

Caleb, son of Caleb Boggess, was born April 29, 1822, in Lumberport, Harrison county, Virginia, where he resided through life. His father came from Fredericktown, Maryland, to Monongalia county, Virginia, in 1800, and soon after settled in Harrison county. Young Caleb received all the advantages his father could secure him in the common schools of that day, preparatory to entering him into the Virginia Military Institute, whence he graduated in 1845, with honor and great promise. He studied law under Judge E. S. Duncan; was admitted to the Bar in 1847, at Clarksburg, Virginia, and continued to practice law through life. For twenty years, to his death, he was chief counsel in this State for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. His views made him averse to partisan office, only once allowing a departure when he served his people in the Virginia Convention of 1861.

Those views are better expressed by himself in the following letter, freighted with a wisdom that if heeded would keep the judicial ermine without spot or blemish:

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Sept. 29, 1866.

Daniel Lamb, Chairman State Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th inst., has been received, informing me that the National Union Convention, which met on the 22d August, at Parkersburg, unanimously nominated me for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and requesting me to advise you whether I will accept the nomination.

I am not insensible to the high compliment paid me by the Convention, in selecting me for an office whose duties require so much learning and practice of so many virtues, and beg leave through you to return to its members the acknowledgments of my gratitude for their flattering opinion of my merits. But I have for twenty years been so firm in my convictions that a judiciary, free from and independent of all partisan political obligations, was indispensable to the security of constitutional liberty, that I have learned to regard it as a sacred duty to keep it

free from such influences. Just in proportion ~~as~~ any people value constitutional liberty should they be watchful and zealous to protect their judiciary from becoming partisan or political; ~~and~~ I cannot think of anything which is so dangerous in its tendencies in that direction ~~as~~ uniting the judicial with the political nominations and balloting for them at the same poll. It will be impossible, even at first, to free such elections from political influences; and they are sure in the end to run into and be controlled entirely by party politics, and the courts will then become a part and parcel of the party political machinery, and no longer a safe guardian of the liberties of the people.

I cannot, therefore, without, in my own person setting an example for the abandonment of a principle so vital to civil liberty, accept in a party or political sense the nomination so flatteringly tendered me.

You will allow me to return to you my sincere thanks for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated to me the action of the Convention.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB BOGGESS.

In 1848 Mr. Boggess married Miss Eliza A., daughter of Judge G. D. Camden, and located for the practice of his profession in Weston shortly afterward. He soon took a leading position at the Bar and has maintained it ever since. He ~~was~~ elected ~~as~~ a Union candidate to represent Lewis county in the Convention at Richmond, which passed the ordinance of secession, defeating Dr. Bland, who ~~was~~ the secession candidate. He served his constituents faithfully in the Convention. He was one of the West Virginia delegates who returned home before adjournment. While at Richmond his residence in Weston ~~was~~ destroyed by fire. When the Convention adjourned he located at Clarksburg and has resided there ever since, occupying all the time the residence in which he died.

When Judge Lee died, Mr. Boggess was retained as chief counsel for West Virginia for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was still so employed at the time of his decease.

Mr. Boggess possessed a rare legal and mathematical mind. He took delight in investigating intricate legal questions, and when he undertook a ~~case~~ he always mastered it thoroughly. He had a large practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, and has argued a number of important ~~cases~~ in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has been employed in most of the great ~~cases~~ which have been tried in Harrison and adjoining counties for the past thirty years.

HOMER A. HOLT.

AT Parkersburg, Wood County, Virginia, April 27, 1831, was born the above named jurist and legislator. He is the son of Jonathan and Eliza (Wilson) Holt, and was educated, as many of our ablest citizens were, in the common and select schools of that day and vicinity.

He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and practiced in Braxton and adjacent counties for twenty years. At Sutton, January 27, 1857, he married Mary A., daughter of John Byrne.

In the convention of 1872 to revise the State Constitution, he was a member from Braxton county, and served upon the Committees of the Judiciary and Select on Land Titles, discharging the duties with fidelity and signal ability. He was, in 1872, under the Constitution he had aided in framing, elected Judge of the Eighth Circuit, serving eight years, and was then re-elected as Judge of the Tenth Circuit, serving until 1st January, 1889. He declined further re-election.

Judge Holt removed in 1874, to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, where he continues to reside, devoting his time partly to the practice of law, but mainly to his large landed interests, in which he has been successful in amassing more than a competency. Along with prominent gentlemen of Greenbrier, he is financially interested in coal lands on picturesque New River, in Fayette county, several mines of which are now operated by lessees, and others are in process of opening.

The extensive timber and valuable mineral lands of Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties, are inviting investments, and will enrich careful purchasers who choose to push projected railroads through that section. At this time Judge Holt is endeavoring to secure the construction of a branch line from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to develop the coal fields of Greenbrier county.



GEN. DAVID H. STROTHER.

DAVID HUNTER STROTHER.

AT Park Forest, in Berkeley county, Virginia, November 18, 1792, ~~was~~ born John, son of Benjamin Strother. He ~~was~~ in the ~~war~~ of 1812, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry; ~~was~~ in the successful enterprise against Montreal; participated in the passage of the Long *sault* of the St. Lawrence, and ~~was~~ in command of his company at the battle of Crisler's Field, where for good conduct he was promoted and subsequently made Adjutant of the regiment. He married Elizabeth Pendleton Hunter. For 45 years he ~~was~~ in the Clerk's office of Berkeley, ~~as~~ deputy and principal. In 1843 he opened a boarding house at Berkeley Springs, and in 1848 erected a large hotel there, and died January 16, 1862, while his eldest son, David Hunter Strother ~~was~~ in the Union Army.

The son, the subject of this sketch, whose literary fame is almost world-wide, ~~as~~ the author of magazine articles of great popularity, under the nom-de-plume of "Porte Crayon," was born at Martinsburg, September 26, 1816, and died at Charlestown, Jefferson county, March 8, 1888. In early life he ~~was~~ under the supervision and instruction of Professor Morse, the afterwards famous inventor of telegraphy. From 1842 to 1844 he ~~was an~~ art student at Rome; from 1845 to 1849 he was an artist and writer in New York city. Thence he returned to his native South, and amid the beautiful and picturesque scenery of his loved Virginia, began his literary career in articles for *Harper's Magazine*. First came "The Virginia Canaan," illustrated with crayon, which at once won the public by their charming originality, terseness and grace. Soon Porte Crayon's name ~~was~~ a household word wherever the monthly found its way, from Atlantic to Pacific shores.

Then ~~came~~ the John Brown thunderbolt which fell upon Harper's Ferry. Porte Crayon, living near by, ~~was~~ on the ground within a few hours, and then and for the weeks which followed, sketched the leading events and philosophized on the social problems, which he ~~was~~ then compelled to consider. Virginia and tradition were at his back. Before his face the question of whether all men had indeed been created free and equal, ~~or~~ if not, what all that declaration by his forefathers meant. The dilettante artist became a changed man. Life had assumed a more serious phase in his own home than he had yet been called

upon to consider either in Europe or America. His mind was made up. He beheld the approach of the inevitable struggle. He ~~was~~ very near the border, and he organized and equipped, at his own expense, a company of his Virginia townsmen, to whom he preached the doctrine of the Union. But his efforts were useless, and when the struggle actually came, local prejudices and State pride carried his carefully drilled contingent into the Confederate ranks, while their commander was compelled to hurry off in the night to Washington. He entered the volunteer service of the United States, and for merit, capacity and courage he was successively promoted from Captain to Adjutant, then Colonel of the Third West Virginia Cavalry, and finally to Brigadier General, the honors of which he deserved and wore modestly. In the busy days that followed, he found himself on the staff of General McClellan, riding hard during the day and sitting down on a battlefield or in a deserted farm house at night to write out in extenso the experiences of the day—many times seizing a lull in the battle to draw out his sketch book and put on paper the harrowing scenes of the field. This was a work which no labor or fatigue or danger ever caused him to neglect, and while his war sketches remain the most interesting relics of that period, his diary, if given to the public, would prove among the most valuable contributions to the history of the war.

Upon General McClellan's departure for the James, he went with Pope, and later on accompanied General Banks to New Orleans and upon the ill-fated Red River expedition, returning later to become Chief-of-Staff to his cousin, General David Hunter, in his campaign up the Valley.

After the war, declaring himself only in search of quiet and peace, he repaired his ruined home and sat down under the tranquil hills and broad spreading trees of Berkeley, and ~~was~~ visited from time to time by his companions of the war, watching with interest the problems of readjustment. In 1877 President Hayes offered him the Consul-Generalship to Mexico, and he found life at the Mexican Capital sufficiently pleasant to devote seven years there, serving until 1885.

He was twice married: first, to Ann Doyne Wolfe, by whom he had one child, Emily; second, to Mary Elliott Hunter, by whom he had two sons. Two children, a daughter and son, survive him. The daughter, Emily, by his first marriage, is the wife

of Hon. John Brisben Walker, once an enterprising citizen of Charleston, in the Kanawha Valley, then a brilliant journalist of Washington City, afterward a wealthy business man of Denver, Colorado, and now proprietor and editor of *The Cosmopolitan* magazine in New York. The son, John, by his second marriage, is an engineer by profession. While his son-in-law was a resident of the Kanawha Valley, General Strother edited the *Herald*, a literary and news journal, at the State Capital. Among his raciest publications are "Virginia Illustrated" and "Work in Mexico." He was exceedingly modest and unpretentious in all his acts. Brave as a soldier, unassuming as a citizen, observant as a tourist, sparkling as an author, courteous and able as a diplomat, charming as an artist, and in the social circle he was a type of the true Virginia gentleman.

JAMES D. MOFFAT.

JAMES D. MOFFAT, D. D., is the eldest son of the late Rev. John Moffat, for many years the zealous pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling. He was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1846, and graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1869. He subsequently took the required theological course at Princeton Seminary, New Jersey, and was licensed to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1871. In 1873, on account of his father's failing health, he was ordained and made assistant pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, and in 1875, when his father died, he became pastor of the church. In 1881 he was elected President of his *Alma Mater*, and accepted the position and assumed its duties in January, 1882, in which position, as in the pastorate, he has been eminently successful. He married Elizabeth Crangle, of Wheeling, in 1876. His two younger brothers, Thomas C. and John, are engaged in the business of merchant tailoring in Wheeling.



WILLIAM P. EWING, M. D.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY EWING.

DR. WILLIAM P. EWING is the son of Rev. John D. Ewing (Presbyterian), a native of Rockingham county Virginia. He ~~was~~ born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, December 3, 1821. He received a literary and scientific education at Washington College, Virginia, now Washington-Lee University; a military training at Virginia Military Institute, and in 1846 graduated in medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania. He is now President of the West Virginia State Board of Health. He ~~was~~ formerly Professor of physiology and chemistry in the Kanawha Military Institute. He practiced medicine in Virginia from 1846 to 1871, when he came to West Virginia and has continuously practiced here since the latter year. Few men, either in social or professional circles, enjoy a greater esteem or occupy a more honorable position among men of all classes. Although in his sixty-ninth year, he is hale and hearty and still busy taking care of his patients and attending to numerous other duties.

JOHN J. JACOB.

THE Jacob family has been noted in the Panhandle for generations. John J. Jacob (Junior), ~~was~~ born near Clinton, Ohio county, Virginia, May 15, 1844. His father died when he ~~was~~ but five years of age, when his mother moved to Wheeling, where they resided for ten years, then moved back to their old home near Clinton, where Mr. Jacob has resided ever since, with the exception of three years which he spent in traveling through the West. He attended private schools at Wheeling, and afterwards ~~was~~ a student at the West Liberty and Morgantown Academies. Mr. Jacob has spent the greater portion of his mature life in farming and wool growing and stock breeding. He has taken but little interest in politics only so far as it bears upon his business. He, however, has filled a number of responsible offices, notably a member of the West Virginia Legislature, in which body he was active and influential.

DAVID AYRES CUNNINGHAM.

THE Rev. D. A. Cunningham, D. D., who for over thirteen years has been the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, the son of Thomas and Mary (Ayres) Cunningham, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 5, 1830. His primary education ~~was~~ received in the ordinary schools of the vicinity. He next began the classical course in Jefferson College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1855. In the years 1854 to 1857 he attended Western Theological Seminary; ~~was~~ licensed to preach in September, 1856, by the Presbytery of Wooster; ordained in October, 1857, by Allegheny City Presbytery, and was pastor of the church at Bridgewater from 1857 to 1864; of Scott's Church, Philadelphia, from 1864 to 1866, and Spring Garden Church from 1866 to 1876. From the Centennial year to the present he has been pastor over the wealthy and intelligent congregation of the First church at Wheeling, West Virginia. He is one of the ablest divines within the confines of our State. In 1873 his *Alma Mater*, Washington and Jefferson College, conferred upon him, *pro merito*, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. August 26, 1858, he wedded Annie C. F., daughter of Rev. John C. Sinclair. But few ministers exert a wider and more substantial influence over their congregations than Dr. Cunningham.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER was born on the Monongahela river, in Pennsylvania, in 1847, a grandson of General S. G. Krepps and Major John Walker, the first Commissioners appointed for the improvement of the Western rivers. He ~~was~~ appointed to West Point in 1865 and in 1868 resigned to go to China under appointment from Anson Burlingame, Ambassador Extraordinary, from the Court of Peking. Mr. Walker accompanied Hon. J. Ross Browne, U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, to the East, returning after a couple of years of advantageous experience and locating at Charleston, in the Kanawha Valley.

He became largely interested in various enterprises there, including the ownership of about 2,000 ~~acres~~ of land, embracing nearly all that portion below the Elk river, where West Charleston now stands, building a large mill for woodworking and en-

gaging in other manufacturing enterprises. In 1872 he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican party for Congress in the Third West Virginia District, but ~~was~~ defeated. In the panic of 1873 Mr. Walker ~~saw~~ his property swept to the last vestige, by that terrible period.

He ~~was~~ offered by Murat Halsted a position to write up the mineral and manufacturing industries of the West, and prepared an interesting series of articles for the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Soon afterwards he ~~was~~ offered the managing editorship of the Washington Daily *Chronicle*, then the leading daily at the National Capital. For three years he remained in the journalistic field, until appointed to visit Colorado as a Commissioner of the U. S. Agricultural Department, and spent three months in examining the arid country and questions of irrigation. This examination resulted in an appropriation by Congress for artesian wells and other improvements, the good results from which are now showing in the general development of the arid regions of the West.

For ten years Mr. Walker remained in Colorado, building up "Berkeley Farm," which eventually became the largest alfalfa farm in the State, harvesting under Mr. Walker's personal management over 3,000 tons of alfalfa per annum, and having nearly 200 miles of main and lateral ditches.

In 1888 Mr. Walker returned East and became and still continues editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, one of the best magazines in the Union.

He married, in 1870, Emily, the daughter of General David Hunter Strother, and has a family of six sons and one daughter.

In November, 1870, Governor Stevenson appointed him a Commissioner to the convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, to be held in the interest of immigration to States there represented. He ~~was~~ Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the first Ohio River Improvement Convention. At the Centennial year of the University of Georgetown, D. C., in 1888, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him.



JOHN B. REED, D. D.

JOHN BRICE REED.

BEFORE the Presbytery of West Virginia was formed, this then young minister, recently from the school of theology, came to Parkersburg, on the banks of the Ohio. He was born, the son of Parker and Jane A. (Brice) Reed, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1839. Educated primarily in the common schools, under the shadow and sunshine of celebrated institutions, he afterwards attended Washington College, and was graduated in the class of 1860. From thence he went to the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, and there received ministerial training, and graduated in 1863. In the meantime, April 24, 1862, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Washington. Upon leaving the Seminary, he entered the ministry in West Virginia, and was ordained, by the Presbytery having jurisdiction, April 30, 1864, and installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Parkersburg, one of the most important stations within the State. Here he remained till the year 1871, when he accepted a call to the church at Sistersville, Tyler county, where he served till 1882, when he became pastor of the church at Fairmont, Marion county. In 1888 he severed his connection with that charge and the Presbytery, in which he had so long been a leading minister, and of which he had been Stated Clerk, and often Moderator, and removed from the field of his useful ministerial labors to his native State, locating in Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, and having in charge the church at Dunbar.

May 12, 1864, he married Isabella J., daughter of James M. Shields, of New Alexandria, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE E. BOYD.

HON. GEORGE E. BOYD, one of Wheeling's established attorneys, is a native of Cumberland, Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was born December 29, 1839. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honors. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, and also of Gundry's Commercial College. Thus thoroughly equipped he entered upon the practice of the law at Wheeling, in January, 1862, whither he had

moved in 1850; removed to New Martinsville, Wetzel county, in the autumn of 1866, and remained there until 1871, when he returned to Wheeling. He has been a resident of Wheeling since that time, and has practiced his profession without interruption to the present. He served from January, 1869, to January, 1871, as Prosecuting Attorney of Wetzel county, four years as Judge of the Ohio County Court, and eight years Judge of the Circuit Court, composed of the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall. In all of these positions Judge Boyd proved himself a faithful and competent official. Since his retirement from the Bench, January 1, 1889, he resumed practice in Wheeling, and is sustaining himself as a thoroughly informed lawyer.

WILLIAM WILLEY ARNETT.

IN the front rank of criminal lawyers at the Wheeling Bar—probably unequalled in his knowledge of criminal law, certainly unexcelled in its presentation to the jury—stands the subject of this sketch. This is manifested by his successful defence in some of the most noted *causa celebre* in West Virginia and at the St. Louis Bar. Not so much as an orator, not because of rhetorical finish or grandiloquent sentences; but in his deliberate, methodical presentation of the statutes, his singular power of explaining away damaging testimony, or handling the testifier, his convincing manner of arraying facts and law points, as a general masses his heavy and light soldiery for a victorious charge—herein is his strength and the secret of his almost universal success.

Colonel W. W. Arnett is the son of Ulysses N. and Elizabeth (*nee* Cunningham) Arnett—both natives of that part of Monongalia which became Marion county, Virginia. In the latter county he was born, October 23, 1843; prepared at Fairmont Academy for Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1860. He studied law, before and after his college term, under A. F. Haymond, Ex-Judge of the West Virginia Supreme Bench, and was admitted to practice in 1860 at Fairmont; but closed his office to enlist as private in Company A, Thirty-first Virginia Infantry, directly after which he was appointed by Governor Letcher, Lieutenant-Colonel of a Battalion, which was afterwards merged into the Twenty-fifth

Virginia. He resigned his commission, returned to the ranks of his old company, and was soon selected its Captain, and so served until 1863, when he was elected Colonel of the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry, the command of which he continued until the close of the war. Twice during the war he was elected by the "refugees and camp voters" to represent Marion county in the Virginia Legislature.

In 1865, because of the "Test Oath" in West Virginia, he resumed practice in Berryville, Clarke county, Virginia; in 1868 he was nominated for the State Senate from that District, but declined, and was immediately after nominated and elected to the Legislature of Virginia from that county. In 1872 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and soon established himself in a remunerative and important practice, his reputation as a successful criminal lawyer having preceded him. One of his first cases there, the defence and acquittal of J. H. Fore on a charge of murder, was subject of complimentary comment in public journals throughout the United States, the St. Louis papers describing his effort as "the most masterly in that Court since Blennerhassett's day." Like encomiums were passed upon his successful defence of Madame Julia Fortmeyer in the celebrated abortion case, and others.

In 1875 he returned to his native State and located at Wheeling, at once becoming one of the prominent attorneys of West Virginia. In the injunction case, *Wheeling vs. Charleston*, against the removal of the State archives from the latter to the former city, he succeeded before the Supreme Court in having the Capital removed to Wheeling. He was also employed to defend State Auditor J. M. Bennett and Treasurer John S. Burdett in their celebrated impeachment case. He is still engaged in his practice at Wheeling, as also in different counties throughout the State and before the Supreme Court of West Virginia. Since his resumption of practice in West Virginia, he has been retained on the defence or prosecution of almost every important criminal case before the Courts of his section.



HON. CHARLES T. CALDWELL.

CHARLES THOMAS CALDWELL.

CHARLES THOMAS CALDWELL, Farmer, Soldier, Lawyer, Legislator and Minister, has had a varied life, and the versatility of his genius has made him successful despite all changes. His father was brought from Southwestern Kentucky, in early childhood, to Ohio, by friends, and reared to manhood. Married and removed to Virginia. In the Spring of 1847, he removed to Letart Falls, Meigs county, Ohio, on a farm, where the son (Charles T.) was born December 23, of that year. At sixteen years of age he ran away from home and enlisted in the Union Army, in Company D, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private during the war. From the Fall of 1865 to 1867, he was a "roustabout" and deck hand on the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers; then mate and afterwards clerk on Ohio river steamboats. He attended school six months. Afterwards clerked for Justice Cornelius McCoy, in Portsmouth, Ohio, and read law with Moore & Johnson, of that city, studying principally at night. In 1869, he went to Wirt county, West Virginia, and finished reading law with Hon. D. H. Leonard, and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He was Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Wirt county, Township Clerk, Mayor of Elizabeth, State Senator, representing the counties of Wirt, Wood and Pleasants in the Legislature of 1872-3. He was afterwards Prosecuting Attorney of Wirt county for two terms, then removed to Parkersburg in 1877.

In 1888 Mr. Caldwell became a convert to the Christian faith, and joined the M. E. Church, South, and was licensed as a local preacher, and has devoted a great deal of time to preaching and lecturing in Ohio and West Virginia. In November, 1888, he was elected, upon the Republican ticket, Prosecuting Attorney for Wood County, and in April, 1889, was elected to the City Council of Parkersburg. In all these vocations he has been faithful and successful, and has won in the past, and is still winning an honorable distinction among his fellow men.

DANIEL MAYER.

DANIEL MAYER, M. D., was born January 6, 1837, in Nierstein, Germany. He was fairly educated and graduated in a medical course at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1859. August 10, 1861, he was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon Fifth Virginia Infantry, and served until discharged, September 20, 1864, when he settled in Kanawha county; and in October, 1864, married Addie, daughter of A. G. Walker, of that county, and began the practice of medicine. He was Supervisor and Justice in that county, Health Officer of Charleston, and served two terms in its Council; was Commissioner of Emigration under Governor Jacob, and is manager for West Virginia of the U. S. Equitable Life Association. After due preparation he was admitted to the Bar, and began practicing law in 1867, in Kanawha, Boone and Logan counties, and in the U. S. District Court; was Prosecuting Attorney twice in Logan and once in Boone county, and quit the law in 1873. March 31, 1887, he was appointed Director of the Hospital for the Insane, and was elected to the West Virginia Legislature of 1889, to represent Kanawha county, serving on the following Committees: Claims, Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Immigration and Rules. He is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Charleston, and is one of the leading men in that profession in the State. Dr. Mayer possesses unusual intellectual powers, and would be a representative man in any community.

WILLIAM W. MILLER.

HON. WM. W. MILLER was born January 10, 1836, in Wheeling, Virginia; was educated at Linsly Institute, Wheeling, and Renselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York; entered the United States Navy, but resigned in 1861 to take charge of his father's foundry business in Wheeling, which he conducted until 1870. He was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and was chosen as its Speaker; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872; was Captain of the militia company known as the Mathews Light Guards, and was elected Colonel of the First regiment of West Virginia State Troops. He also served in City Council, on Board of Education, and Board of County Commissioners. Colonel Miller was an energetic, enterprising citizen. He died in Wheeling, December 13, 1881.



Augustus Pollack

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect, store, and analyze data. It highlights the need for robust systems that can handle large volumes of information while ensuring data integrity and security.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It discusses how digital tools and software can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time access to information, thereby enhancing efficiency and effectiveness.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data silos, inconsistent formats, and limited interoperability. It suggests strategies to overcome these challenges, including standardization and the use of open data formats.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of ongoing training and education for staff involved in record-keeping. It stresses that continuous learning is necessary to keep up with evolving technologies and best practices in the field.

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AUGUSTUS POLLACK.

WORK wins. From early in the morning until late at night, "day in and day out," a notable figure in the business circles of Wheeling may be seen seated at his desk in his office on Water street of that city.

No man in that thrifty, driving locality is more regular in his business habits or more attentive to his own and the general interests of the community in which he lives. Not tall, but compactly and well proportioned; a full round head thickly covered with slightly gray hair and a moustache to correspond; a strong nose; a large and finely developed forehead; pleasant countenance, and in personal intercourse a courteous and dignified gentleman. His bearing is that of a man of resolute action, able to carry through important undertakings and impress his individuality upon those with whom he associates. Although possessed of wealth, his life is as unostentatious as that of the humblest citizen of his adopted State.

This man is Augustus Pollack. He was born at the country home of his parents, Joseph and Bertha Pollack, on the outskirts of Bunde in the beautiful Weser valley of Westphalia, July 5th, 1830. His father, who was chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits and the importation and sale of horses and Holstein cattle, entered Augustus, at the age of fourteen, at the Bunde Gymnasium (College); and after a three years course of study, he was apprenticed at the commercial house of Edward Gerson at Soest. While there, during the revolutionary and unsettled condition of 1848, he was offered and accepted a position with Hambleton & Sons, Baltimore, Maryland. Accordingly, April 5, 1849, he sailed from Bremenhaven in the London bark "Margaret," arriving at Baltimore, May 18th of that year.

He started business for himself in the sale of notions and fancy goods in Baltimore in 1852. Upon the solicitations of friends he removed his business in 1854 to Wheeling, Virginia.

March 31, 1855, he married Miss Rosalie Weinberg at Baltimore. Six daughters and two sons were born to them.

In 1858-9 when the Northwestern Virginia Railroad was completed, Mr. Pollack purchased property at Grafton, erected a dwelling and store house, and in connection with the business of the Adams Express Company, conducted a general store. In 1860 he established a wholesale Notion house at Wheeling,

which he continued until 1871, when he founded the Cigar and Tobacco Factory on Water street, where he still remains, and where he has employed over one hundred hands regularly in the production of "Crown Stogie" Cigars.

His Grafton buildings were tendered to the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion and acknowledged by the Secretary of War in the following letter :

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, June 7, 1861. }

"*Augustus Pollack, Esq., Wheeling, Virginia :*

"DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ult., addressed to the President and by him referred to this department, tendering the use of your property to the service of the Government; and in reply beg leave to return to you the thanks of the Department for the patriotic and liberal offer, and would respectfully refer you to the officer in command at or near Grafton.

"Very Respectfully,

"SIMON CAMERON,

"Secretary of War."

Impressed with the spirit of loyalty to his adopted Government, he encouraged the organization of the first German company of Wheeling volunteers in the Union army; enlisted himself in the Home Guards; contributed liberally of his means to establish a German newspaper in Wheeling, called *The Patriot*; was elected President of the company that published it, and did much to encourage loyalty to the Government in those dark days in the history of the Republic.

He never sought office at the hands of the people and the only public official position he ever held was that of a member of the Board of Education of the Third Ward of Wheeling.

He has for years been a leader in every movement that had for its object the development of the business interests of his adopted city. He has been President of the German Bank and director of the *Ætna* Iron and Nail Company and is now director of the German Insurance Company; Trustee of the Wheeling Female College, Trustee of the Linsly Institute, and President of the West Virginia Tobacco Company.

Mr. Pollack is thoroughly public spirited. He officiated as Chairman of the Aid movement in behalf of the widows and

orphans of German soldiers who were slain during the Franco-Prussian war, and the large contribution forwarded by him November 5, 1870, was acknowledged by Minister George Bancroft at Berlin, in which, among other things, he said, "all honor is given here to the generous efforts of the people of Wheeling." He was elected president of the German Peace Celebration held at Wheeling in 1871. In 1875-6 he fostered the movement to aid the establishment of the German Seminary at Milwaukee, and was elected President of the Wheeling organization. He presided at the Garfield ratification meeting at the Wheeling Opera House, July 30th, 1880, and was president of, and the leading spirit in, the movement that resulted in the mass meeting at the Opera House, November 20, 1880, when the Hon. A. W. Campbell was presented with a massive oil painting commemorative of the independent position he took in the Chicago Convention of that year. He was elected president of the first Saengerfest celebrated at Wheeling, July 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1885, and also President of the great trades display of Wheeling held August 25th, 1887. He presided at the German Memorial services, in Wheeling, commemorative of the death of Emperor William, held at the Opera House, March 22nd, 1888, and transmitted an engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted, to the Court at Berlin.

He was chosen umpire to adjust the differences between the Central Glass Company and its employees, and as such rendered a decision that attracted general attention and gave satisfaction to all the interests involved by reason of his large and liberal views as to the just understandings that should govern the relation of employers and employees in all industrial establishments. These views were greatly strengthened by the fact that Mr. Pollack's administration of his own business affairs has been exceptionally satisfactory to his employed labor.

He aided materially in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railways to Wheeling.

Mr. Pollack is in no sense a politician. It was therefore with reluctance that he accepted the honor of a unanimous nomination for the position of an Elector-at-Large on the Harrison and Morton Presidential ticket for West Virginia, and contributed materially to the success of the campaign of 1888.

His speeches in favor of a tariff for protection to American labor were of a high order of merit and were well received by his fellow-citizens.

No man in all West Virginia commands higher respect both from business associates and the working class, and no lingering prejudice overshadows his confidence in the promise and dignity of progressive tolerance.

CHARLES WELLS RUSSELL.

HON. CHARLES W. RUSSELL was a distinguished man in Northwestern Virginia prior to the rebellion. He was a man of unusual brilliancy, as well as the possessor of solid parts and great learning. He was distinguished both in law and in politics, and possessed almost unlimited influence among the people of his section of the State. He died just as his sun had reached its noon, and left an untarnished name as a heritage to his devoted family.

Mr. Russell was born at Sistersville, Tyler county, Virginia, July 19, 1818. During his earlier years he received a common school education, and as he was growing into manhood he went to Wheeling and became a student at Linsly Institute, and later finished his general education by graduating from Jefferson College at Cannonsburgh, Pennsylvania. He subsequently studied law in the office of the late Z. Jacob, at Wheeling; and after being admitted to the Bar, practiced his profession in Wheeling, with unusual success, until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He then went South, and served two, if not three, terms in the Virginia Legislature. He was also a member of the House of Representatives in both the "Provisional" and the Permanent Congress of the Confederacy. In these Legislative and forensic bodies, as well as at the Bar, his great powers as an orator and debater were demonstrated. In these particulars, but few of the great Virginian's of his time were his equal.

At the end of the war he went to Canada, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he settled in Baltimore, and resumed the practice of the law. He was becoming well established as a leading attorney at that distinguished Bar, when he died, November 22, 1867, leaving a widow and three sons.

He married Margaret, daughter of the late Henry Moore, of Wheeling.



HON. GEO. C. STURGISS.

GEORGE COOKMAN STURGISS.

THE world is usually too busy to concern itself with the affairs of men unless they have just claims to consideration. The few that are distinguished in politics and government are those that have led in proceedings in which men of all times are interested. In Morgantown, the seat of the University of West Virginia—the Athens of our State—for many years past, the subject of this sketch has been a conspicuous citizen. Tall and of commanding presence, with vigor and grace of motion, with charming manners, and abundance of learning, with courage and power of resolute endurance,—with such equipment one could not other than occupy a leading position in county and State. Bestowing care upon all that he does—methodical in argument, abundant in information, stiffened by apt and pregnant sentences—studiously observant of the syllogistic beginning, middle and end—always aptly expressed with the convincing majesty of earnestness, he has been for years pointed to as a model representative man in his section of the State.

George C. Sturgiss is the son of the Rev. A. G. Sturgiss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was born at Portland, Mahoning county, Ohio, August 16, 1842. His father married Sabra L. Miner, and their children were Joseph W., George C. and Alfred G. George C. was named for the Rev. George Cookman, a distinguished member of the Gospel who went down on the ill-fated steamer *President* in the year 1841. His father dying in 1845, the subject of this sketch at the age of eleven years, with a varnish brush in hand, went through parts of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, an itinerant furniture varnisher. He went to Monongalia county, Virginia, to visit friends in 1859, located in Morgantown, attended the Monongalia Academy for several years, and after graduation took up the study of the law. He was admitted to the Monongalia Bar, May 11, 1864, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. Being a diligent student and attentive to business, he was not long building up a lucrative practice. For a score of years he has maintained high standing at the Bar, and like all students he still continues to grow.

On the 22d of September, 1863, Mr. Sturgiss was united in marriage with Miss Sabra J., the second daughter of the late Captain Addison J. Vance of Morgantown. In 1864-65 he was

Paymaster's Clerk, U. S. Army. In 1866, he served as the first Superintendent of Free Schools of Monongalia county, and was elected to a second term. During his administration he placed the free school system in that county on a firm basis. He served three consecutive terms in the House of Delegates of West Virginia—1870, '71, '72. The writer, who was a Legislative reporter for those years, remembers him as a young man of high personal character, attentive to his duties and very able in the discharge of them. He was beyond question one of the most formidable and forceful members of those sessions. In the campaign of 1872, Mr. Sturgiss was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Monongalia, and was re-elected to the same office in 1876, serving eight consecutive years. In 1880 the Republican State Convention nominated him by acclamation as the party's candidate for Governor of West Virginia. Although defeated he ran ahead of his ticket in many of the counties, and in that noted campaign he made a State reputation as a man of fine abilities and as a logical, convincing, impressive orator.

President Harrison, in April, 1889 appointed him to the responsible and trying position of District Attorney of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Said office having been filled for a quarter of a century by men of a high order of legal attainments, makes it all the more trying for Mr. Sturgiss in the discharge of the duties that have fallen upon him. For six months, however he has been the Government prosecutor in the State, and it is only fair to state that he has already measured up to the high standard of his predecessors and has proved himself equal in all respects to the requirements of the position.

Mr. Sturgiss is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is an active worker both in Church and Sunday School. He still resides in Morgantown, and with Ex-Judge R. L. Berkshire, his law partner, practices in Monongalia and adjoining counties. No citizen of Morgantown has taken a deeper interest or been more active in the work of developing the resources of the county. During the last few years Mr. Sturgiss has spent much time in efforts to perfect arrangements for the building of the proposed Iron Valley and Morgantown railroad.



JOHN C. BARR, D. D.

JOHN CALVIN BARR.

THIS representative of the Southern Presbyterian pulpit in West Virginia, was born November 11, 1823, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Cannon, was from one of the old American families of that State. The father, John Barr, a farmer, was for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and was well known in the region in which he lived for his piety and sterling integrity.

John Calvin Barr's early education was upon the farm and in the excellent common schools, and afterwards in the halls of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, where he graduated in the class of 1855. His ministerial course was taken in Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, ending in 1858. February 8, 1857, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio, and ordained in April of the next year by the same Presbytery. He came to the present limits of West Virginia as an evangelist in 1858, and spent the first year of his ministry in Pocahontas county. Alluding to it he says, "I had more success and comfort in my work, and more money than I have ever had since."

May 10, 1859, he married Maria B., daughter of Rev. Joseph Smith, D. D., of Greensburg, Pa., an able author and divine. In the same year he was called to be co-pastor with Rev. John McElhenney, D. D., of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, Virginia. The declining strength of the venerable pastor threw so much work upon the young assistant both in the town and country that at the end of ten years, failing health compelled him to resign his charge. Having in 1868 been elected principal of the Charleston Institute, the Ladies' Seminary of Kanawha, he accepted the position, and ably conducted it for three years. After a year's rest from ministerial labor his health was entirely restored, and he began to supply the pulpit of Kanawha Presbyterian Church in Charleston, one of the oldest in South West Virginia.

In pastoral relation with this church he has continued to the division in 1872, and from that date to the present time in charge of the First Presbyterian church, which congregation has recently completed a beautiful stone edifice on Quarrier street of the state Capitol. In 1877 Central University of Kentucky conferred upon him the honorary title of D. D. For over

twenty years he has been almost constantly engaged in pastoral and ministerial work in Kanawha. As a rule he preaches two new sermons every Sabbath, lectures Wednesday night, and answers frequent calls to hold week day services, or attend funerals and meetings in the surrounding country.

WILLIAM PALLISTER HUBBARD.

AS a lawyer, Wm. P. Hubbard has achieved enviable success. He rose by faithful study and constant application to his single calling. Too many lawyers depend for success upon the graces of rhetoric and appeals to the passions. Mr. Hubbard is not of that class. He studies his cases with precision and care, and always endeavors to investigate, in the minutest manner, all of their parts and bearings. He knows the law, and never fails to handle his cases in court ingeniously, and to demean himself in such a manner as to indicate that he understands precisely and completely what he is presenting. He is a cool, easy, deliberate speaker. He presents facts and precedents upon which he relies in such a manner as to impress his hearers with the belief that he means what he says, and has but little fear of their successful controversion. His intellect is adroit and his logic inflexible. He is therefore an acknowledged power at the West Virginia Bar. Engrossed in his profession, a student by choice and habit, and now only in middle life, he will yet reach higher heights in the calling which he adorns and loves.

W. P. Hubbard, son of the Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, was born in Wheeling, Virginia, December 24, 1843. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, at the Linsly Institute, Wheeling, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which latter institution he graduated B. A. in 1863. He at once began the study of law, and was admitted to the Wheeling Bar in 1864, where he has continued to practice with marked success to the present time.

He was Clerk of the West Virginia House of Delegates from 1865 to 1870 inclusive. This position was a trying one, but he filled it in a masterful manner. The writer first met him in 1867, during the legislative session of that year, and remembers the dignity and ease he displayed in performing the clerical duties of the House. In 1865, for a short time, he served as Lieutenant

of Company F, Third West Virginia Cavalry in the Army of the Union. His fellow citizens elected him as a Delegate from Ohio county in 1881, to the West Virginia Legislature, in which body he served with distinction. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws, which he had mastered while clerk of the House of Delegates, gave him decided advantages in debate, and in securing the passage of such measures as he deemed important, and defeating those which he opposed. During that session he was made a member of the Committee to revise and classify the Statutes of the State. He was the Republican candidate for Attorney General of West Virginia in 1888, and was only defeated by a little less than two hundred of a majority, although the average majority over his ticket was nearly six hundred. He was, the same year, elected a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He has been urged, by a strong following, as a candidate for Congress from the First West Virginia District.

ELLERY CAMPBELL BEST.

COLONEL E. C. BEST is a native of Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania; was born July 25, 1845; educated at the State College in Bellefonte, Pa.; was a Union soldier at 18—in '63 when Lee entered Pennsylvania—a merchant in his native town at the age of 21; a lumber dealer and hardware merchant in 1869 in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, of which city he was a Councilman. In September, 1882, he came to West Virginia and entered the St. Lawrence Boom and Lumber Company, and was elected Vice-President and General Manager. This company built extensive booms in the Greenbrier river, also a large mill at Ronceverte which in one year cut over 23,000,000 feet of lumber. He is President of the Rush River Coal Company, a Director in the New River Coal and Coke Company, and is interested in the Lara mines. He is a leading member of the Christian (Disciples) church, and has a beautiful home in Ronceverte, of which town he served a term as Mayor. Through his efforts a flourishing lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons has been established there.



HON. G. W. THOMPSON.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

JUDGE G. W. Thompson, the subject of this brief memoir, was born in Ohio county, Virginia, May 14, 1806. His father was a native of Armagh, Ireland, and his mother, Sarah Talbot, a descendant of the distinguished English family of that name, was also a native of the same county. They were married and emigrated when very young to America, settling first in Ohio county, Virginia, and subsequently moving across the river into what has since become Belmont county, Ohio, but which was then a part of Virginia's territory, where he lived to the age of eighty-five, having reared a large and excellent family, and amassed one of the largest fortunes of that section of the country. His household was known far and near for kindly hospitality, and, as it was upon the National road, in early days the only line of travel, few men were better known to the travelling public than John Thompson; and it was an almost universal custom in those days for persons of consequence in passing by to call at the hospitable mansion.

Judge Thompson was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. From this institution he graduated during the Presidency of Dr. Matthew Brown, in the fall of 1824.

He commenced the study of law immediately thereafter, with the late William B. Hubbard, at that time a leading lawyer at the St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, Bar, but who subsequently became an eminent banker at Columbus, Ohio. He was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1826. About that time his uncle, William P. Thompson, a resident of Richmond, Va., a man of wealth and high standing, invited him to Richmond to further perfect himself in the law, before undertaking its practice. He lived in Richmond about two years, during which period many of the most able sons of Virginia were in the Legislature, and in convention discussing those profound and philosophical principles that were laying the foundations of all the great thoughts which have culminated in the organization of the present parties, and have been made the basis of the best legislation in this country. He was profoundly impressed with these discussions, and largely to the impression made upon his mind at that time by these discussions may be ascribed the strong and decided principles which moved his after life.

In 1828 he returned to his home at St. Clairsville, where, en-

tering upon the practice of the law, he soon achieved a large and lucrative practice, and entered with great heartiness into the political campaigns of that day, having espoused the Democratic side in politics.

In 1832 he married Elizabeth, the second daughter of the late Daniel Steenrod, Sr., then of Ohio county, Virginia, formerly of Dutchess county, New York. Their family consisted of six children, five of whom are living, namely: Annie, now wife of ex-Senator J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Col. W. P. Thompson, of New York; George W. Thompson, of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Sallie, now wife of S. B. Bushfield, of Colorado, and D. S. Thompson, of Marion county, W. Va. Lewis Steenrod Thompson, their second son, was killed in battle, while gallantly leading his command at the battle of Allegheny Mountain, December 13th, 1861.

Judge Thompson was a great admirer of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and very warmly supported his administration.

In 1837 he moved to Wheeling, Virginia, and continued the practice of his profession, soon attaining a very large and important practice. In the interim he was appointed Postmaster of Wheeling, by President Van Buren, in 1838, at the special recommendation of the Postmaster General, Amos Kendall. He entered actively and earnestly upon his duties, and at his recommendation, during his term of Postmaster, the distributing agencies at Washington, Pa., and Zanesville, Ohio, were consolidated, which made Wheeling the most important post station in the West at that time.

In 1842 when the controversy between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and Wheeling was at its height, the point being as to where the road should terminate in Virginia, and Wheeling being anxious to compel the road to come there, a commission was appointed by the City to visit Richmond in its interests, consisting of the late Judge Moses C. Good and Judge Thompson. There were memorable discussions between the representatives of the railroad and the Commission from Wheeling before the Legislature, which finally terminated in the concession of a charter by the State of Virginia, to the railroad which fully protected the rights and interests of the City of Wheeling, and entirely prevented the then purpose of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to reach the river at a point which would have left Wheeling far out of its line.

Later on Judge Thompson was appointed one of a joint commission with the Hon. William C. Rives and William Greene, on the part of the State of Virginia, and Hons. John Brough, Thomas Ewing and James Collins, of the State of Ohio, to determine the jurisdiction of the two States over the waters of the Ohio river, which bounded the States. Judge Thompson prepared the argument on behalf of the State of Virginia, which was adopted by his confreres as the basis of their demand, and in the final adjustment of matters, the contention of Virginia was conceded by the Ohio Commissioners.

In 1844 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, by President Polk, in which position he remained until 1848, achieving unusual distinction in the discharge of his professional duties.

In 1851 he was elected to Congress, by the Democratic party and served part of one term. While in Congress he introduced a bill, and secured its passage, practically overturning a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, which had been passed, directing the abatement and removal of the magnificent suspension bridge which spanned the Ohio river at Wheeling; and by this act declaring as it did, this bridge to be a part of a postal route of the United States, prevented the removal of the bridge. The distinctions in this case, and the requisite patience, great ability and fine judgment necessary to bring about its passage, in the face of a decree of the Supreme Court, and of the tremendous opposition of the entire river interests as well as the large influence of Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania interests, which were arrayed against it, all of which were managed by the late Secretary Stanton with remarkable force and ability, is somewhat of an indication of the remarkable powers of Judge Thompson. In fact, it is the first occasion in the history of this country where a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was set aside by an Act of Congress. The results of this act were far reaching in their influences, for it was the foundation for future legislation as to crossing navigable rivers in the United States with bridges.

While Judge Thompson was serving his first term in Congress with so much distinction and advantage to his constituents, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, defeating the Hon. Joseph L. Fry, a gentleman of great

erudition, who had been the Judge in that Circuit for many years, serving very acceptably. In 1860 he was again elected to the same position, his majority over Judge R. L. Berhshire being more than two to one. He held the office of Judge until July, 1861, when he was removed because he declined to violate his conscience by taking the oath to support what was called the Restored Government of Virginia, at Wheeling, after the State of Virginia had seceded from the Union. He had no doubt that the course pursued in the establishment of that provisional Government was in violation of law, as he had also believed no right existed in the States to secede. This course of action brought upon him severe persecution by the parties in power. Simply because he followed the dictates of his conscience, he was arrested many times and subjected to every conceivable indignity, which he bore with patient fortitude. At the close of the war he retired from active participation in politics and from the practice of law, living in dignified retirement upon the farm of his wife, which she had derived from her father, Daniel Steenrod, finding agreeable occupation in literary work until his death, which occurred on the 24th of February, 1888.

His deep, penetrating mind was at home when wielding the author's pen, for in such an occupation he was securing the perpetuity of an energetic life and supplementing his career as a lawyer, jurist, scholar and statesman.

In 1866 he published a work entitled, "The Living Forces," the object of which was to identify the forces of nature as a representation of the spiritual and mental forces by which all things were made. He followed this publication with another volume in 1870, which was a further discussion of the same subject, entitled: "Deus Semper;" and still another volume entitled: "The Administration of Good and Evil," or what may be termed a summary of his previous philosophical works, embodying an immense field of ideas in a condensed form. These books do not by any means represent his exertions as a writer and author. He left very considerable manuscripts both in prose and poetry, which are yet to be published. His wide range of knowledge and wonderful command of language, joined to his genial temperament made him one of the most companionable of men and it gave him great pleasure to mould and

fashion the thoughts of ministers of the Gospel who were dealing with great religious truths. In his day few men had more devoted friendships than Judge Thompson, and his party always adhered to him with inflexible fidelity. And had not his own disposition led him to the retirement from active politics for the Bench, he would have certainly occupied high political positions for which his education and talents thoroughly fitted him.

NATHANIEL CAMDEN PRICKETT.

IT very seldom happens that a regular attendance upon political conventions does not create desire for official place. This exception is claimed for Attorney Prickett, who is a Democrat in faith, identified with every county interest, is a delegate to all conventions, but aspires to no office. He was born in Marion county, Virginia, 30th of April, 1853; the son of J. T. and Susanna P. Was raised on a farm, attended West Virginia University, studied law with Quincy B. Haymond and was admitted to practice in Jackson county in 1877. He lives in Ravenswood, is a Notary Public and United States Commissioner, and has presided as Worshipful Master of Ashton Lodge, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He favors all temperance movements, non-partisan in their methods and management.

LEMUEL CHENOWITH.

LEMUEL CHENWORTH was born, June 25, 1811, in Beverly, Randolph county, Virginia, and there died August 26, 1887. His education was in the ordinary schools of the locality. By trade he was a carpenter and architect, and gained quite a reputation in the branch of Bridge Building. He was sent to the Legislature of 1871 as a member of the House of Delegates from the Twelfth district. He favored the liberal measure, known as the "Flick Amendment." He also supported and succeeded in obtaining an appropriation to aid in the construction of a bridge over the Tygart Valley river at Beverly. In his county and town he filled a number of minor offices of trust. The Presbyterian church at Huttonville was his last building of any note. He was a man of sterling worth, strictly moral, and devoted sincerely to the political and material interests of his native county and State.



PROF. J. M. FRASHER.

J. M. FRASHER.

PROFESSOR FRASHER, the Principal and Proprietor of the Wheeling Business College, English Training School and Shorthand and Typewriting School, of Wheeling, W. Va. is a native of Fayette county, Pa. He was born near Uniontown in that State, January 14, 1835. He is of Scotch descent on his father's side. His ancestors left Scotland in the time of the Crusades and, coming to this country, settled near Winchester, Virginia. Prof. Frasher was brought up on a farm, but his natural inclination not being in that direction, at the age of 21 he entered Madison College, situated not far from his home in Eastern Ohio, and later commenced a career of teaching, which he has followed for a period of over 30 years. During this time he has taught in schools of all grades, situated in various states of the Union. In 1859 he joined the Masonic Lodge, No. 202, of Port Washington, Ohio. He served in 1860 and was re-elected in 1861, as Secretary of that Order. Having become a noted penman, in 1865 he turned his attention to teaching in the Business Colleges and has taught in Indianapolis, Ind.; Columbus, O.; Springfield, Mass.; Zanesville, O., and Troy, N. Y. From the last named place, after spending four years with the Bryant & Stratton College of that city, in 1873 he moved to Wheeling, W. Va., where he assumed the responsibility of associate proprietor of what was then called the National Business College. At the end of two years, he became sole proprietor, and through his untiring efforts has built up a large and excellent school.

He is a man of great tenacity of purpose, singleness of aim, and simplicity of life and habit. He is a consistent man, the same at all times, and is conscientious, upright, and honest. *The Penman's Gazette*, of December, 1886, in speaking of him as a penman says:

"Prof. Frasher is one of the 'wheel-horses' of the profession, and has well earned all the reputation and prosperity he enjoys. He is one of the men who have made their impress on the penmanship of the times, and he is noted for the excellent results obtained from his work, yet a man whose modesty impels him to avoid rather than seek notoriety."

HENRY MOORE RUSSELL.

AT the Wheeling, West Virginia Bar, Henry M. Russell is a noted Attorney. He was born at Wheeling, April 5, 1851, and has resided there continuously to the present, except during the late war, and while he was a student in college. From 1861 to 1865 he was in Southern Virginia, part of the time in Richmond, but the greater portion of the time in Halifax county. After the close of the war he became a student at Georgetown, D. C. College, from which he graduated A. B., and subsequently received the Master's degree *in cursu*. After graduation he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and graduated with the B. L. degree in 1870. He returned to Wheeling in 1871, and began the practice of his chosen profession, which he has kept up unceasingly ever since. He allows nothing to come between him and his work. Many times the allurements of office have been held out before him, but he always declined. During the Senatorial dead-lock in the West Virginia Legislature of 1886-7, when he was spoken of as a probable compromise candidate, he said to the writer that if the position of a Senator in Congress was tendered him he would decline it. A man of that peculiar mold could not fail to succeed at the law.

Mr. Russell has not yet reached the zenith of his power. At thirty-nine no man is at his best. He will grow until he is fifty—perhaps sixty, if he husband his strength and is just to himself in the demands he makes upon both body and mind. For years he has been a hard student and worker. In early life he learned the lesson that work wins; that application to a particular calling pays. But he makes work an amusement and therefore rests himself by it. He reads a great deal, and yet he is at the same time a man of affairs as well as of books. He has a pleasant smile, a fascinating manner, an address of an accomplished man of the world. His broad forehead denotes intelligence; his square chin determination. His head is massive and symmetrically developed, and rests upon square shoulders of a medium sized physique. His manner of speaking is deliberate, quiet and unobtrusive. He makes no endeavor at oratory, but his speeches are always effective and convincing. His voice has somewhat of a metallic ring, and he never lifts it above a conversational pitch. He has the gift of language so far that he never lacks the word which can be best placed. He never fails

to restrain his feelings, and always pushes his logic and common sense to the front. There are but few in the writer's acquaintance his equal in the analytical and argumentative faculties. Wherever he is, whether in court or in his office, his grave, earnest, serious manner never varies. His conduct is always as admirable as his intelligence and knowledge of the subject he is discussing are commanding. He has had no experience in politics or statecraft. His whole life seems to have been absorbed with but one thought and one aim—the heavy-weighted argosies of the law. He is already a superior lawyer, but he is not yet by any means at his best.

GEORGE GOAD.

FROM Strange Creek, Braxton county, came to the Legislature of 1889, as a member of the House of Delegates, George Goad, who was born April 15, 1850, in Carroll county, Virginia. He has been a resident of West Virginia for 13 years; was educated as a farmer in the common schools of the vicinity; is a merchant and lumber dealer, and stock raiser and trader; owns and lives upon a 200 acre farm on the waters of Elk. In the Legislature, to which he was chosen as a Democrat by a majority of 560, he served upon the Committees, of Military, Roads and Internal Navigation, and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

JOSEPH L. FRY.

ONE of the most efficient and popular municipal officers the city of Charleston has had is Mayor Joseph L. Fry. He is a native of that city, born October 7, 1851, the son of James H. and Jane A. (Donnally) Fry. He attended Mercer Academy two years and the Charleston Institute for the same length of time. He was elected Recorder of the city of Charleston in 1875, and was twice re-elected to that position, serving until 1881. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1887, when he was elected Mayor of that city, to which office he was re-elected in 1889. His popularity is evidenced by the fact of his election to whatever public office he has consented to accept.



GEORGE WESTERN THOMPSON.

GEORGE WESTERN THOMPSON.

THE fleet railway car has superceded the passenger steamer along many of the banks of our lengthy rivers. The traveler, instead of waiting for the uncertain appearance of the packet, which ran at the rate of five to ten miles an hour, now reaches his station by a definite schedule and speeds away from home to destination, from river source to mouth, from State to State, at the momentum of twenty to forty miles in the same measure of time. Along the wood-skirted banks of the stream which the French Indians named "The Beautiful," now stretches almost the length of West Virginia's western border, the track of the Ohio River Railroad.

This great enterprise was constructed well, and with a rapidity marvelous even in this rushing age. Among the prominent capitalists, native and foreign, contributing largely to its construction and the present efficient management of the owning company, is George W. Thompson, whose face fronts this sketch.

He is the son of the late Judge George W. Thompson, whose political and literary reputation is interwoven with the period previous to and since the formation of our State. He was born in Wheeling, Ohio county, Virginia, June 23, 1848. Receiving a fair English education in excellent schools, he afterwards entered the halls of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, where he remained for some time as one of its most energetic students. He removed to Parkersburg in December, 1865, and was to the winter of 1868 employed in clerical positions in railroad and mercantile houses. He married Miss Belle, daughter of General John Jay Jackson, in 1869. Along with Henry C., his brother-in-law, in December, 1868, he established the wholesale grocery firm of Thompson & Jackson, which still continues to be one of the most reliable and successful business houses of the city.

At the preliminary formation of the Ohio River Railroad Company he was made Vice-President, which he soon resigned to take managing position with the Ohio Valley Construction Company, a syndicate of enterprising capitalists who built the Ohio River Railroad, which now extends from Wheeling to Huntington. In June, 1884, when the road began operation south as far as the mouth of the Little Kanawha, he resigned

... the Company has resumed
... management of the Railway
... has been since Aug. 1885.

... and a liability in the
... and was a member of the
... the entire line and received a
... and owe the same to the
... States.

ROBERT McCLURE.

... contestant for a seat in the
... Logan county. He was one
... of the historic men of the
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... H. L. Gibson. He was
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... three different terms. From 1877
... Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee.

... Colonel William Williams.

... Judicial Circuit in 1884. He
... named for Congress from the
... and so induced the
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... votes against 14,000 votes
... was awarded the
... that the vote of Lamar
... Mr. McGraw's
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HON. JAMES H. M'GINNIS.

the Vice-Presidency of the Construction Company and resumed connection with the practical management of the Railway Company, of which he is now, and has been since May, 1885, the President.

Few men of his age have shown such capability in executive management and in so unostentatious a way, as he. He is popular with subordinates over the entire line, and acceptable to the distinguished capitalists who own the road so beneficial to the people of this and adjacent States.

JAMES HEREFORD MCGINNIS.

HON. J. H. MCGINNIS, contestant for a seat in the Fifty-first Congress, was born in Logan county, Virginia, on Pigeon, one of the tributaries of the historic Sandy river, July 30, 1830. He is, as the name indicates, and his twinkling eye and ready wit discover, of Irish ancestry. He was educated in the ordinary schools of the locality; taught school at the age of 17 years; studied law under Judge H. L. Gillespie, and was admitted to the Bar of Raleigh county in 1858. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county shortly after his admission, serving in such capacity for three different terms. From 1867 to 1869 he was law partner with Lieutenant Governor Samuel Price.

He married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Williams, of Pike county, Kentucky.

He ran for Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit in 1880, but was defeated. In 1888 he was nominated for Congress from the Third District, upon the Republican ticket, and so reduced the hitherto Democratic majority as to claim the election on the face of the returns, receiving 19,097 votes, against 19,070 votes for John D. Alderson, Democrat, who was awarded the certificate by Governor Wilson on the ground that the vote of Kanawha county, which gave a majority for Mr. McGinnis of 1,304 votes, was hung up under judicial writs and could not be counted for him.

He is genial, social in his nature, and has a vein of humor interwoven with all he says or does. His residence is at Raleigh Court House.



HON. JAMES H. M'GINNIS.

JOSEPH BELL.

JOSEPH BELL was born in Wheeling, Virginia, in 1819. His father, Thomas Bell, came from England to Wheeling in 1817, established a ship-yard, and engaged in the construction of river crafts. At that time there was no ship-yard nearer to Wheeling than Cincinnati. Joseph was educated in the classical schools of Wheeling, conducted by Messrs. Gardner, Canning, Boyd and others. He was from 1835 to 1848 engaged in mercantile pursuits, principally as a clerk; then (1848) became a partner of Thomas and A. J. Sweeney in the manufacturing of flint glass in North Wheeling; partnership dissolved in 1852; was eleven years a member of the Belmont Nail Works; then (1863) resumed the manufacture of glass under firm name of Sweeney, Bell & Co., which was successfully conducted until 1871. He was at the same time engaged in the iron foundry business under the firm name of Joseph Bell & Co., selling their products all over the United States from Boston to Louisiana. A few years ago the firm was changed to The Joseph Bell Stove Company. He was also for a considerable time a member of the firm of Acheson, Bell & Co., the owners and operators of what is now the plant of the Wheeling Iron & Nail Co., (Top Mill).

Mr. Bell, although an ardent Republican, and one of the few original abolitionists in Virginia, has never been a politician. He, however, has served in the City Council of Wheeling; in the House of Delegates of West Virginia (1866); a Director of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, and was a Commissioner of Taxation for the State under Governor Jackson's administration. In all positions he served faithfully and intelligently.

In 1849 Mr. Bell married Miss Irene, a daughter of Dr. Andrew Wylie, of Bloomington, Indiana. They have three living children, a son and two daughters. His wife died in 1878. For more than two score years Joseph Bell has been a very prominent and influential citizen of the Pan-Handle. He is yet hale and vigorous, and is the active business head of the firm to which he belongs.

THOMAS PAUL SHALLCROSS.

FOR nearly half a century Col. Thomas P. Shallcross, of Wheeling, has been a remarkably successful United States official, in a department eminently calling for cool courage, self-possession in extremities and a keen knowledge of human

nature, whose work has extended throughout the United States and from Canada to Cuba. He came of a stock that would naturally furnish such a man. His great-grandfather came from England to America in 1735, lived in "Penn's Woods" as a colonist, owning and living upon what became the historical battle ground of Germantown. The grandfather, John Shallcross, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the father, also John, was a United States soldier in the war of 1812, and married Sarah Dewees, of Pennsylvania, of which State the Shallcross family is among the very oldest.

Thomas P., the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1818, and educated in the Philadelphia school, taught by a faculty. His father died in 1832, and Thomas apprenticed himself to the hat manufacturing business. After serving his time, in 1835 he moved to Wheeling and took charge of the hat firm of Mr. O. Montcalm, retaining that position four years, when he formed a partnership with F. A. Brentlinger, in 1840, under the firm name of Brentlinger & Shallcross, in the auction and commission business, which continued until 1844. In 1845 Mr. Shallcross was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Virginia, under James Points, U. S. Marshal, continuing as such for many years, until the death of the latter. Mr. Ambler succeeded to the Marshalship, and requested Mr. Shallcross to continue deputy, which was declined. He was then appointed Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and continued in the office after the position was changed to Inspector, until June 30, 1884, when he resigned under the new incoming President.

In all these years of delicate and dangerous work, Col. Shallcross retained especial confidence of the Government and his Department for his singular ability in tracing crime to and securing its perpetrators. He was never idle. Thousands of his successful cases are on the record of the Department, showing that he had recovered more money by thousands of dollars which had been robbed of it, two or three of which the writer has the privilege of giving.

Many of our older residents will remember the then celebrated case of the robbery of the mail, from the coaches on the old National Turnpike, in anti-railroad days of 1845. The case

was intricate, and well planned by clever heads to escape detection. But Col. Shallcross took hold of it, with others, he doing most of the tracing up ; the parties were all arrested and suffered for their crime, except two that the State used as witnesses.

In 1846 about \$100,000 of spurious notes on the Planters Bank of Tennessee, were successfully "shoved" in the purchase of cotton on the Alabama river, by one Capt. James W. Pollack, who by a show of the President's and cashier's signatures to a bank he claimed had been established at Wetumpka, Alabama, prevailed upon a Cincinnati engraver to engrave plates for its notes. These plates he had changed to the Planters' Bank, of Tennessee ; had a large number of notes printed, counterfeited the signatures of that bank's officials, and used the money in his speculation.

The ingeniousness and apparent security of the perpetrator made the case difficult. But Col. Shallcross unravelled its intricacies, arrested the shrewd captain and recovered the spurious plates, and delivered them to the Tennessee bank, and took his prisoner back to Alabama where he got a ten years' sentence.

Many of us remember Gen. Otho Hinton, who in 1852 was General Manager of the Ohio Stage Company's Line of mail coaches, and hence possessing unusual advantages for the crime he committed that year in robbing the mail between Zanesville and Wheeling. The case was given to Col. Shallcross, who soon had his man arrested ; but he gave bail, forfeited it and safely reached Cuba. The Colonel successfully tracked the wily General to his cigar factory on that Island and would have arrested him but for lack of an extradition treaty at that time. The U. S. Consul declined to advise his arrest. He afterwards went to Oregon, thence to the Sandwich Islands, where his death closed the case.

In 1876, Capt. Charles Worms, a French Jew, went to Chicago as an ex-Union officer, representing himself as authorized by the Interior Department to negotiate contracts for Indian supplies, and succeeded in getting William A. Newman, of that city, to place in Worms' hands an envelope containing \$5,000 as security and directed it to President Grant. Worms sent him out for sealing wax to seal it, and while he was gone substituted a similar envelope containing only strips of paper. This was sealed and sent to Grant, and Worms fled with the cash to

Canada. The Colonel traced him there, and with a photograph as his only aid—for he had never seen his man—readily picked Worms up, brought him back and he served a term in the penitentiary for the crime.

In 1882, the people of Barbour and Randolph counties will remember, the celebrated secret society of “Red Men” was organized, for the ostensible purpose of punishing men who abused their families; but whose real purpose became robbery—first of private individuals and afterwards robbing the U. S. mail. The Colonel traced them up, got hold of the grip, passwords, etc., of the society, arrested its members and had three of them sent to the penitentiary. The trial at Clarksburg is well remembered as one of the most celebrated that ever occurred in that Court House.

Space will not allow further cases; but these show his peculiar abilities in the work the Government so long entrusted him with.

Col. Shallcross was acting Deputy U. S. Marshal under Mr. Sehon from 1885 to 1889, since which date he has retired from public life and resides in Wheeling.

Besides his Federal service the Colonel was City Sergeant of Wheeling from 1845 to 1849, and served in the City Council 13 years; he was also Superintendent of the West Virginia Penitentiary from 1871 to 1873.

In 1837 he married Miss Sarah G. Lord, daughter of Joseph Lord, of New Jersey. She and eleven children are still living.

WILLIAM GANDEE.

WILLIAM GANDEE was born in 1813, near Ravenswood, then Mason county, Virginia. His father, Uriah, moved to Kanawha in 1825, and located on a farm. As a boy he had almost no school advantages. In 1849 he was commissioned as a Justice of the Peace, serving in that judicial capacity until 1860. In 1861 he volunteered into the Union army, and at the close of the war held a Captain's commission. In 1869 he was elected to the House of Delegates from Roane county, session of 1870. He served upon the Military committee, and was active in securing the passage of several bills for the benefit of his constituents, among them the Flick Amendment, to repeal test oaths, and for the location of the Capital at Charleston.



COL. HUGH STERLING.

HUGH STERLING.

COLONEL HUGH STERLING is the eldest son of James Sterling, and was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1842. He attended the public schools of that city for several years, and then began the trade of a printer. He served a four years apprenticeship in the office of the Steubenville *Herald*. From there he went to Pittsburgh and remained about a year as a compositor on the *Dispatch*. April 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company I. of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, known as Captain Tanner's Zouaves. His first enlistment was for ninety days, and at the expiration of the term of service, he again enlisted, this time in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania regiment, remaining in the army until September 6, 1864. He participated in thirty-five engagements and skirmishes, and fortunately he escaped injury of every kind.

At the close of his army service, he located in Wheeling, West Virginia, and was promptly appointed Chief Clerk of the Inspection Department of the Provost Marshal General's office, which he held till it was abolished some two years later. For a time Mr. Sterling was employed in the City Health Office, and from there he entered the employ of the Street Railway Company. He next received an appointment in the Delivery Department of the Wheeling Postoffice, but only remained a few months, when he resigned to become book-keeper of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, with whom he remained fifteen months, when he returned to the city postoffice, and for ten years was Money Order Clerk. February 10, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster for Wheeling and remained in that position for seven years, until the change of Administration 1886.

He was chosen Captain of the Goff Guards, a volunteer Company of State Militia, and soon afterward, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of West Virginia Infantry.

June 22, 1865, he married Miss Matilda H. Sights, of Wheeling, by whom he had one son, George S. Sterling, who is a book-keeper and accountant.

When Col. Sterling left the Wheeling Postoffice he engaged in the furniture and carpet business in Wheeling, under the firm name of G. Mendel & Co., he being the company. Col.

Sterling is a superior business man, and has been for years regarded one of the leading men of the Pan-Handle counties of the State.

JAMES MAXWELL.

JAMES MAXWELL is dead, but his wife and daughters, by the munificent gift of the building on the corner of Market and Twentieth streets in the city of Wheeling, to the Young Men's Christian Association, for Association work, is a monument that will perpetuate his name for generations. The building referred to is modern in all its apartments and is well adapted for Association purposes. Mr. Maxwell's widow and daughters, by this bequest, did, doubtless, as he himself would have done, had he been forewarned of the near approach of death. At the age of 64, in the prime of life, and in active business, he died of heart failure, almost instantly, May 21, 1885. His death was generally mourned, for he was well known as a man of high character, of spotless life, and of large influence.

James Maxwell, son of John Maxwell, was born on a farm near Roney's Point, Ohio county, Virginia, February 25, 1821. He moved to Wheeling at an early age and soon thereafter engaged in mercantile pursuits with the late Ephraim Pollack. He was subsequently identified with the well known mercantile houses of Maxwell, Paxton & Donlon; Maxwell, Campbell & Tingle; Maxwell, Tingle & Isham, all of which prospered, and yielded fair returns to all the partners. Indeed, but few Wheeling merchants can look back over as eminently successful a career as was that of James Maxwell. He was upright in all of his dealings, and attentive to the details of his business—these never fail to bring success.

He had no taste for politics and therefore never sought an office. He, however, for many years was a member of the City Council of Wheeling; served faithfully on the Board of Education, and Board of County Commissioners; was a director in a number of corporations of which he was a member; President of the National Bank of West Virginia, and Vice President of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company. In all of these public positions his shrewd, practical judgment was of the utmost value.

Mr. Maxwell was not only one of Wheeling's most enterpris-

ing and public-spirited citizens in a business sense, but he stood equally high as an exemplary Christian and kind hearted man. Always plain and just and exemplary, he nevertheless had the kindest feelings for those in distress, and was ever ready, in an unobtrusive way, to lend a helping hand to those about him that were less fortunate than himself.

He left a widow and two daughters to mourn his sudden and seeming untimely death, his only son having been drowned, September 10, 1881, at Lexington, Virginia, where he had gone, but a few days before, to become a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute.

LOUIS BENNETT.

LOUIS BENNETT, son of the late Hon. Jonathan M. Bennett, a prominent lawyer and public man both of the old and new State, and Margaret E. Bennett, daughter of Captain George W. Jackson, who was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a near relation of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, was born in Western Virginia, and has been a resident of Lewis county, save short intermissions, to the present.

He received a liberal Academic education, attended the preparatory collegiate school of Judge Coleman at Fredericksburg, and graduated in law, at an early age, (1871), from the celebrated University of Virginia, but did not at once begin the practice of his profession. He was principal of the State Normal School at Glenville, Gilmer county, for three years ending in 1875, when desiring to follow his chosen profession, he returned to Weston. There he has since resided, having secured an active and remunerative practice, in the meantime serving as Principal of the High School, for the session of 1876-7. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Lewis county in 1880, and re-elected in 1884, upon both occasions receiving handsome majorities and running ahead of his ticket. He declined the candidacy for a third term. He is now a director for the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane; takes an active interest in the progress of his county and State, and is associated with all late improvements in his native county of Lewis. He is an enthusiastic Democrat.

In January, 1889, he married Sallie J. Maxwell, of Wheeling.



HON. OLIVER GORRELL.

OLIVER GORRELL.

HAPPY and contented, upon a blue-grass stock farm of eleven hundred acres, with innumerable sheep, horses and cattle to dot it over, this former Sheriff of Pleasants county, with postoffice at Twiggs, lives. Within two and a half miles of his present home in Tyler county, he was born September 25, 1839. His early educational advantages were few, but well improved and utilized. After traveling two or three miles to a subscription school, he would frequently take his books to the field and diligently study awhile and work awhile. In this way he learned enough to teach school. For eighteen years he was engaged in the lumber and timber business. Was Sheriff from 1877 to 1879, and a member of the House of Delegates 1883, and again in 1887. In the latter session serving upon the Committees of Military Affairs, Roads and Internal Improvements, Executive Offices and Library, and chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Agriculture.

GEORGE EDMUND PRICE.

AT the opening of the session of 1889, during the deadlock, this popular member from Mineral presided over the State Senate with geniality, experience and impartiality. He was born November 9, 1848, on a farm near Moorefield, Virginia. He attended private schools of the village until 1867, when he entered Georgetown, D. C., College, and there remained two years, taking the first honor in most of his classes. In Frederick, Maryland, he read law, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1871. He removed again in September, 1875, to West Virginia, and located in Keyser, Mineral county. Although devoted to his chosen profession, in which he has a profitable and appreciative clientage, yet he yielded his preference to the wishes of the Democracy, who elected him to the Senate for the term beginning January, 1883. He was endorsed by a re-election in 1886. At the beginning of the session of 1885 he was made Presiding officer. For the session of 1887 he was re-chosen, and it became his duty and the wish of the Senators that he should preside pending the organization of the body in 1889. He is a fluent speaker, a close reasoner, and has the confidence and esteem of even political opponents.



COL. W. P. THOMPSON.

WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

COLONEL W. P. THOMPSON was born in Wheeling, Virginia, January 7, 1837. His father was Judge George W. Thompson, a man of superb character, distinguished as a lawyer, a statesman, and a profound philosophical writer. His mother was Elizabeth Steenrod, a daughter of Daniel Steenrod, a gentleman who by great energy and unusual wisdom had amassed a large fortune. Her brother, Lewis Steenrod, served with distinction in the Senate of the State, and in Congress several terms, retiring finally voluntarily on account of ill health.

Col. Thompson was educated mainly at the Linsly Institute in Wheeling and subsequently at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he was admitted to the Bar and commenced practice in Marion county, Virginia, shortly thereafter, at which he continued until the war broke out in 1861. He was opposed to the war and made some very earnest speeches in many parts of the district in favor of some reasonable adjustment of the differences that then existed between the North and the South. When, however, the war became inevitable, he took his company, the "Marion Grays," into the then "Army of Virginia," which eventually was incorporated into the Confederate Army. Col. Thompson served with distinction through the war, ascended through all of the grades and finally became Colonel of the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, a regiment that stood perhaps as high as any other in the Virginia service.

At the close of the war, owing to the laws prohibiting Confederate Soldiers from practicing law in the State of West Virginia, he undertook to practice law in Chicago, but his health failing, he returned to West Virginia, and soon thereafter, in connection with his brother-in-law, the Hon. J. N. Camden, and Col. William N. Chancellor, entered into the oil business at Parkersburg under the firm name of "J. N. Camden & Co." This firm became the largest distributor of Lubricating Oil in the country. Subsequently it sold its business to the Camden Consolidated Oil Co., an incorporated company of West Virginia, which became identified with the Standard Oil Co., Col. Chancellor retiring from the business, Mr. Camden remaining as President, and Col. Thompson as Vice President, afterwards President on the retirement of Mr. Camden.

In 1881 Col. Thompson removed to Cleveland, Ohio, becom-

ing first Secretary, and later on Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, which was the parent company of that wonderful group that eventuated in the Standard Oil Trust. In the early part of 1887 he removed to New York, resigning the Vice Presidency of the Standard Oil Co., of Ohio, and became Chairman of the "Domestic Trade Committee," having supervision of the domestic trade business of the Standard organizations in America, besides other important general relations to the Companies connected with it.

In June 1889 Col. Thompson resigned his official relations to the Standard Oil Trust and its various Companies, having been unanimously elected President of the National Lead Trust, which position he now occupies. At this time he is a Director in the Ohio River Railroad Co., of this State, also of the Clarksburg, Weston & Midland Railroad. He is also a Director in the Mercantile Trust, of New York, of the United States National Bank of that City, and of the American Pig Iron Warrant Surety Co.

It is well known that the Standard Oil Trust was not only the pioneer in the creation of a continental system for the management of large affairs, but it also became the very foremost commercial organization that this teeming Nineteenth Century has produced; and it is conceded that in the wonderful development of this great business, Col. Thompson was no inconsiderable factor. Fifteen years of associations with such able men have so developed his abilities and matured his judgment that in many enterprises in which he is connected, in the great Metropolis and elsewhere, his voice is potential and he has earned for himself among the leading financiers and best business men of New York and of the country, a most enviable reputation.

Col. Thompson inherited from his parentage a broad, comprehensive, penetrating mind. These endowments, developed to their fullness by his rigid legal and military training, together with his remarkable personal magnetism have made him conspicuous as a leader of men and thought.

In commercial life he is sagacious, far-seeing and tenacious, with remarkable powers of organization and combination. He is a cogent reasoner, and his writings are clear, concise and graceful. One of his marked characteristics is the perfect fair-

ness with which he treats all questions, never seeking any small advantages or attempting to secure a gain by the inadvertence or errors of others. In private life he is genial, frank and courteous. His charities are numerous and well chosen. In politics he is an earnest Democrat, but almost without the feeling of partisanship. To a rare degree he possesses those qualities which solidly attach friends and associates.

JOHN T. PEECE.

SINCE the formation of the State, John T. Peerce has lived within the limits of West Virginia. He was born, December 15, 1818, at Patterson Creek, Hampshire county, Virginia. His early education was at home under a selected tutor. At sixteen he attended the Academy at Martinsburg, Berkeley county. From 17 to 18 he was instructed at the Academy in Romney, after which he lived on the farm with his father until the war of 1861, when he volunteered into Company F., Seventh Virginia Cavalry. He continued in such military service until the close of the war, when he resumed the peaceful avocation of farming and grazing cattle. From 1850 to almost the opening of the civil conflict he was a Justice of the Peace. In the 1872 convention to revise the constitution of West Virginia he was a member from the Tenth Senatorial District, and served his constituency and the State upon the Committee of Taxation and Finance. He was one of the Board of Regents for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution under appointment by both Governors Mathews and Jackson. His residence is near Burlington, Mineral county.

WILLIS JACOB JOHN DRUMMOND.

W. J. J. DRUMMOND was born January 14, 1842, in Fauquier county, Virginia. He served a time at the Carpenter and Joiner's trade; was educated in the common schools. In the fall of 1859 he settled in Beverly, Randolph county, Virginia and engaged in the mercantile business; was Justice of the Peace, Commissioner in Chancery, and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He was admitted to the Bar in 1865, but never engaged in active practice. In 1867 he was elected to

represent the Sixth Senatorial District of West Virginia, composed of the counties of Randolph, Tucker, Barbour, Upshur, Lewis and Braxton counties; served one term and declined a renomination. In 1871 he was appointed clerk in the General Land Office at Washington; was chief of the Railroad Division several years, until the Cleveland administration succeeded him by Gen. Wilcox, when he was made Assistant Chief, which office he still holds. His home is near Bridgeport, in Harrison county, West Virginia, where he pays taxes and votes the Republican ticket; is strictly temperate, in robust health, and unmarried, and a member of the Universalist Church.

ROBERT McELDOWNEY.

ROBERT McELDOWNEY, soldier, legislator and editor, is the subject of this sketch. He was born, November 6, 1837, in Wetzel county, Virginia, where he still sits enthroned on the tripod of his paper, the *Democrat*, and cares little for office and the invitations of place hunters. He received a common school education, and then attended Marietta, Ohio, College, till the Junior year, when, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he went South, and joined the Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Virginia Infantry, "Stonewall Brigade," and remained with it till the end. He entered the service as private, and was promoted to First Sergeant, and Captain. He commanded this regiment the last six months of the war, and was the only commissioned officer with it at Petersburg on the 25th of March, 1864, when wounded. He was also wounded at Bull Run, Gettysburg, and Fort Steadman. From 1865 to 1868, he was salesman and clerk in a wholesale house at Philadelphia, then ticket agent and clerk for two years in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office at Wheeling. He was elected from his county as a member of the House of Delegates for the session of 1875, and proved to be, as editors necessarily do, a valuable and active representative. He is a lawyer, practices in Wetzel and adjacent counties, and is one of the most companionable and sprightly members of the Editorial Association of West Virginia.



HON. ROBT. M'ELDOWNEY.

ARTHUR OKEY BAKER.

THIRTY-SEVEN years of official life in his native county, is the record of Arthur Okey Baker, born at Round Bottom, Marshall county, Virginia, June 11, 1828. His father, John Baker, was born in the same county in 1789, and died there in 1831. An uncle took Arthur to Cincinnati, Ohio, to educate; he returned to Marshall in '49 and married in '51. His eldest daughter married Orlando, son of Ex-Governor Stevenson. Mr. Baker was a Moundsville merchant in 1854, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff for two years; 1856-'58, he was Deputy County Clerk; then Deputy Sheriff to '62; elected Sheriff for '63; Union Provost Marshal to August, '64; Captain Company A. Seventeenth West Virginia Infantry, until close of war; commissary of the West Virginia penitentiary to '71. He represented Marshall in the House of Delegates of '72 and '73; has since served three terms as Circuit Court Clerk of his native county, his present term expiring in '91. He was also at one time Mayor of Moundsville, and Commissioner of the Independent School district of that city. Captain Baker has always been a Republican. His record shows his popularity.

JOSEPH SHIELDS.

A LONG about the year 1850 there wandered into Charleston, Kanawha county, a poverty-stricken boy, as short of friends as he was of funds. He was a tinner by trade, and once worked in Cruger Smith's shop at Clarksburg. In Charleston, after a little time of industry and economy, he had means enough to open a little store. Rung after rung of the commercial ladder he climbed, until he became one of the leading merchants of Charleston. He was elected a City Councilman; was appointed by Governor Stevenson a member of the Board of Public Works for the improvement of the Kanawha river; President Grant made him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district in 1867-'68. He moved from Charleston in 1874 to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is still merchandizing. That wandering boy, that successful merchant and official was Joseph Shields, a native of Lubeck, in Westphalia, Germany, where he was born, October 19, 1834. But few men have won to marked success in business undertakings.



HON. JOSEPH SHIELDS.

CORNELIUS CLARKSON WATTS.

HON. C. C. WATTS, late United States Attorney for the District of West Virginia, and formerly Attorney General of the State, is a native of Amherst, Virginia, where he was born April 23, 1848.

His parents, James D. and Lucy A. (Simms) Watts, lived in Amherst till the beginning of the war, when they removed to Albemarle county. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Confederate Army and served as a private soldier in Mosby's Command until the close of the war. He studied law and was educated at the University of Virginia. In 1870 he became a citizen of West Virginia, and began the practice of his profession at Oceana, Wyoming county; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for that county in 1872, and held the office until 1875, when he removed to Charleston, and became a member of the law firm of Kenna & Watts. In his new home he at once rose into prominent notice and profitable practice.

He was nominated and elected by the Democratic party, in 1880, as Attorney General for West Virginia, and served his term of four years with success that occasioned the kindest and most flattering comments of the press throughout the State. While Attorney General, he argued many important cases for the State, and with Maj. O. D. Cook, his faithful assistant, got out nine volumes of Supreme Court reports. The now famous tax case of Miller, Auditor vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company was argued by him, March 22nd, 1885, in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, as Attorney for the State under the employment and appointment of Governor Jacob B. Jackson, after his term of office as Attorney General had expired—while the Railway Company was represented by those eminent lawyers, Judge George F. Edmunds of Vermont and Judge William J. Robertson, of Virginia. In this litigation the State was successful, and besides gaining for itself and the counties through which the road runs, some \$200,000, it established the right to forever tax, not only this railway, but all railroads now or hereafter to be built in this State. The ability displayed by him in the preparation and presentation of this case called forth many high tributes from members of the profession. Senator Edmunds himself addressed Gen. Watts a



HON. C. C. WATTS.

personal letter, expressing in the highest terms, his admiration of the skill and ability displayed in the conduct of this case.

In August, 1886, President Cleveland sent to the United States Senate the name of Cornelius C. Watts, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of West Virginia. That august body, with exceptional promptness, confirmed the appointment and he was, on the 3rd of August, 1886, commissioned by President Cleveland as United States Attorney for the term of four years. But after the election of 1888, which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's defeat, General Watts began such a vigorous prosecution of what are now known as the "Election Fraud Cases," that on the 9th day of March, 1889, the Attorney General, by direction of President Harrison, telegraphed General Watts requesting his resignation. Whereupon he immediately replied by telegram: "Your telegram of this date, by direction of the President, requesting my resignation of the office of United States Attorney for the District of West Virginia, has been received. I know of no act of mine, either official or otherwise, which, in the absence of cause being assigned, would, under existing circumstances, justify me in tendering my resignation. I therefore respectfully decline to make such resignation. If the President wants me to vacate the office of United States Attorney, without cause being assigned therefor, let him assert his prerogative." On the 4th day of April, 1889, he was notified by the President of his removal.

General Watts is influential in his party, prominent at the Bar, and a speaker and writer of force and clearness. He now resides in an elevated and pleasant suburban home overlooking the City of Charleston, the capital of the State.

AZEL FORD.

[T was natural to place Delegate Ford upon the Finance Committee in the House of 1889. The man who discreetly manages his own finances is sure to do the same for the State. No more jealous watch over the people's money was to be found on that committee; none more careful for the State's credit. And what he was in the committee room on the same subject he was on the floor of the House. He was also a member of the following committees: Counties, Districts and Muni-

icipal Corporations, Private Corporations and Private Stock Companies, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Arts, Sciences and General Improvement, Mines and Mining.

Azel Ford was born in Livingston county, New York, April 10, 1854, and came to this State in 1879. He was educated at the Genesee State Normal School, and afterwards employed in surveying and civil engineering. He is President of the Bank of Hinton and a real estate dealer, at Raleigh C. H., in all of which he has been eminently successful, and his career has been marked in each by advanced views, high appreciation of the grand possibilities of his adopted State, and determined effort for the development of her resources. These facts led his fellow-citizens to elect him to the House of Delegates of 1889, as a Democrat, by a majority of 239.

BENTON C. BLAND.

DR. B. C. BLAND was born at Blandville, Doddridge county, Virginia, July 14, 1852. He worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered California Academy, Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, and then matriculated as a student of the State Normal School at Fairmont, West Virginia, from which he graduated in 1873. For three years he taught graded schools, and at the same time was diligently pursuing the study of medicine. He attended lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1877, taking the honors of his class. He located at West Union, Doddridge county, and has since practiced his profession. He has filled many responsible positions of trust in his county, and maintains a creditable rank as a physician.

WILLIAM EDWIN CHILTON.

ONE of the native born Kanawha county citizens, and a lifelong resident, is the subject of this sketch, who was born at St. Albans, March 17, 1858. After the common course at the Free schools, he attended Shelton College at St. Albans in 1873, '74 and '75. He worked on the farm in summer and taught school in winter—meantime reading and preparing for the pro-

fession of law—until at the age of 21 he was licensed, and in 1881 began practice. He ~~was~~ Prosecuting Attorney of Kanawha county from May 10, 1883, to January 1, 1885. He ~~was~~ the Democratic candidate for State Senate in 1886, but was defeated by only eighty-four votes, the former Republican majority being 500, and in 1888, 700. In 1885 he was elected by the Lincoln Bar to hold their spring term of that Court, which he did to their expressed satisfaction. He has been a useful counselor for his party and one of its efficient speakers; but says he does not wish office, ~~as~~ he is devoting himself assiduously to his profession, in which he has already achieved enviable success.

GRANVILLE PARKER.

THIS fearless writer and friend to the new State ~~was~~ born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 18, 1809, and died in Wellsburg, West Virginia, May 10th, 1881. He received a common school education, and like many young men of New England, learned other advantages by teaching. He studied law in vacation hours, and began practice in Lowell, Massachusetts, and afterwards located in Worcester.

At the dawn of the civil war in 1861, he came to Guyandotte, Cabell county, Virginia, having in charge extensive tracts of land throughout the Southwestern counties. Quick in impulses, ardent in temperament, frank and genial in manners, and devoted to the Union of the States, he warmly advocated the restoration of the Virginia government under the Wheeling movement. His versatile and able pen, ~~as~~ well as the eloquence of his tongue, were used in support of his views. He ~~was~~ sent from Cabell county, a delegate to the convention of November 26, 1861, to frame the first constitution of the proposed State. In this important assembly he was a valuable member, largely influencing the fundamental legislation there enacted.

In 1840 he married Eliza A., daughter of Philip True, of Portland, Maine. Upon the death of his daughter, Lizzie G., he published a collection of her poems, which ~~were~~ the inspiration of rare talent and patriotism. Another daughter, Emily T., survives, who now resides in New York City.

In 1875 he collected together many of his articles, contributed during the ~~war~~ to the metropolitan journals of the East, and ad-



HON. GRANVILLE PARKER.

dressed to prominent leaders in and out of Congress, upon the principles involved in the conduct of the war and subsequent legislation in the South, and published them in a volume of nearly 500 pages, entitled, "The Formation of West Virginia, and Other Incidents of the Late Civil War." In this collection he embraced articles carefully prepared and well-worded upon a wide range of subjects, displaying in their treatment a clear perception of the duties of a citizen, and a mind active, cultured, and devoted to the land he loved and the elevation of his fellow men.

JAMES M. EWING.

JAMES M. EWING was born in Wheeling, December 30, 1814, where he resided during his whole life, and died, October 20, 1889. His father John, and his grandfather, Henry, were among the early settlers of the city—having located there before the close of the last century. They were a Scotch-Irish family from County Tyrone, Ireland. John was for many years a prominent and well-known citizen of the city, and both are buried in its vicinity.

James M. Ewing, the subject of this sketch, was for many years, one of the leading business men of Wheeling, engaged in the job printing and book-binding establishment, which he carried on from 1863 to 1884, when he retired from business. In May, 1845, he married Mary, daughter of Abraham Lukens, of Philadelphia, a descendent of William Penn. His widow still survives, with his four children, as follows: John H., Annie, William L. and Edwin C. Ewing.

He was closely identified with the business interests of the city during his entire life time, and took a lively interest in all that pertained to its happiness or prosperity. He was for many years an active and useful member of Council, and an efficient member of the Board of Education, and was also for quite a number of years a faithful member of the Board of County Commissioners. In all these stations he acquitted himself with ability and honor and gained the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was a Presbyterian, and died surrounded by his family, comforted and happy in the consolations of the religion he professed. During his whole life he rigidly kept the moral law, and taught his children to walk by the light that guided his feet.

WILLIAM SHERRARD CAMPBELL.

ALTHOUGH serving the government at Washington in the Third Auditor's office since August 7, 1884, W. S. Campbell has continued to hold his residence in Hancock county, West Virginia, where he was born March 27, 1862. He spent his early years on a farm with his parents; at the age of 17 entered the Collegiate Institute at Paris, Pennsylvania, and in 1881 entered Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, going from there in January, 1883, to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, he graduated in June, 1884. August 7, of the same year he received his appointment under Civil Service rules to a clerkship in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, where he has been twice promoted for efficiency. While in Washington City he took a three year's course in the Law Department of the Columbian University, graduating in June, 1887. Also, there, he was elected Treasurer of the Wash-ton Petroleum Fuel and Gas Company. It is hoped the State will not permanently lose so trusty and accomplished a citizen.

JAMES LEWIS WILSON.

THIS must necessarily be the record of a soldier, and very probably the youngest one in the Rebellion. Born in Philippi, Virginia, December 3, 1848; enlisted (when 14 years and two days old) December 1, 1862, in Second Virginia Infantry, afterwards Fifth and Sixth West Virginia Cavalry; had served three years before he was yet 17 years old—with Generals Averill in West Virginia, Crook at Cloyd Mountain and Hunter in the Lynchburg raid. He was captured in action, March, 1864; prisoner at Richmond three months, exchanged, and ordered with his regiment to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June, 1865; thence to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, Fort Laramie and to Fort Casper, Wyoming Territory, to serve against the Indians. Entered West Point in 1870, graduated in 1874, joined the Fourth Artillery in California; took part in the Sioux campaign in 1876; Nez Percez, in 1877; Bannocks, in 1878, and Apache, in 1881. Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and Professor of Mathematics in West Virginia University, in 1884 to 1888. He is still a faithful officer in the U. S. Army.



JOHN FREW.

JOHN FREW.

IN the memoirs of Martin VanBuren, seventh President of the United States, there occurs an interesting speculation on the part of his biographer upon the point as to whether Mr. VanBuren would have ever attained the remarkable success which he achieved had he not been compelled to undergo a severe struggle in his youth for a limited education, whereby the native resources of the man were developed and disciplined, and whereby he was enabled to far excel his more favored professional and political competitors.

The late Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, than whom no man of his day exercised a more decided personal influence or attained a more absolute sway over a larger personal following, was accustomed to attribute a large measure of his success to what he styled the "the advantages of deprivation in his youth," and he often humorously remarked that his son, who succeeded him in the United States Senate, was unfortunate in not having enjoyed the same advantages.

A great deal has been written by way of lament over the fate of those who have gone through life "unknowing and unknown" because of the hardships of their early surroundings—of youths "to fortune and to fame unknown," whose hands "the rod of empire might have swayed" had "knowledge to their eyes her ample page unrolled." But notwithstanding all that orators have said and poets sung on this subject, the fact remains that the men who do the most of all that is useful in the work of life, and who set the best examples of wholesome and well-ordered careers, are not, as a rule, the favored children of so-called good fortune; but, on the contrary, the inheritors of toil, arduous struggle and rigorous self-denial.

There must indeed be something—yea, very much—in a man who rises strongly and steadily from the midst of early difficulties and achieves of himself and by himself honorable and enviable success in life. He must have an inheritance of sturdy qualities that other men may faintly imitate but never acquire. It is in his blood and bone; in his mental, moral and physical make-up; and comes out all the more strikingly, like the enduring qualities of metal, by the severest tests.

A weak man naturally is always weak whether good or ill-fortune betides him at his birth. The thin veneer of propitious cir-

cumstances may do something for him, but the experienced and discerning eye of the world always distinguishes the veneer from the substance underneath.

It is of a solid, substantial and genuine man we write in this biographical sketch of Mr. John Frew, the senior member of the firm of Frew, Campbell & Hart, proprietors of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* newspaper and book and job office establishment. These are the qualities for which he has been known since his boyhood days in that establishment, for he has been connected with it as employe and employer from his youth up to the present time. Such men are not apt to change places or employments. The material that is in them is discerned early, and they are appreciated and in demand, and all the more in demand because they are not a numerous class. On their part, such men are, as a rule, patient and sagacious, content to "labor and to wait," recognizing that their opportunity will come. "All things come to him who waits." Patience, energy, good judgment, system, punctuality, and reliability, what a world of work they can perform and what a grand measure of personal success they can achieve. And every man and boy who has gone in and out of the *Intelligencer* establishment for a generation past knows full well that these are the stereotyped qualities of the man who stands at the helm in the business department of that paper. To begin at the beginning of Mr. Frew's life, he was born in a locality in Europe which, according to historian Bancroft, has furnished to this country a class of citizens who have more decidedly and beneficially impressed themselves on its history than any other class of immigrants. What there is in the soil or climate of the north of Ireland to produce this type of people may be a matter of speculative opinion, but it is a matter of history that they gave the impulse that resulted in American independence. They formulated in North Carolina the celebrated Mecklenberg declaration that paved the way for the later declaration at Philadelphia, on July 4, 1776. Tenacity of purpose, energy, thrift and good citizenship have been among their marked characteristics, as also loyalty and fidelity to all the obligations of life. Tennyson spoke of the "long enduring blood" of a native of that region who made a great name for himself, and perhaps no better phrase could be used to designate the stamina of the North of Ireland people as a class. At all events, it is applicable enough to the

subject of this sketch, who, whether as employe or employer, has never measured his devotion to the interests entrusted to his charge by the amount of salary, or by the ease and comfort of his personal convenience.

Mr. Frew is pre-eminently a self-made and a self-educated man, and yet few men in business can write a better letter, more pointed and terse, or one spelled more correctly and expressed more grammatically. This results from a naturally correct eye and ear, as well as from the training of his occupation as a compositor and proof reader. He has always had the correct and observing eye of an artist in his business, and no master-printer anywhere excels him as a judge of good work, whether executed in plain black or in any variety of colors.

As a man for an exigency, whether by fire or flood, or by reason of a strike, or any other unlooked for event, Mr. Frew never fails to come to the front. There are men who are at their best under stress of circumstances, and he is one of them. General Grant gives this in his book as one of the distinguishing traits of General Sherman. He never once in the war disappointed his expectations. He was always on time just where and when he was expected. This is the genius of a real commander, and we have commanders in peace as well as in war, and in small spheres as well as large ones. Mr. Frew has always filled a sphere of this modest sort, after the faithful and efficient manner of "Old Tecumseh" in war. He never lets down while the emergency exists or the battle is on. He is a "stayer" in all his undertakings. With this much by way of general introductory comment in regard to Mr. Frew's position before the public, we proceed to give the following biographical epitome of his career from boyhood up to the present time:

John Frew, son of Alexander Frew, (who, though not wealthy, was a well-to-do citizen of his day,) and Esther Scott Frew, was born October 17, 1835, near the town of Antrim, county Antrim, Ireland. His parents came with their family to America in 1838, and shortly after their arrival, located at Steubenville, Ohio. John worked the larger portion of two years in a cotton mill, and attended the public and private schools during the summer seasons. The greater part of his education, which, in many respects, is a thorough one, was obtained in the printing office—one of the best schools open to men of good minds and indus-

trious habits. He began the printing business, in 1848, with Wilson & Harper, of the *Steubenville Journal*, and served his apprenticeship in the *Herald* office at Steubenville, under the veteran editor and publisher, W. R. Allison. He came to Virginia in 1852, and established himself as a printer in Wheeling, working for a few months in the office of *The Argus*, which was published by John Dunham. His next employment was one year in the *Times* office, a newspaper published by E. R. Bartleson. In August, 1853, he began work at \$5 a week in the *Intelligencer* job office. At that time Messrs. Swearingen & Taylor were publishers and proprietors of the *Intelligencer*. He worked nearly three years in that position, and in April, 1856, was promoted to the position of foreman of the job department of the establishment, at a greatly increased salary. He remained in charge of the job office through the proprietorship of J. H. Pendleton & Co., Beatty & Co., and Campbell & McDermot, until January, 1866, when he became one of the proprietors of the *Intelligencer*, under the firm name of Campbell, Frew & Co. At that time he was made business manager of the establishment, and has continued, without interruption, in that responsible position to the present day.

Mr. Frew, during his connection with the *Daily Intelligencer*, has witnessed the wonderful, yet steady and solid growth of that newspaper. Although for many years it has been one of the well established and leading journals of the Ohio Valley, the plant has gone on growing, and the influence of the paper has constantly widened, until it has reached the value and rank of a metropolitan newspaper. It has all of the modern appliances; issues daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions; has an extensive book and job department and bindery, and turns out anything and everything from a label to a perfectly bound book. To Mr. Frew's good judgment and practical knowledge of every department of the business, the paper's wonderful success is, in a large measure, due. When necessary to do so, he can go into any department of the establishment and turn his hand to anything necessary to be done. The writer has seen him, during a strike, or when some of the mechanical men were sick, working at the case, making up forms, running the presses, and reading proof almost at one and the same time. No wonder a printing establishment proves a financial success with such a business manager as this.

Mr. Frew, although an intense Republican, has no taste for the ins and outs of political life. He never sought public position. He was several times, however, draughted into the service of his party, and acted as a member of Council from the Seventh ward in 1865 and '66; was elected Public Printer in 1866, and was twice re-elected, continuing in office until the change of administration in March, 1871; and was an active member of the Board of Commissioners of Ohio county from 1876 to 1880. In 1880 he was a candidate for the Legislature from Ohio county, but was defeated along with the balance of the ticket. In January, 1881, he was the candidate of his party for Mayor of Wheeling, and was defeated by a strict party vote. He was an Elector-at-Large for West Virginia on the Republican ticket in 1884, and in 1888 he was a Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States. His friends presented his name for Postmaster of Wheeling under the Harrison administration, but he withdrew of his own accord before action was taken thereon.

Mr. Frew has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Pearce, of Steubenville, Ohio, whom he married May 4, 1858. She died January 7, 1872, leaving two daughters, Mary, who is unmarried, and Ida, who is the wife of James K. Hall. He married Mrs. Mary B. Glass, also of Steubenville, July 20, 1876.

Mr. Frew is near six feet tall, and is erect and finely proportioned. His countenance is open and kindly, yet commanding and dignified. To his subordinates he is always approachable and sympathetic; and while requiring of them their best efforts, he is ever ready to instruct, aid and counsel. He is the embodiment of honor and reliability in all his dealings, and for years has been connected with many of the leading industries of Wheeling.



CAPT. E. W. S. MOORE.

EDWIN W. S. MOORE.

EDWIN W. S. MOORE is a tall, portly man, with a broad, high forehead, heavy mustache, large, intelligent eyes, fluent in speech, a well rounded body, and withal a genial, intelligent, energetic, agreeable gentleman. He was born at Fairmont, Virginia, September 17, 1845. His parents were John J. and Eglantine Moore, of Fairfax county, Virginia. They were among the earliest settlers of Middletown, afterwards named Fairmont, Marion county. Edwin attended the schools of East Virginia and of his native town for a number of years, and had special training under the direction of Professor W. R. White, D. D., a teacher of rare attainments, who subsequently served six years as State Superintendent of Public Schools of West Virginia. At the age of seventeen he left school, and learned the trade of printer, which he followed with great earnestness for several years. Before he reached his majority he began the study of law with the Hon. E. B. Hall, who was at that time Attorney General of the State. He went to Wheeling and continued his legal studies in the office of the distinguished attorneys, Stanton & Allison, and was admitted to practice, December 18, 1867.

Mr. Moore possesses superior clerical and business qualifications, which, with his splendid penmanship, attracted the attention of business men, while he was a very young man, and was the means of securing him ready employment. During the latter part of the civil war he was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit and Deputy Recorder of Marion county, which positions he filled with great acceptability. After his admission to the Bar, in October, 1868, he was, as a Republican, elected Prosecuting Attorney of his native county,—defeating the Hon. A. Brooks Fleming by a handsome majority; in which office he served the statutory term of two years. He proved himself to be an energetic and successful prosecutor. In 1866 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, and was reappointed to the same position in 1867 and '68. In the extra session of 1868, Mr. Moore was elected Secretary of the State Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Ellery R. Hall, deceased, and was re-elected in 1869, '70 and '71, and until the Democrats came into power in the Government of the State. During all this time Mr. Moore was engaged in the active practice of his profession, except when the Legislature was in session.

In May, 1878, he was appointed an Examiner of Patents in the Patent Office at Washington, and in April, 1879, he became an Examiner of Pensions in the Pension Office. He remained in this position until January, 1881, when he was made Private Secretary for General Nathan Goff, Secretary of the Navy, and subsequently filled the same position under Secretary Hunt. In January, 1882, he resigned his position in the Navy Department, and accepted the responsible place of Private Secretary of the President of the West Virginia Central Railroad Company, with headquarters at Washington. In April, 1883, he was appointed General Manager of the Coal Department of the company, with headquarters at Baltimore, which position he still holds. November 19, 1884, he was elected Secretary of the company, and November 8, 1886, he was made its Treasurer, and has since held both offices, which he has filled with entire satisfaction to the stockholders and officers of the company.

February 23, 1885, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Katharine W., daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Lee, widow of Captain Wellington S. Lee, who was killed in Tennessee, while serving in an Illinois regiment, during the late war. One child Eglantine Lee Moore, was born to them June 13, 1888.

During the early part of the late war, Mr. Moore, like most of the patriotic boys at that time, felt called upon to volunteer in the army of the United States. Accordingly he ran away from home, and was examined for the service. Being quite young, and in delicate health, his father objected to his enlistment, and caused him to return home. His only military service therefore during the war was as Orderly Sergeant of the Fairmont company of State Militia in the "Jones Raid" in that portion of the State during the early period of the rebellion. Soon after the raid referred to, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Militia. In 1876 he was elected and served as Captain of the Davis Light Guards, a well drilled and thoroughly equipped company of State troops.

Although required to reside in Baltimore, in the discharge of his duties as Secretary and Treasurer of the West Virginia Central Railroad Company, Captain Moore loves the hills and vales of his native State, West Virginia, and is deeply interested in her prosperity.

RICHARD E. FAST.

THE subject of this sketch has gained for himself distinction above the average for one of his years. Just past 30 years of age, he has been elected Mayor of Morgantown three times in succession; was chosen five years ago by the voters of his county to fill the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court; during the last campaign was a candidate for Elector on the Republican ticket; and since 1886 he has been a member of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Second District. He is an example of what thrift and energy make possible for those who are burdened with adversity, and whose early life gives no promise of more than ordinary things, except by self-exertion and ardent ambition. His early life found him without monetary aid to cultivate the strong mind that was his only inheritance, and when quite young he learned that intellectual culture is a safe stepping-stone to greater things.

October 31, 1858, in Marion county, West Virginia, Richard E. Fast made his advent into this world. He is a son of Richard Fast and his second wife, Letha Jacobs. His father, for many years a Justice of the Peace, remained a firm friend of the Union at the breaking out of the Civil War, and with Hon. Fountain Smith as his colleague, represented Marion county in the Legislature under the restored government of Virginia. In the fall of 1864 the father removed with his family to one of his farms near Smithtown, Monongalia county, where, in April, 1865, he died. The son, being of slight build and delicate constitution, was early put to school by his mother and given those advantages of education which her means would allow. He was a diligent student, and was in a few years master of the branches prescribed in the public schools, and became a teacher in the public schools at the age of 17. He taught for a few years, and with but two exceptions, received the highest grades of certificates on examinations. In 1880 he began a special course of study at the West Virginia University, preparatory to the study of the law. In 1886 he was graduated from the law department of this University, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In a short time after graduation he was granted license to practice in the courts of West Virginia. In the active practice of his profession, however, he has never engaged, for the reason that at the time of securing his license, he held the position of Clerk of



RICHARD E. FAST.

the Circuit Court, and has remained the incumbent of that office since. Most of this time he has been and still is a Commissioner in Chancery, where he has distinguished himself by the fairness, accuracy and systematic arrangement of his work.

In the fall of 1882 he was made a Deputy in the County Clerk's office, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1885, when he qualified as Clerk of the Circuit Court, to which office he had been elected by several hundred majority at the election held in October preceding. In politics he has taken an active part, being an ardent and aggressive Republican, and has done effective work in several campaigns. As Mayor of Morgantown he lends his aid to the policy which makes the most improvement from a given income. He is a cautious but firm executive officer. His municipal administration has been the cause of much commendation. The town has improved; streets have been graded, sidewalks systematically put down, natural gas for fuel and lights introduced, the water works established.

In December, 1883 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William N. Stewart. In January, 1889, his wife died, leaving one child, Richard Raymond, a little past three years old. He now lives in a neat residence on Willey street, in Morgantown, and is noted for his hospitality to his friends.

GEORGE CROW.

ON their old Homestead farm near Angerona, Jackson county, of this State, one of our oldest and most respected citizens is still living, with the wife of his youth, at the age of 85. We allude to George Crow, whose portrait accompanying this sketch would hardly indicate a man so nearly a centennarian. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1804. His father moved to Monroe county, Ohio, March, 1812, where George grew to manhood, married in 1828 and lived there, with the exception of one year in Illinois, until 1847. During that residence in Ohio, he held several important offices of trust, including Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, and was also engaged in farming and stock dealing.

In March, 1847, he removed to his present farm in Jackson county, Virginia, and continued to deal in stock in connection with his agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1851 he was



HON. GEORGE CROW.

elected to represent Jackson county in the Virginia Legislature of 1852, was re-elected and served two sessions. In that body he was on the committee to examine the First Auditor's office, and on that to investigate the Treasurer's accounts. He also introduced several internal improvement bills, which were subsequently passed and became laws.

When the new State of West Virginia was created, he was elected to again represent Jackson county in the Legislature of 1872-3, in which body he was placed on the Judiciary Committee. It will be remembered that this Legislature, as well as that of the old State in 1852-3, met immediately after the adoption by the people of a new constitution, and, consequently, in each the labors of legislators were greatly increased, in all of which Mr. Crow took a conspicuous part.

George Crow is a strong believer in the fact that Providence rules the affairs of men, and especially believes that *he* has been watched over and cared for by kind Providence all along his nearly century life. He is the father of seven children, all grown, prosperous and honored, and all happily married. He can say, what hardly another as aged a man can relate, there has never been a death in his family. He has not grown old, but age has crept on him, and now, in his decrepitude, with a mind unimpaired, he has sat down in the easy chair he has earned to permit his son George to manage his farm and grazing interests. He is a type of the better men our fathers were.

JOSEPH S. MILLER.

THE selection by President Cleveland in 1885 of the then State Auditor of West Virginia to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the United States, was gratifying to not only the political friends of the appointee, but to every citizen who had any pride in his State or joy in the successful ambition of her prominent men. He had then attained a wide reputation as one of the ablest Auditors ever in charge of State finances, and in his faithful management of the National sources of revenue and collections therefrom he added to his already excellent reputation.

He was born near Barboursville, Cabell county, Virginia, in 1848. His father, William Miller, was a prominent farmer, and



HON. D. M. HARR.

the son spent the hours of early boyhood in ordinary farm work, with an occasional school term in winter. He was educated at Beach Grove Academy, Kentucky; is a lawyer by study and admission to the Bar, but never practiced. At the age of twenty-one he made entry into public life as the elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Cabell county. In 1872 he was elected clerk of the County Court, his term beginning January 1, 1873. In that year and the next he was a member of the town council of Barboursville, the county seat.

He was named by the Democratic party and elected in 1876 to the Auditor's portfolio of the State for four years, from March 4, 1877; and when, in 1880, his term had nearly expired, he was re-nominated, and no one in his party was found to oppose him. He was elected and held office until March 4, 1885, and, without interval of a day, accepted the tendered Commissionership of National Internal Revenue, and located in Washington City for four years. His administration of the responsible trust, almost equal in dignity and patronage to a Cabinet office, was universally acceptable, and upon his retirement by resignation with the advent of the Harrison regime, many were the handsome tributes of confidence bestowed upon him by subordinates, confreres and friends of opposing politics.

He was a prominent candidate for Governor before the nominating State Convention of his party in 1884, but withdrew. He is a man of great popularity in his native State.

DAVID MORGAN HARR.

IN the recent contest before the joint session of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator the few recognized labor members held the balance of power over parties, and their votes gave interest to the occasion. One of these, David M. Harr, was the delegate from Marion, whose face is seen in the accompanying portrait. He was born, December 17, 1856, at Fairmont, Virginia, a farmers boy; attended winter schools until 1867. Afterwards taught school, then became a miner and still follows the occupation. His father, Zimori Harr is a native of Marion county. His grandmother Morgan was a sister of the great Indian fighter. In 1885 he wedded Mary Scott Patton, a descendant of Mary Omen Scott, on her mother's

side. He was nominated to the House of Delegates in 1889 by the Union Labor party, and endorsed by the Democrats, and elected by 124 majority. He is on the committee of Mines and Mining, chairman of Penitentiary and Contingent Expenses, and Grievances.

AARON LYON PURINTON.

RESULTS in life are usually obtained by simple means and the use of ordinary qualities. Every day life, with its cares, duties and necessities, affords ample opportunities for acquiring knowledge and experience of the greatest practical value; and, ordinarily speaking, the road to human welfare is along the common highway of steadfast well-doing. This is unquestionably true, if we confine ourselves to what is generally regarded as "success" in life; but it is not necessarily true if restricted to the theory of morals, the realm of philosophy, or the high plane of general or exalted scholarship. Men may be great philosophers, great thinkers, great scholars, and at the same time be regarded, in a worldly sense, as failures. The world is often wrong in classifying a man as *wise* simply because he may have achieved success, or rather what it calls success. He alone is wise, he alone is great, who is great in wisdom, culture, knowledge, character. Yet withal, we cannot deny the truthfulness of the old Latin proverb which says, "Opportunity has hair in front, behind she is bald; if you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again." The rule is therefore a good one that *he who works most wins most*; and as all know that kites rise against, and not with the wind, hence it cannot be claimed that one can possibly work his passage anywhere in a dead calm. Cervantes well said that "every one is the son of his own work." There can therefore be no denial of the fact that work wins. The subject of this sketch from childhood has been a student. A born teacher, he began in early life to equip himself for that most learned of all the learned professions. At thirty-six, and by no means yet at his best, he is a ripe scholar and a successful educator. He has combined scholarship with success, and West Virginia is therefore justly proud of the record he has made.

Professor A. L. Purinton was born at Smithfield, Pennsylv-

nia, and was brought by his parents to West Virginia, when but five weeks old. He ~~was~~ prepared for college at George's Creek Academy, in his native town, and was subsequently graduated A. B. from the West Virginia University in June, 1875. From 1875 to '77 he taught the Natural Sciences in West Nottingham Academy, one of the oldest and most famous schools in Maryland. From 1877 to '79 he taught the same branches in Marshall College, the West Virginia State Normal School at Huntington. In 1879 he became City Superintendent of Public Schools at Parkersburg, West Virginia, and continued in that position for nine years, making Chemistry and History his special line of study. In 1888, without solicitation upon his part, he was elected Professor of Chemistry in Wake Forest College, North Carolina; and in 1889 he was elected to the chair of Chemistry in the University of Nashville, one of the really high grade colleges of the South. He has charge of the large and excellent laboratory of this University and of the Peabody Normal College, and has classes numbering one hundred and fifty students and upwards.

To consummate skill in imparting instruction, he joins that peculiar deftness of hand in dealing with and making apparatus for experimental work so necessary to the successful chemist. He is noted, in his school work for thoroughness, the power to incite his pupils to active work, inspiring them with his own boundless enthusiasm, and the good moral influence that he always exerts. Gifted with a good memory and a felicity and power of expression peculiar to but few, and possessed of rare tact and good, sound common sense, it is no wonder that one thus equipped should prove other than a successful teacher.

LEMUEL EDWIN DAVIDSON.

LEMUEL E. DAVIDSON was born, October 26, 1822, at Pruntytown, Virginia, upon a farm. Until the age of 18 he attended school about three months, each winter, in the log-cabin school houses of the period, then finished his education by nine months attendance at Rector College. He taught school for two winters and then at the age of 23 worked at the trade of carpenter. Not relishing either pursuit he returned to the farm as his life occupation. In the spring of 1861 he was nominated

as a candidate for the General Assembly, and elected, but declined to sit in the Richmond Convention. By virtue of such election he became a member of the June, Wheeling Convention and assisted in the restoration of government in the Western counties. In 1862 he was a member of the House of Delegates. He was also elected to and served in the first Legislature of the new State. The county of Taylor sent him to the House of Delegates, session of 1879.

ROBERT SKILES GARDNER.

THE necessities of war brought into service some of the best business talent and integrity in the Union. When vast forces were to be moved, or supplied with food or clothed, it required rare ability to accomplish it promptly and with the least friction. To many the face fronting this sketch will be familiar as of the U. S. Quarter-Master's Department. R. S. Gardner was born in Bellfontaine, Ohio, January 18, 1839. His father, Isaac S., was a native of Pendleton county, and his Grandfather, Andrew, of Front Royal, Virginia. His education was in common schools, Geneva Hall and Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He graduated at Cincinnati Law school, April, 1860. June 6, 1861, he joined the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, was promoted to Quarter-Master Sergeant, then Regimental Quarter-Master, then Captain and Assistant Quarter-Master of Volunteers on Pope's staff; Depot Quarter-Master at Clarksburg from January, '63, to February, '64, and at Harper's Ferry from March to November, '64; then Assistant Chief Quarter-Master Depot of West Virginia, with rank of Major, to June, 1865; Depot Quarter-Master at Wheeling to March 12, 1868, when he was mustered out of service. Major Gardner was also in mercantile business at Clarksburg to April, 1879, when he was made Special Agent in the United States Indian Service April 19th, 1879, to June 30, 1880, then Indian Inspector, and served to June 30, 1888, and reappointed Special United States Indian Agent March 16, 1889. He crossed the Continent thirteen times, and inspected and visited every agency of Indians from two to six times. He possesses superior business qualifications, and in all public stations rendered faithful and efficient service.



MAJ. ROBT. S. GARDNER.

JOSEPH COLEMAN ALDERSON.

MAJOR J. C. ALDERSON is one of the finest specimens of physical manhood in West Virginia, or any other State. He is tall, well proportioned, and for one of his large stature, is active and supple. He is a native of Amherst county, Virginia, having first seen the light at Locust Grove, October 19, 1839. At the death of his grandfather, Esquire Joseph Alderson, in 1845, his father, the late Rev. L. A. Alderson, moved into the old stone mansion, now over one hundred years old, at Alderson's Ferry on Greenbrier river, immediately opposite the town of Alderson. Here J. C. Alderson was taught by private instructors until he was seventeen years old. He then attended an Academy in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, and from there he went to Allegheny College at the Blue Sulphur Springs, in the same county, from which institution he graduated in April, 1861. This was a flourishing Baptist educational institution for many years, and was the *alma mater* of a large number of young men, who resided in that section of the State. Its buildings were destroyed by fire during the late civil war, and the school consequently went down. It was situated in a beautiful vale about one hundred yards from the spring, which possesses remarkable medical properties, and was prior to the war a great health resort. The large brick hotel was burned by General Hunter's troops, which, returning from what was termed "Hunter's Lynchburg Raid," and owing to some imperfection in the title to the property, it has never been rebuilt.

One of Major Alderson's College friends and class mates at Allegheny relates a circumstance which took place one day at the college that shows how agile our subject was in early life: A countryman came into the campus where perhaps a hundred students were exercising on the beautiful lawn. He rode a horse seventeen hands high, and desired to sell a two-bushel bag of apples that was upon the tall horse's back. Young Alderson, who was a noted athlete, remarked to the countryman, "Will you give me the bag of apples, if I can jump over your horse's back, without touching the bag of apples or the horse?" Mr. Hayseed dismounted, looked at the tall horse, then at the erect and powerful built young man, and replied, "Yes, you may have the entire two bushels of apples, if you can do that." "Good enough," said Mr. Alderson. So he doffed his coat,

stepped back a few yards, took a vigorous start, and over the horse he leaped with full ten inches between his heels and the horse's back. Mr. Hayseed promptly emptied the apples upon the ground, remarking that "a man who can do that shouldn't pay him a cent for all the apples he can eat for the next six months."

Immediately after leaving college in April, 1861, young Alderson enlisted in the Confederate army (being the third man who volunteered from Greenbrier county), and remained in the service until June 12, 1864, when he was captured by the Federal forces within five miles of his birth place in Amherst county. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and remained in that noted bastille for nine months, before he was exchanged, six months of the time on one-third rations, and under retaliation.

The Major's cavalry company was the escort of honor at the burial of "Stonewall" Jackson. He delivered the first order to the troops on the Confederate side that opened the battle of Gettysburg. He was a participant in upwards of one hundred battles and skirmishes during the war, and had, at different times, over half his company killed in battle. He never had but eight days leave of absence from his command during his four years service, except what a piece of shell gave him at the battle of Hagerstown, July 6, 1863, two days after the great battle of Gettysburg.

When hostilities closed he went West, and in 1865 and 1866 had charge of the Middle Division of the Butterfield Overland Express Company, on the Smoky Hill river in Kansas and Colorado, extending two hundred and fifty miles through the Indian and buffalo country, from Fort Ellsworth in Kansas, to Fort Wallace in Colorado. The hostile Indians broke up the express company by killing their employers, burning their property, and stealing their stock. The Major then went to Atchison, Kansas, in 1867, whither his father had gone some years before, and there engaged in farming for two years, near the suburbs of the city. In 1869 he returned to West Virginia and engaged in the Insurance business. Possessed of great energy he was not long building up a large and profitable business.

For a number of years Major Alderson's has been the leading insurance agency in West Virginia. He handles fire, marine,

life, accident, and steam-boiler insurance. His agency companies are of the highest standing and resources, and controls a number of the most extensive fire risks in the country. In the last year or two he has added real estate to his extensive insurance business. During the past six months he has bought and sold upwards of \$200,000 worth of coal and timber lands along the Norfolk and Western Railroad in the extreme Southern part of the State. He is a man of broad views upon all living questions; is honest, enterprising, liberal, generous. No man of his means is more charitable and kinder to those that need sympathy and assistance.

He married Miss Mary, a daughter of Ex-Gov. Samuel Price, of Virginia.

Major Alderson is a popular man, but he never had much to do with politics. He has been mentioned in connection with many important official positions, but private business is more in accord with his tastes and wishes, and he has accordingly declined everything like political advancement. He was a director of the West Virginia penitentiary during the administration of Governors Matthews and Jackson; and was a West Virginia Commissioner to the Ohio Valley Centennial at Cincinnati in 1888, and at the Centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States, at New York, April 17, 1889.

BENJAMIN HUDSON BUTCHER.

BENJAMIN H. BUTCHER, perhaps the youngest member ever in the Legislature of West Virginia, was born at the old Butcher homestead, on the little Kanawha river in Wood county, Virginia, October 23, 1855. His father, Edwin S. Butcher, has served his county for many continuous years in responsible positions of trust by election and otherwise, was the son of Thomas Butcher, of English ancestry, one of the pioneers of his section.

Benjamin Hudson received the benefit of the common schools in his district, attended the State Normal school at Fairmont, then went to Marietta College, Ohio, and in June, 1877, graduated in law from Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Upon graduation he was admitted to the Bar in that city.



HON. BENJAMIN BUTCHER.

From September, 1877 to May 1880, he practiced law in Wood county, West Virginia. He was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected a member of the House of Delegates in the legislative session of 1878-9. His Republican opponent was ex-Governor William E. Stevenson, over whom he was elected by a fair majority.

In May, 1880, he removed to Colorado, where he still resides, and practices law as partner with Hon. David H. Leonard, and R. Heber Smith—all West Virginians. In his adopted State of Colorado, with rich minerals and grand mountains, he has served as a member of the House of Delegates, as State Senator, and as District Attorney of the Ninth Judicial district.

STARK WILLIAM ARNOLD.

THE above named minister and legislator was born December 20, 1851, in Beverley, Randolph county, Virginia. He entered public service at the age of fourteen as Page in the Interior Department at Washington, D. C., and by successive promotions was finally made Private Secretary under its head, Hon. Columbus Delano. While thus employed he studied law at night school in Columbian College, and graduated in the class of 1872, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began practice in West Virginia in 1873, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Upshur county for four years from 1876, and then declared re-elected. In 1884 he was elected to the State Senate from the Tenth district, serving on various committees. He is author of the West Virginia Election Law as now amended and recorded in the "Revised Code," his amendment being known as the "Sixty-feet Election Provision."

He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and joined the West Virginia Conference in 1887, but took a local relation in order that he might fully qualify himself for his work. He accordingly entered Drew Theological Seminary, where he is now in the senior year. He was a good lawyer and his future as a minister of the work is full of promise.

CHARLES FREDERICK ULRICH.

DR. C. F. ULRICH is a native of Saxony and was born August 28, 1827. He came to Wheeling, Virginia in 1837. He was graduated B. A. from Bethany College, Virginia, in 1846, and four years later received the Master's degree *in cursu*. After graduation he engaged in teaching, and from 1860 to 1864, was Adjunct Professor of Languages in the Kentucky Universities, and in the meantime was a student of medicine; took the degree of M. D. from the University of Louisville in 1864. Immediately after his graduation he entered the United States Army as an Assistant Surgeon, and remained in the service until the close of hostilities. He returned to Louisville and began the practice of his profession, where he remained until 1875, when he removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, and has there conducted a remunerative practice ever since.

Dr. Ulrich is a man of unquestioned scholarship both in and outside his profession. Several valuable articles, in the line of his profession, appear in "Transactions of Medical Society of West Virginia." Notably, "Use of Forceps in Midwifery," in which branch of the profession he has acquired great skill. Also an able article on "Rheumatism—Acute Articular." In his calling he has been energetic and painstaking, and has been rewarded with success.

The Doctor has never aspired to public office. He, however, has served his party (Republican) in a number of responsible positions, viz: Member of Wheeling City Council in 1887 and 1888, from which body he resigned January, 1889; President of City Board of Health; and in 1889 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Wheeling. He was recently appointed Surgeon of the Marine Hospital of Wheeling.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Wheeling and Ohio county, and has filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the same. He is also a member of the Medical Society of West Virginia, in which he served one term as Vice President.

Dr. Ulrich married, in 1856, Miss Ellen Lacy, a daughter of John Lacy, Esq., of Christian county, Kentucky, by whom he had four children—three daughters and one son. One of the daughters is the wife of R. M. Gilliland, a leading business man of Wheeling; the other daughter is unmarried; the son is Su-

**THOMAS F. SNYDER.**

perintendent and General Engineer of the Irrigating Canal and Reservoir Company of Colorado.

The Doctor left Wheeling, June 15 last and made a tour through Germany, Switzerland and Italy. He took sick at Strasburg and had to relinquish further travel, returning home October 24 of same year.

THOMAS F. SNYDER.

THE State is indebted to the indomitable will, perseverance and professional tact of Major Snyder for one of the finest military schools in the State. He traveled throughout Southern West Virginia, and especially the section known as Kanawha Valley, enthusing the people and parents with the necessity of such an institution, and successfully, September 1, 1880, the Kanawha Military Institute opened under favorable auspices, with forty-five cadets enrolled, and began at Charleston what has since been a successful career. Its faculty, from the first, has been composed of Professors drawn from among the finest educators in the country. Being chartered by the State with full University power, the Institute has held itself strictly up to that standard; and, as empowered to grant degrees, will continue to command professional respect. The Institute fits its cadets to take high standing in any first class college, or for practical life at once, having the happy combination of high military and mathematical training, with complete English and classical culture. The literary genius of its cadets is stimulated and developed by a well-governed Society, and expression afforded in its monthly journal, *The Cadet*.

Mr. Snyder was born in Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, July 11, 1854, son of David H. and Mary Catherine (*nee* Fife) Snyder. After private school instruction, Thomas was sent to the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and, being already well advanced, entered the third class, graduating July 4, '74. By the usual selection from his class he was appointed Commandant of Cadets at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, and immediately entered upon duty. After two years he resigned to accept, in 1876, the offer of Commandant and Instructor of Mathematics at Maryland Agricultural College, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He was Professor of Mathematics

and Commandant of Cadets in the University of West Virginia at Morgantown during the scholastic year of 1878-9, and resigned to labor for the creation of the Kanawha Military Institute, which he still so successfully commands.

DAVID HALL SNYDER.

DAVID HALL SNYDER was born in Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, in February, 1825. His parents were Daniel and Rebecca (*nee* Christian) Snyder—he coming from Pennsylvania to settle in Kanawha county at an early day. He was postmaster at Charleston ten or twelve years before the war of '61-5; served in the Confederate Army on the staff of Gen. H. A. Wise, but on account of ill health resigned. He never recovered his health, and died in Charleston, August 19, 1866. He was a leading Odd Fellow in the State, and a man of extreme but unostentatious charity.

Mr. Snyder married, December 23, 1851, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (*nee* Estil) Fife, who came from Augusta county, Virginia, and settled in Kanawha county, where she was born, June 6, 1828. They had two sons—Thomas Fife, born July 11, 1854, and William F., born July 28, 1859. William F. is now a practicing physician at Huttonsville, Randolph county, West Virginia, and Thomas F. is present Commandant of the Kanawha Military Institute at Charleston, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, as a mark of respect to one of the worthiest educational institutions of the State.

SYLVANUS WILSON HALL.

THE records of the highest court of West Virginia, for its first twelve years, bear the above signature as that of Clerk. He proved to be a very genial, efficient and popular officer among judges and attorneys. He was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, in that portion now Marion county, West Virginia, June 21, 1838. He began judicial clerical work May 1, 1860, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Fairmont, and so served until May 1, 1861, when on account of the war agitation nearly all public as well as private business was suspended, or partly disorganized. In December, 1862, under the restored



S. W. HALL,

government of Virginia, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court of Appeals, which held its sessions at Fairmont, and remained such until the formation of the State of West Virginia. He was assistant clerk of the convention which framed the first Constitution, and also served as assistant one session each of the House of Delegates and of the State Senate. Upon the organization of the Supreme Court of Appeals he was made Clerk of that tribunal, and continued in office till August 1874, when he resigned. Was an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1880. He still resides in Fairmont and is in the drug business.

FIELDING H. YOST.

THE subject of this sketch, born August 4th, 1827, in Marion county, Virginia, near the town of Fairview. He was the youngest son of David Yost, whose ancestors came to Monongalia county from the Shenandoah Valley in 1785. Having had good advantages of subscription schools, he attended Rector College, at Pruntytown, in 1846 and 1847; afterward read medicine under his brother, and was the third of his family to adopt that profession. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, with distinction. He was tendered a professorship in a Georgia Medical College, but preferring the general practice at that time, he returned home and continued foremost in liberal and progressive medicine in that section of the State.

He had always taken a prominent part in local public affairs as a gifted speaker and prominent debater. When the war broke out he served a part of 1861 on the side of Virginia's defense as surgeon in Lee's army and in charge of Confederate hospitals at Monterey, Virginia. In 1862 he returned home and resumed his private practice, then more urgent upon him. He located at Morgantown, where his reputation as a surgeon extended over a large territory. His health failing, he returned, in 1867, to his Marion county home, where he could live a more retired life. But his fame followed him, and he was called far and near in consultation.

Associated with his professional career his life was made conspicuous by many acts of kindness and virtues, the upbuilding

of morals and society, and especially extensive work in Sunday Schools, their associations and conventions.

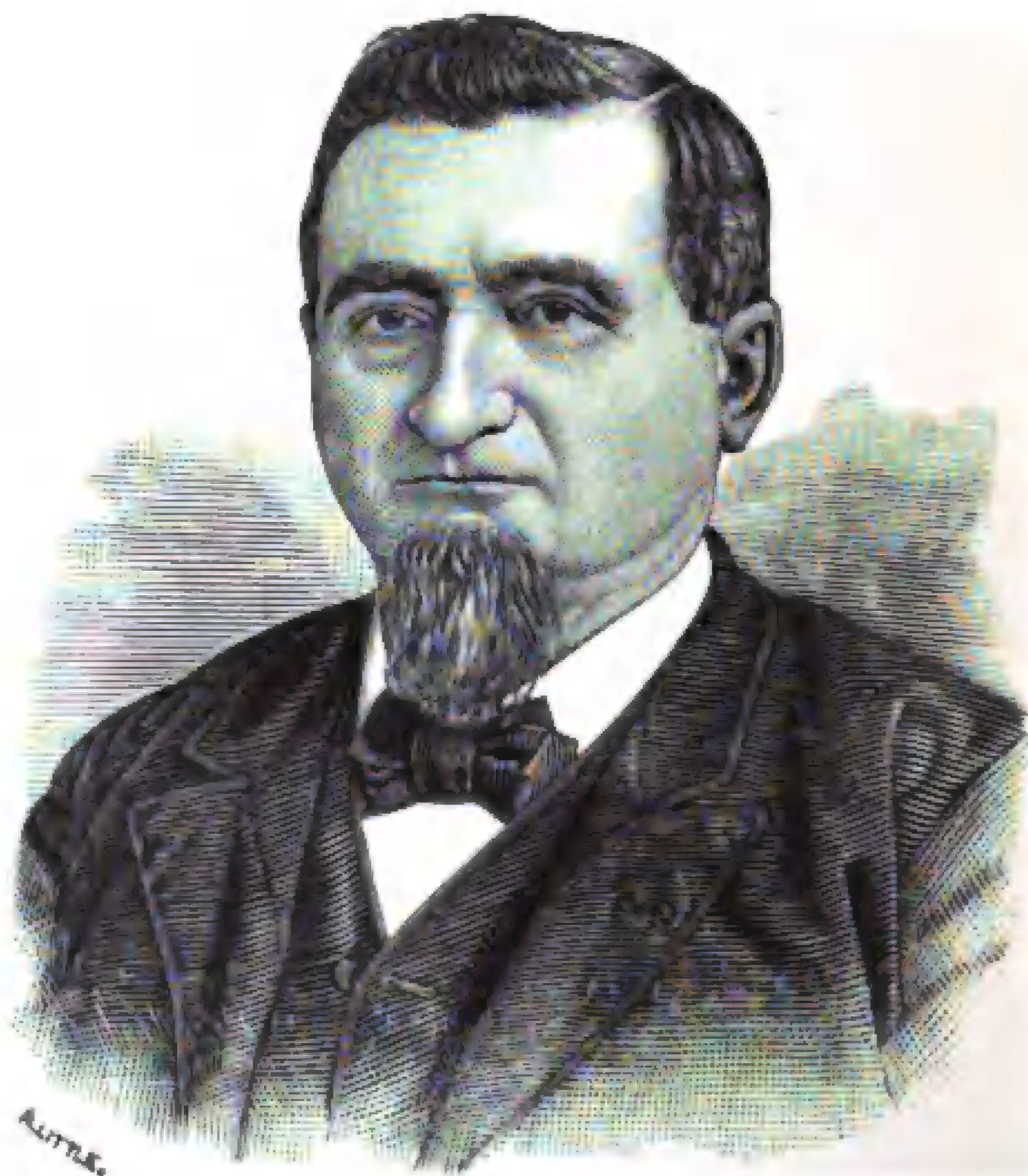
His lamented death occurred in May, 1872, cut down in the prime of life from exposure and overwork in his profession, which resulted in paralysis of the throat and tongue, a characteristic disease of the family.

The interment was attended with rites of Masonry and other fraternities. Hundreds mourned the death of one who was their family physician and friend.

The father's mantle has fallen to the son, DeLaniel L. Yost, who, after graduating in the same school, continues the practice as the ninth physician of the family line, at the old home in Marion county.

CHARLES HILL.

THE Legislature of 1889 contains many youthful looking members. Among them, to the House, came from Fayette county, Charles Hill, who was born at Pond Gap, Kanawha county, Virginia, February 17, 1857. His father was Rev. Lorenzo D. Hill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his mother Mary E. Currence, of Randolph county. Receiving a common school education, at the age of seventeen entered the junior class of Marshall College, Huntington, and graduated therein with the class of 1876, taking the first honor. Next he taught in the public schools of Kanawha Valley from 1876 to 1882, and then entered the service of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Sewell Depot, in which service he still remains. In 1877, while teaching, he studied law under Thomas H. Harvey, now Judge, and was admitted in 1880. In the latter year he married Alice Withrow, of Coalburg. Believes in the principles of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Garfield. Fayette county voters endorsed him by sending him to the pending House, by a plurality of 800. He serves on the Committees of Elections and Privileges, Mines and Mining, Education, Buildings and Library, and of Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.



GUSTAV BROWN.



HON. A. B. PARSONS.

GUSTAV BROWN.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the naturalized Germans who has made an honorable commercial record, as well as in municipal office in the United States. He was born in Biedenkopf, Germany, September 1, 1837, but has lived in Charlestown, Jefferson county, twenty-two years, where he has established one of the largest bakeries and confectionery factories in the State, numbering influential dealers and citizens among his permanent customers from every part of that section. He was a member of the Charlestown City Council six years and also its Mayor. Mr. Brown is quite a prominent Mason, having held high offices in the Grand Lodge—Past Grand High Priest in 1883, Deputy Grand Master in 1888, and Grand Master in 1889. Also Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery. He has filled every office in the subordinate order of Masonry. Such a record not only evidences high esteem for the best qualities of manhood, but entitles the man to a niche in the temple of history of Prominent Men of West Virginia.

ADONIJAH B. PARSONS.

A. B. PARSONS, who appears in this sketch, was born, July 6th, 1845, near St. George, in that part of Randolph county, Virginia, which is now Tucker county, West Virginia. The greater part of his education was received after the age of twenty-one years. In early life he was farmer and school teacher and student. In 1870 he began law reading, and was admitted to the Bar in 1872, at St. George, Tucker county, and there formed a professional partnership with T. A. Bradford, of Belmont. In 1876, as a Democrat, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and served four years. In 1880 he was largely instrumental in abetting the organization of his party in the county, and in 1882 he was elected to the House of Delegates from the district of Randolph and Tucker, session of 1883, by sixty-eight majority, over three independent Democrats and one influential Republican. In that body he was a member of the committees of Judiciary, Railroad and chairman of that upon Claims and Grievances. He has held several minor and local offices, among which are County Surveyor, and Mayor of the town, discharging the duties with fidelity and satisfaction. He

takes great interest in stock raising, fine horses, and agricultural pursuits, generally. As a land and criminal lawyer he is successful before courts and juries, and presents his arguments in the most favorable manner. He is on one side or the other in nearly every case docketed in his own and adjacent counties. In the well known case of the State vs. Heath he was counsel for defendant and gained the suit, which was taken from Tucker to Taylor county; also in the case of the State vs. Flanagan, which went up from the Circuit Court of Randolph to the State Supreme Court.

CHARLES M. SHINN.

ALMOST with the political creation of the State came within its limits for residence the journalist heading this sketch. He was born December 30, 1847, in Marshall county, Kentucky, but was reared and educated to the age of sixteen in the public schools of Southern Illinois. He became connected with the *Fairmont West Virginian*, at the age of twenty, in the first year of its existence. He sold out in 1876, but again became associated in its publication in March, 1884, and has so continued to this hour. His journal is the voice and exponent of Republican principles for its county and section, and is edited and conducted with vim, prudence and ability. He was a candidate at the age of 22, by nomination of his party, for the House of Delegates, but was defeated by only forty-six votes. At the age of twenty-nine he was the candidate upon the State ticket for Auditor in 1876. He served several years at Washington in the Revenue Bureau and then in the Pension Department. During the campaign of 1888, he was the active and able President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and was re-elected to that responsible party position for another term. Under Commissioner of Internal Revenue, John W. Mason, he was appointed by President Harrison and now holds the Chiefship of the Stamp Division in Washington City.

JOHN EVAN PRICE.

JOHN E. PRICE, who is of Welch and German descent, was born, September 24, 1840, on Dunbar creek, Monongalia county, Virginia; was raised on a farm, and is an agriculturist and surveyor by occupation. He was a student at the school of J. R. Moore in Morgantown when the rebellion began, and enlisted as a private soldier in Company A, Third West Virginia Infantry, and served until the war closed. In 1868 he was elected County Surveyor, and served four years. From 1881 to 1888 he was a Deputy Sheriff and rode on the West side of the Monongahela river. He represented Monongalia county in the House of 1885, and served on two very important committees of Judiciary and Military Affairs. The two principal measures of legislation were Prohibition, and Co-Education for the State University. In his advocacy and vote he was in the affirmative upon both bills.

JOHN ALEXANDER EWING.

JOHN A. EWING was born October 11, 1845, in Marshall county, Virginia, and lived on the farm with his parents, William and Martha Ewing. When he was fifteen years old his father died. In 1865 he was clerk for several months in a store, and then attended an academy for three months. In 1866 he removed to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and again entered a store as salesman. In 1868 he returned to Marshall county and began the study of law in Moundsville. He was admitted to the Bar in 1871, and has been engaged in practice in that and adjoining counties ever since. In May, 1876, he was elected to the City Council, and in the fall of that year, on the resignation of Mayor Baker was appointed to the vacancy. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature. Since that time he has been almost constantly connected with the municipal government. In 1887 Governor Wilson appointed him Superintendent of the Penitentiary, to fill a vacancy until the meeting of the Legislature. He was married, May 14, 1872, to Mary V., daughter of William and Ann H. Blake, of Moundsville. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes a leading part in church work. He is a man of sterling integrity, and is a good lawyer.



J. H. BROWNFIELD, M.D.

JAMES H. BROWNFIELD.

ONE of the few men of the old or new Virginia who would never accept political office when importuned, is Dr J. H. Brownfield, having, as he says, always preferred to devote his time and energies to his profession. He did once allow himself to be made Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Marion, but resigned as soon as he defeated the enemy. He was born in Fayette County, Pa., July 5, 1836, was educated at the University in Lewisburg of that state, received his medical training at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He was merchandising from 1856 to '57, but quit it to study medicine, and began practice in 1860, continuing it to the present. He was President of the Fairmont Independent School district, and at one time Mayor of Fairmont, and was also the State Medical Examiner for the Knights of Honor, and U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon. During the late war he was Assistant Surgeon of the 14th regiment West Va. Vols.

Few professional gentlemen are more devoted to their calling, more scrupulous in its exercise, and more properly esteemed therefor than is Dr. Brownfield.

J. PHILLIP CLIFFORD.

J. PHILLIP CLIFFORD was born in Clarksburg, Harrison county, Virginia, December 13, 1857, and has always resided there. He was educated at St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, West Virginia, and at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Maryland. He studied for the legal profession at the University of Virginia, and after rigid examination before the Supreme Court of Appeals of that State, was admitted to practice in 1881. He was at one time a merchant, but abandoned a mercantile for a professional life and has since continued to be an Attorney-at-Law. The people elected him Prosecuting Attorney of Harrison county for four years from January 1st, 1889. Mr. Clifford was married, May 18, 1886, to Miss Calore V. Stout, and their home has been blessed with one child, Lucy Clare. As one of the promising young men of the Harrison Bar, and as an ardent member of the Republican party, there is a bright and useful future before him.

FELIX JOSEPHUS BAXTER.

AMONG the members of the West Virginia Senate in 1877 and '79 was F. J. Baxter who was elected from the Mountain district to serve his constituents, and did so with that energy and intelligence characteristic of our brawny mountain men. He was born in Sutton, West Virginia, August 10, 1830, and has never resided outside the State. The common schools and his own rearing, study and observation fitted him for the varied duties he has since performed with credit to himself. He was salesman in a store about the time he arrived at maturity; but having prepared therefor, he began practicing law in Braxton county, and has since continued it, having been Prosecuting Attorney for that and Nicholas county at different times. He also engaged in farming, and was Surveyor of Braxton county from '55 to '58. He ~~was~~ a soldier in the late war, and also ably represented his district in the State Senate. In 1889 he was United States Fish Commissioner, serving acceptably to the Government and profitably to the people of the State.

GEORGE BOONE MOFFATT.

THIS able physician, George B. Moffatt, was born October 20, 1820, in broad Augusta county, Virginia. His father died when the son was only five years old. At 15, he entered the classical school of Rev. James Morrison, near Brownsburg, Rockbridge county, Virginia, and spent four years therein. Then he entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, but, from ill health, was compelled to return South before the close of the session. In 1841 he began the study of medicine under Dr. L. Waddell, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, and one year thereafter entered the medical department of Pennsylvania University, and graduated therefrom in 1844. He located in Pocahontas county, Virginia, and in 1846 wedded Margaret E., only child of the late Col. Robert H. Beale. When the war began he rendered professional aid to General Lee's soldiers. In 1862 he volunteered into the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Afterwards was transferred as Surgeon to the Forty-ninth Virginia Infantry. After the battle of the Wilderness he was detailed by General Early to take charge of his Division Hospital at Locust Grove. After closing the hospital he rejoined Early's command in the valley, and continued with it till the winter of 1864, when General Gordon took

command and removed his corps to Petersburg, under whose command he remained till the evacuation of Petersburg and surrender at Appomatox. After the war he removed to Parkersburg, where he engaged in his profession. He was appointed by Governor J. B. Jackson, in 1881, as one of the members of the State Board of Health, and at the first meeting of the Board was elected President. He was a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, also of the American Public Health Association and the American Medical Association.

MILTON SUTTON BRYTE.

M S. BRYTE ~~was~~ one of the boy patriots in the late war, having enlisted for the Union in the Third Maryland Infantry at the age of 16, and was commissioned Lieutenant at 17, serving throughout the struggle. After the war he attended George's Creek Academy, Pennsylvania, after which he taught school in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, seven or eight years, in the meantime reading medicine, and then finished the course at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. He was a member of his county Board of Examiners six years; also President of the Board of Education, Delegate, from Preston in the session of 1889, and Commander of Gibson Post, No. 88, G. A. R. After being licensed, he practiced medicine at Bruceton, Preston county, where he still continues an honored member of his profession, a skillful and respected physician.

JOSEPH T. McCOMBS.

IN Ohio county, Virginia, June 4, 1847, was born the above named Presbyterian elder, soldier and legislator. Until fourteen years old he lived on a farm. At that time his father removed the family to Wheeling creek, in Marshall county. He had the benefit of free schools a few years. When only sixteen he enlisted in the Union Army, in Battery D., First Virginia Light Artillery, and served until the war ended, then returned to the farm. He was a member of the House of Delegates, session of 1887, and ~~was~~ re-elected to the pending one of 1889. He is on Committees of Humane Institutions and Buildings, Penitentiary, Immigration and Agriculture, Roads and Internal Navigation. Mr. McCombs is a prosperous merchant at Wolf's Run, Marshall county.

**CHAS. P. DORR.**

CHARLES PHILIP DORR.

THE legislative session of 1889 will ever be memorable for two events around which centered the interests and partiality of members, the divided favoritism of the people, and the anxiety of the principal actors and expectants—the Senatorial struggle, and the count of the Gubernatorial returns. In the former proceedings the exciting and suspensive feature was the opposition in the Democratic party, which held a majority of one in joint session, to the re-election of Senator Kenna, and the uncertainty of the probable vote of the labor-elected members.

The member from Webster county, whose portrait stands opposite this page, for many days in the joint assembly was the observed of all observers. He was born August 12, 1849, in Monroe county, Ohio. He grew up to manhood, the son of a farmer; received an ordinary education; attended high school at Woodsfield; taught common schools awhile; studied law under Amos & Sprigg, and was admitted to the Bar in 1872. He soon after went West, but returned soon after to locate in Fayette county, West Virginia. He again taught school, and practiced till he moved into Webster county, where he now resides, and whence he entered the Legislature, session of 1885, having been elected upon the Democratic ticket. In the House of Delegates of that year he was a member of the Committees of Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, and Mines and Mining, and chairman of that of Military Affairs. In 1887, he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates, and became very popular and well known over the entire State.

To the lower House of 1889 he was elected by a Democratic majority of nearly five hundred votes. He was made a member of the Judiciary and Railroad Committees, and chairman of that upon Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands. Amid all the exciting hours, himself the frequent center of criticism in joint session, he was active upon the floor of his House in duty to his constituents, and needed legislation for the public good. He introduced a bill to repeal the exemption act of 1881, which was not reached upon the calendar. Framed and urged a bill to repeal the act of 1879, regarding sale of land for taxes. This bill was reported favorably but not reached. He also introduced a bill “to secure fuller and better return of property for taxation, and to prevent omission of property from the personal property

book." In this he sought to favor the farmer and land owner, and poorer class, by taxing all personal property. With view to a proper adjustment he offered a resolution to call a constitutional convention.

Delegate Dorr's position in opposing the re-election of the Hon. John E. Kenna to the United States Senate, was, as stated on the floor of the House, that his election was not to the best interest of the Democratic party. Finally, when his further persistence seemed to lead to a failure to elect, or danger of Republican success, he cast the vote which decided who should serve West Virginia in the United States Senate for the six years from March 4, 1889. In explanation thereof, he said: "I have nothing personal against Mr. Kenna, but am his friend. I have heretofore cast my vote against him, because I believed it was for the best interests of the Democracy of the State; and I believed until a day or two ago that he could not be elected. A month ago, in the presence of the Democratic conference, I then and there announced that I would not vote for him; but to-day, Mr. President, a different state of affairs exist; we are surrounded by a peculiar condition of things; we have a prospect of having three Governors and three United States Senators. We are in the midst of a complication of difficulties, and for me to stand here, not only against the members of this body, but against the Democracy of the State, although I think, as I said before, I am right, is hardly fair and just to myself and to them. I have stood here and cast my vote, and I have done it honestly and conscientiously, and yet the blame has been heaped upon me. Now I propose to rest the blame upon somebody else, if necessary; and by so doing show that I am no longer the stumbling block. You have heard that Hon. John E. Kenna was the caucus nominee of the Democratic party, but that was not the case, and the Democratic members of this House must bear me out in this. We have never had a caucus nominee, and now have none. I have voted against him until the present hour, for reasons I have stated, but now I am going to cast my vote for the Hon. John E. Kenna." He so voted, and Mr. Kenna was accordingly elected to succeed himself in the Senate of the United States.

JOHN WHITE MITCHELL.

MAJOR JOHN W. MITCHELL, who for a number of years past has been Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ohio county, was born at Wheeling, Virginia, December 31, 1838. He is a grandson of Alexander Mitchell, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio county, Virginia, in the Indian times. He was employed by the Government as Indian Scout contemporary with the Zanes and McCullochs. His maternal grandfather was John White, who came from Scotland and settled in Wheeling, when the city was a mere village. It is claimed that he erected the first brick house ever built in Wheeling—recently removed by the Steifel Brothers, on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, to give place to a more modern and more sightly edifice. His father was Isaac W. Mitchell, who was several terms Sheriff of Ohio county, and subsequently became a citizen of Missouri, and died at Lexington, some years ago. Major Mitchell was a law student in 1859 and '60; was a Confederate soldier for four years; was Deputy Sheriff of Ohio county from 1876 to 1883, when he was elected to his present position of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ohio county.

GEORGE A. DUNNINGTON.

GEORGE A. DUNNINGTON was born in Fairmont, Virginia, July 17, 1858. His father, R. C. Dunnington, is a prominent business man in that place. George received a fair common school education, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in the office of *The West Virginian*. Later, when the fire of 1876 destroyed the business portion of Fairmont, burning the newspaper offices, he formed a partnership with Clarence L. Smith to continue the *Index* as a business venture. It was raised from the ashes and published during the campaign of 1876, but being a Republican, Mr. Dunnington was dissatisfied with the Democracy of the paper, sold out his interest and went West. After a brief residence in the employ of a grain merchant in Indianapolis, Indiana, he returned to Fairmont, West Virginia, and in partnership with O. S. McKinney, printed the Supreme Court work. Next he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and edited a dramatic and society weekly. Resigning this he accepted a Government position in Washington, and after three years service, returned to his native State,



G. B. GIBBENS.

and edited the *Grafton Sentinel*. While at the National Capital he was the regular correspondent of the *Oil City Derrick*, of Pennsylvania, and his letters were widely copied. For three years he was Secretary of the West Virginia Republican Association of Washington City. In 1880 he wrote and published the *History of Marion County*, a neat octavo volume, which had a large local sale. For the past two years he has been news editor of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*.

GORDON BUTCHER GIBBENS.

GORDON B. GIBBENS, the present Mayor of Parkersburg, was born in that city, February 19, 1842, he received a fair English education in the select schools of the period, and a practical business training in the store of his father, Jefferson Gibbens, who was one of the early Mayors under the charter as a city. During the opening days of the war he was an Independent Scout in front of the Union forces. By trade he is a practical printer and engraver. In newspaper life he was local editor of the *Gazette* in its palmy days, and later of the *Daily Times*. Along with Dr. James G. Blair, as editor, he established and was publisher and co-proprietor for six years of the *Educational Monthly Magazine*, the first periodical of its kind in the State. He has been for one term Grand Dictator of the State of the Knights of Honor, and State Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the United States, for two terms; was Treasurer of the Wood County Building Association, then of its successor, the Mutual, now for the tenth year of the Traders'; was Chief Deputy and Cashier during the administration of Col. George W. Patton, United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia, and held a similar position under his successor, Hon. George W. Atkinson; was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under General I. H. Duval, and in April, 1839, as the Republican nominee, was elected Mayor of Parkersburg, by a majority of 188 votes, carrying every ward in the city, over one of the most popular Democrats. He is one of the Directors of C., P. & N. Railway Company, which proposes a line of road from Parkersburg to the Virginia tide-water.

October 16, 1867, he married Florence N., only daughter of the late Rev. James G. Blair, LL.D.

GEORGE ROBERT TINGLE.

GEORGE R. TINGLE, who from April, 1885, to the incoming of the Harrison Administration of 1889, was United States Agent in charge of the Fur and Seal Fisheries in Behring Sea, Alaska, was born March 6, 1836, in Norwich, Muskingum county, Ohio. He removed to Wheeling, March 1, 1852, and began business life in the wholesale shoe store of Tingle & Marsh. In 1853 he was clerk for Tallant & Delaplain, wholesale dry goods, and became their book-keeper. In 1855 he changed to the grocery house of List & Howell, where he remained until 1858, when he became a member of the firm of Maxwell, Campbell & Tingle, wholesale grocers. He continued therein, building up a good business, until 1866, when Mr. Campbell was elected Sheriff and retired, leaving the firm Maxwell & Tingle. In 1870 Mr. Maxwell retired, and in his place W. R. Isham was substituted, and the business was successfully conducted in the firm name of Tingle & Isham until 1876, when by the death of Sheriff Brown, Mr. Tingle was appointed Sheriff, and in the same year was elected to that office. In 1880 he was a candidate for Congressional nomination against three Colonels, but was defeated in the convention. He has served the people of the locality and State as member of City Council, Board of Supervisors, Sheriff, and as Director and President of the Regency Board of Hospital for the Insane. He was Chairman of the Capital Removal Committee, and was successful in urging the transfer temporarily for ten years from Charleston to Wheeling. In this contest for the interests of his city and county he made for himself a State record. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the present State Fair Association of West Virginia, and placing it on a solid footing. He has always been active in the furtherance of all enterprises for the benefit of Wheeling and the State. In June, 1882, he removed to Montana, and was soon made the Democratic nominee, and in November, 1884, elected a member of the Legislature from Dawson county, and took a prominent part in all important measures considered by the Legislature during the winter of 1885. In 1885 he was, by President Cleveland, sent in the Government service to protect our seal interests in far-off Alaska. Even when a merchant he always took an active part in politics, and was Secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee from

1864 to 1872, and never hesitated when his party called for his services. He is an Episcopalian, and never turned away empty a worthy applicant for charity. He voted against the ordinance of secession, and for the new State of West Virginia.

JOSEPH VANCE BELL.

JOSEPH V. BELL was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, April 10, 1844; educated at a country school; was placed in a drug store in Washington, D. C., in 1861; in 1866 went into the drug business at Piedmont, but sold out in '69 and opened a dry goods store which was burned out in 1870, when he went into the employ of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. In 1867-9 was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue; was also a City Councilman of Piedmont five years and at one time its Mayor, and a member of the County Court in 1876-'80. He represented Mineral county in the West Virginia Legislature in 1878 and 1880. During the extra session of 1881 his wife was taken seriously ill and died shortly after the adjournment of that body. In 1884 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit and County Courts of Mineral county to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of W. T. Head, and at the ensuing election was elected to the same for six years.

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN.

ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN was born at Wheeling, Virginia, January 10, 1834. He began business when a mere lad of sixteen years as a drug clerk; and afterwards, in partnership with his brother Samuel, conducted a large wholesale drug store, giving to it his undivided attention until early in the seventies, when he entered the iron business as President of the Benwood Iron Works. For a time he was also President of the Mingo Iron Works, at Mingo, Ohio. In 1878 he resigned the Presidency of the Benwood company, when the Laughlin Nail Company purchased the old Ohio City Iron and Nail Company's mill, at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, and he became its President, and remained in that capacity until his death, November 5, 1885. Under his management, it was built up, in seven years time, from a small concern to one of the largest nail mills in the world. He was a man of rare business sagacity, and was highly respected in Wheeling business circles.



HON. J. W. MORRISON.

JAMES WESLEY MORRISON.

NO endowment of our Mountain State affords employment to more laborers, or is so inviting to the investment of capital as that of the timber of our rich forests, which grandly grace our pure streams and dots picturesquely our everlasting and mineral supported hills. In this endowment, and its uninterrupted transportation down Elk river to better markets, the State Senator named above takes a pride, and has, from practical knowledge, advocated legislation accordingly.

He was born January 10, 1843, in Flatwoods, Braxton county, Virginia, near that point which in the struggle for State House location was called often the geographical center. His ancestors were originally from Scotland, first settling in Pennsylvania, then moving to the Valley of Virginia. His father located in Braxton, in 1830, and there died at over eighty years of age, November 12, 1886. The son received only a limited education in the ordinary schools of the locality. In 1866 he was deputy, and to 1870 Sheriff of the county, and gave general satisfaction.

He wedded Martha T., daughter of Fielding McClung, of near Summersville, Nicholas county, June 15, 1871. In 1884 he was elected Senator from the counties of Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Webster and Braxton. He was returned by the same constituency to serve from January, 1889, to December 31, 1892. In this hard-contested campaign he won over the Democratic candidate by a flattering majority of 795, running 550 votes ahead of the National Republican ticket. In the session of 1889 he is upon the committees of Privileges and Elections, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Immigration and Agriculture, and chairman of that upon Public Library. His official life has been honest, active, manly, open and commendable. Among the measures advocated by him in the Legislature are: to increase levy for school purposes from ten to twenty cents, laws to encourage the development of our natural resources, to promote the laborer's interests. He is opposed to any responsibility being assumed by West Virginia in the payment of the Virginia debt.

He received the approbation of his entire constituency in his efforts to relieve the lumbermen of his district from the imposition of the Elk River Boom Company, which held the exclusive control of the river, and compelled the lumbermen of the entire stream to float their logs to Charleston to be manufac-

tured. This chartered institution had prevented the development of the Elk Valley region in the way of railroad construction, from the fact that no boom could be erected for the stoppage of logs above Charleston. By his efforts, persistent and well directed, he succeeded in passing a bill through both houses which repealed the Elk River Boom Company's charter, so far as it related to his native county, and thereby secured the building of a boom at the town of Sutton, which was immediately followed by the construction of a railroad from Weston to that point, and eventually to the State capital.

CHARLES HENRY McCLUNG.

CHARLES H. McCLUNG, whose engraving fronts this sketch, is the son of Colonel Allen McClung, and was born in the blue grass county of Greenbrier, Virginia, April 30, 1841. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Remley. He worked on a farm till the age of twenty-one, when he volunteered into the Confederate army; served as private in the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, under Col. William L. Jackson, until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was commissioned as Captain of a company, and afterwards promoted to Adjutant of the regiment; was taken prisoner of war and was in Camp Chase when the conflict closed. Returning across the Ohio, entirely destitute of property, not even possessing a change of clothing, and comparatively uneducated, he took up the battle of self-support. He located in Fayette county, West Virginia, and managed hands upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad during its construction. Then he engaged in merchandizing. In July, 1877, he was appointed Sheriff to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. Miller, Jr. At the next general election he was chosen to the office, and upon settlement with the county, at the expiration of his term, paid over the next day all indebtedness. Served also as deputy under Wm. H. Tyree. He was nominated upon the Democratic ticket in 1884 for House of Delegates, but the county being Republican he was defeated. In January, 1888, he married Mrs. Rebecca Vaughan, of Washington county, Virginia, formerly Miss Farnster, of Greenbrier county, an accomplished and beautiful lady, descended from one of the best families of the State. He is engaged in mercantile life at Meadow View, Washington county, Virginia.



CHARLES H. M'CLUNG.

PROMINENT MEN OF

tured. This chartered institution had prevented the development of the Elk Valley region in the way of railroad construction, from the fact that no boom could be erected for the stoppage of logs above Charleston. By his efforts, persistent and well directed, he succeeded in passing a bill through both houses which repealed the Elk River Boom Company's charter, so far as it related to his native county, and thereby secured the building of a boom at the town of Sutton, which was immediately followed by the construction of a railroad from Weston to that point, and eventually to the State capital.

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1881, he wedded
children.

and Army of the
at Charleston,
Commander, John
nt Commander of

He is an able ad-
attorney. For many
M. E. Church, and
and Sunday School
mile west of the city



FREY RAWLING.

born at Washington, D. C.,
his parents moved to Orange
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1834,
1835, where he has ever since re-
ceived at Linsly Insti-
business experience was as a clerk for
large glass and queensware importing
venture was as a clerk in a drug store,
druggist. In the fall of 1861 he en-
First Virginia Infantry, and on account of
1862, was discharged from the regiment in
attached to the Quartermaster Department
service he remained until the close of
the fall of 1865, with Dr. T. H. Logan as a
a drug store on Twelfth street in Wheeling.
bought his partner's interest in their store, and
on the corner of Market and Sixteenth streets.
year appointed postmaster of Wheeling, and re-
responsible position, rendering faithful service,
consecutive years. At present Captain Rawling is
of the Wheeling Hinge Company, also of the Fire
Insurance Company, and is a member of the First
the City Council.

LEWIS ALEXANDER MARTIN.

LEWIS A. MARTIN was born in the county of Kanawha, at Malden, Virginia, December 29, 1838. His father, Tipton, was born in 1809 and died in 1861, and was the son of Joseph Martin, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a native of Nelson county, Virginia. His mother, who still lives, was born in 1812, in Albermarle county, Virginia, a daughter of Richmond Walton, and after their marriage lived in Staunton.

Lewis was educated in the subscription school of George Taylor, and pursued law studies at home as opportunity offered, till the war. In 1861 he was a member of the Home Guards organized by Gen. Lewis Ruffner, and also assisted in recruiting the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry, and was with them in the winter of 1861-2, at Buffalo, Putnam county. Then he was senior Major of the 153d Virginia militia, which was called into active service in the Kanawha Valley. He was on the Lightburn retreat in 1862, then the militia disbanded, and he enlisted in the Seventh West Virginia Cavalry and served therein till mustered out August 1, 1865.

He pursued his law studies after the war, and in 1868 was admitted to the Bar of Lincoln county, and was appointed by the court, at the opening of its first session in the new county just created, Prosecuting Attorney, which office he filled one year, until the next general election.

In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the Legislature from the county of Kanawha. He was on several important committees, among them that of Privileges and Elections, which had complicated and perplexing cases to determine. In that session the bill was passed locating the capital the first time at Charleston, and in its passage he used all his tact and talent. In the year 1870 he was re-elected to the session of 1871. Judge C. W. Smith was the Republican nominee; but before the election he resigned, to accept the Judgeship of the Cabell district, and Mr. Martin was substituted on the ticket. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, he regained the county to his party, which the year before had been carried by the opposition. In that session of the Legislature he opposed ardently the passage of the bill for a constitutional convention.

He has been twice married. First, to Anna B. Ferguson, daughter of Hon. James H. Ferguson, by whom there were two

daughters and a son; second, in the spring of 1881, he wedded Ida M. Spurr, by which union there are two children.

He has held important positions in the Grand Army of the Republic, having been Commander of the Post at Charleston, and late Aid-de-camp on the staff of National Commander, John P. Rea, and is now Junior Vice Department Commander of the Department of West Virginia.

Major Martin is a man of tact and talent. He is an able advocate and has a paying practice as an attorney. For many years he has been a devoted member of the M. E. Church, and has taken a leading part in Temperance and Sunday School work. His residence stands about a half mile west of the city of Charleston.

CHARLES JAMES GODFREY RAWLING.

CAPT. C. J. G. RAWLING was born at Washington, D. C., November 26, 1830. In 1833 his parents moved to Orange county, Virginia; thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1835, where he has ever since resided. His education was principally received at Linsly Institute, Wheeling. His first business experience was as a clerk for Sweeney & Bell, in their large glass and queensware importing establishment. His next venture was as a clerk in a drug store, and he became a proficient druggist. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in company I, First Virginia Infantry, and on account of a wound received in 1862, was discharged from the regiment in 1863. He was then attached to the Quartermaster Department of the army, in which service he remained until the close of hostilities. In the fall of 1865, with Dr. T. H. Logan as a partner, he opened a drug store on Twelfth street in Wheeling. In 1867 he purchased his partner's interest in their store, and opened a store on the corner of Market and Sixteenth streets. He was that year appointed postmaster of Wheeling, and remained in that responsible position, rendering faithful service, for twelve consecutive years. At present Captain Rawling is President of the Wheeling Hinge Company, also of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is a member of the First Branch of the City Council.

CLARENCE HOWARD HAVERMALE.

ONE of the prominent members of the West Virginia Press Association, and a West Virginia editor from boyhood, is Mr. C. H. Havermale, the subject of this sketch, of whom



we give the accompanying engraving. He was an infant in this State, when the State itself was in its infancy. He was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, July 3, 1867, and has always remained in it. At the age of eighteen he began newspaper work as editor and proprietor, and has continued in the profession. He has been prominently connected with the politics of his county and State throughout his career, in the Democratic ranks. His newspaper, the *News*, at

Berkeley Springs, is recognized as a potent factor in his party work: but, better still, is accepted as an enterprising advocate for the general interests of his county and section.

HIRAM LEWIS.

WHEN secession strove to tear Virginia from the Union and attach it to the confederacy, Hiram Lewis left his farm and joined the Federal army, November 5, 1862, in Company K, Eighth W. Va. Infantry, under Capt. Elias Powell. He was made Sergeant the following winter and Quartermaster Sergeant soon after; Second Lieutenant in Company L, same regiment, February 5, 1865, and was honorably discharged at Charleston, West Virginia, August 1, 1865. He was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Gen. I. H. Duval, 1879 to 1885. Since the war his principal occupation has been farming and milling in Clay county, W. Va. In 1875 Mr. Lewis was Land Assessor for Clay county, this State, and was Deputy Marshal for Clay county. He took the census of 1870 of Clay county. Lieutenant Lewis is the son of Charles and Edith Lewis, who emigrated to Kanawha county in 1853. He was born in Monroe county, Virginia, September 24, 1836, and was the Republican candidate for State Treasurer in 1888. He is a man of unblemished character, and is perhaps the most prominent man in the county in which he resides.



HIRAM LEWIS.

ROBERT C. McCLAUGHERTY.

ROBERT C. McCLAUGHERTY, who was elected by a plurality of 2,731 votes over John A. Douglass, to preside over the Court in the Ninth Circuit for the term of eight years from the 1st of January, 1889, was born in Mercer county, Virginia, April 7, 1850. The struggle of early and even later years were many and such as are incident to the life of a poor boy. Without money or influential friends, with but few educational advantages, but a sincere desire and determination to succeed, if honest persistence could bring success, he began self-support and mental culture. He taught school when quite young, began law studies at the age of twenty, and was admitted to the Bar June 19, 1871. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Mercer county for four years from January 1, 1877, having been elected without opposition. He continued to practice law successfully until his promotion from Bar to Bench. His circuit embraces the counties of McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming, and Boone. He wears the judicial ermine with becoming dignity, and is discharging the duties of his high office in a satisfactory manner.

JACOB EDGAR BOYER.

JEDGAR BOYER was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, February 9, 1832, reared on the farm, brought with his father's family to Tyler county in 1836, went to the common schools of the day, afterwards three years at Northwestern Academy, Clarksburg; two years at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania; then studied law and was admitted to practice in 1855. He had always supported the Democratic ticket, his last vote therein being for Douglas in 1860. But foreseeing the inevitable consequences of rebellion, he voted for Lincoln in 1864, having espoused fervently the Union cause, and favored the erection of the new State of West Virginia. From 1860 to 1863 he published the *Virginia Plaindealer*, a journal devoted to those issues. In 1863 he was elected the first Secretary of State, and after serving his term was President of the Board of Supervisors two terms, and then Free School Superintendent for Tyler county six years. In 1861 he married Miss Landora Fitz-Allen Swann, who died in 1876. He is now practicing law in Campbell county, Kentucky.

SAMUEL HUNTER AUSTIN.

DR. S. H. AUSTIN was born March 18, 1840, in Augusta county, Virginia, and is the son of Dr. A. M. Austin. His mother was Mary L., daughter of Samuel Hunter. In 1843 they moved to West Milford, Harrison county. Samuel had the advantages of the old Virginia system of schools; entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in 1856 for two years, then studied medicine under his father at the Winchester Medical College. During the first two years of the war he was First Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Virginia Infantry, then till the war closed was Acting Assistant Surgeon in the Twentieth Virginia Cavalry under Wm. L. Jackson. He attended medical lectures in the College of Virginia at Richmond, and graduated therefrom in March, 1866, and returned to Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, where he still practices medicine. He has served as President of the Board of Education for the school district, and for four years as Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee. He wedded Mary C., daughter of Col. Joel McPherson, of Greenbrier county, by whom he has had seven children.

WILLIAM C. McCONAUGHEY.

THE above-named graduate of Washington-Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1883, was born in Cameron, Marshall county, February 14, 1861. He entered this oldest institution of learning west of the Allegheny mountains in September, 1879. After graduation he located in Wirt county, West Virginia, at Burning Springs, and engaged in merchandising and timber dealing. In 1884 he was elected, upon the Democratic ticket, as a member of the House of Delegates for the session of 1885, serving upon the Committees of Taxation and Finance, Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Printing, Arts and General Improvements, Mines and Mining, and the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. By his party he was made Chairman of the County Executive Committee of Wirt in the campaign of 1888. Still within the years of one generation, he has the promise and hope of a useful future career.



ADAM E. AULTZ, M. D.

ADAM EZRA AULTZ.

TO the ever memorable session of the Legislature of 1889 came a number of members, young in years, but with vigorous intellect and promising in their future. Among these, and with no superior in energy or prospective usefulness, is the delegate from Kanawha whose portrait fronts opposite. He was born March 23, 1861 at Pocataligo, in Union district. His father, Henry Fry Aultz, was one of the best-known and most highly esteemed citizens native to the county. He was Deputy Sheriff under several administrations of the office, and Deputy United States Marshal under several very efficient Chiefs. In all of these official positions, which connect so closely with the people and the execution of the laws, he was faithful without endangering popularity, and generous as well as just in the path of rectitude and duty. At the outbreak of the war he adhered to the Union, and was made Lieutenant Colonel of Militia by the Governor of the restored government of Virginia, in which position he rendered efficient service in organizing a force for the protection of the Valley. At the time of his death, August 16, 1884, he was a prominent candidate for the Sheriffalty itself. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his home a welcome resort for ministers of the Gospel. With this example of true manhood before him, though with no surplus of fortune's favors, the subject of this sketch, the oldest son, took up the responsibilities of the care of others, his mother, brother and sisters, and began carving out his own destiny. With a fair common school education, he entered Marshall College at Huntington, where he graduated June 4, 1880. Next he taught school, and in leisure hours studied medicine. March 4, 1883, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md. For five years he successfully practiced medicine among the people of his locality, then took a course of lectures in Bellevue Hospital, Medical College of New York, and graduated therein March 14, 1888. In 1887 was President of the Board of Education of Union district. Has been Director or Trustee of Schools for years, always active for every measure which seemed to promote education. He is a Republican, in favor of Progress and Protection, and during the campaign of 1888 he was a member of the County Executive Committee, and President of the Republican Club of his locality. To the ex-

isting Legislature he was elected upon a ticket which in its average majority astonished the Democratic managers beyond all measure. He is upon the Committees of Military Affairs, Roads and Internal Navigation, and Claims and Grievances.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature he took a thorough course of study in medicine at the Polytechnic Institute of New York, and recently located at Richmond, Kentucky, for the practice of his profession.

FRANKLIN BURT.

CAPT. FRANK BURT was born in New Boston, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was educated in Southern New York, at the Susquehanna Seminary and Windsor Academy. In 1861 he was engaged with his father in the general merchandise and tanning business. Living in a "Copperhead" district, in the face of great opposition, he recruited a company for the war, of which he was elected Captain, and at a public meeting his friends presented him with the necessary officer's accoutrements. This company belonged to the Eighty-ninth New York regiment, and throughout the war was in active service.

At the battle of Fredericksburg he led a "forlorn hope" across the Rappahannock, in small boats, in the face of the enemy's fire, capturing one hundred and thirty-seven men with a force of less than one hundred for which gallantry he has a personal letter from Gen. Burnside, signifying his intention to petition Congress for a gold medal for Capt. Burt and his men. Lieut. A. C. Burt, his brother, was killed before Richmond in 1864, while charging a line of earthworks.

Captain Burt became a citizen of West Virginia in 1866, and established the firm of F. H. Burt & Son, in Mannington, one of the largest tanning, farming and merchandising firms in the State. By their success they have built up around them a small town. He never was a candidate for political office, and never engaged actively in politics until he became identified with the Prohibition party in 1884, in which he is a leading, active organizer and worker. He was a St. John's Elector in 1884. He is now a member of the National and State Committee of that party. He was chairman of the first Prohibition State Convention ever held in West Virginia, and was also the Congressional



FRANK BURT.

nominee from the Second district on the same ticket. He has held several positions of honor and trust in local affairs; is Grand Master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. Masons of West Virginia; is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a lifelong Sunday School worker, having been Superintendent of the Presbyterian school at Mannington during the past fifteen years.

By nature he is progressive and earnestly interested in whatever tends to the mental and moral improvement of the people.

He married Miss May Merchant, of Southern New York, a lady of rare culture and refinement. They have a pleasant home and an interesting family.

C. T. BUTLER.

THE lecturer of the West Virginia State Grange for eight years bore the above name. He was also prominent in the Temperance movement, as public speaker, and a member and officer of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and similar reform organizations. He was born October 7, 1826, on a farm near Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, where the water is pure and the air health-inspiring. He was educated in common schools, at Rockville Academy, Montgomery county, and from the University of Virginia. He was a State Senator from November 1, 1876, to November 1, 1880. The law to establish an Agricultural College in Jefferson county was enacted by his special efforts and influence, but proved ineffectual for want of National aid invoked and relied upon.

C. H. CANDY.

C. H. CANDY was born February 19, 1848, near Capon Bridge, Hampshire county, Virginia. As Sheriff of Mineral county he was popular, accommodating, and faithful to the interests of the people. He never aspired to elective office outside of the county. He is known by the traveling public best as Railroad and Express Agent for stations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Cumberland, Maryland and Keyser, West Virginia.

WILLIAM S. DUNBAR.

CAPTAIN W. S. DUNBAR was born November 18, 1823, in Fincastle, Botetourt county, Virginia. His father, William Dunbar, was a carpenter, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. When William S. was ten or twelve years old the father moved to Giles county, and some two years later they settled in Monroe county, where they remained thirty-one years.

Captain Dunbar married in 1844, and in 1860 he located permanently in Raleigh county, where he has since continued to reside, with the exception of the war period, from 1861 to 1865. In August, 1861, he recruited a company of volunteers, and went with them to Charleston, Kanawha county, where they were mustered into the United States Army. He was unanimously elected Captain of the company (Company "H," Eighth West Virginia Infantry). His company was regularly mustered into the regiment, November 20, 1861, and he remained with it until the 23d of the following June, when, on account of ill health he was compelled to quit the service. He then located at Brownstown, Kanawha county, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until after the close of hostilities, when he returned, March 7, 1865, to his farm on Coal river, in Raleigh county.

While in the army Captain Dunbar participated in the battle of Strasburg, June 1, 1862; Harrisonburg, June 6, and Cross Keys, June 8. He was also in several other less important engagements. In October, November and December, 1861, he was a regularly detailed commander of a company of scouts sent out through the enemy's country, sometimes as far as a hundred miles, to gather information of the whereabouts and condition of the Confederate forces.

In 1863 Captain Dunbar was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, which met June 23, 1863, in the city of Wheeling. This was the first Legislature of the New State. October 22d of the same year he was elected a State Senator from the Ninth district, composed of the counties of Raleigh, Fayette, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas and Webster, and served two years. He was appointed by Governor Boreman as State Agent, with means at his command and with power to act, to relieve the wants of the families of the Union soldiers of West Virginia. He was also appointed by the Governor, Paymaster of State Troops, and continued in that position two years.



HON. CHARLES H. KNOTT.

Captain Dunbar took an active part in opposition to the rebellion. He was outspoken for the Union and the Stars and Stripes, and was, in consequence of such course, twice arrested by local authorities and imprisoned. This caused him to enter the volunteer service of the army. He connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church when he was fourteen years old, and is still a member of that organization. He was arrested in 1861 because he was a class leader and an exhorter in that church of well-known abolition tendencies.

The Captain is now well up in years, but maintains the energy and earnestness of purpose peculiar to his early life.

CHARLES HENRY KNOTT.

MUCH of what now constitutes West Virginia was in the early days deplorably poor in school facilities, and the people poorer in purse, so that their sons and daughters had little opportunity to secure the education which more advanced sections could bestow upon their youth. Yet it is a fact that the most of her ablest lawmakers, sprang from those unfavored native families, and have attained honorable distinction. Among these is the member from the Thirteenth district in the Senate of 1889. He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, May 1, 1841, and received the sparse education afforded by the winter schools of that day, after which he followed boating and farming, and is still so engaged. He was a Confederate soldier from 1861 to 1865, eight months of that time in prison and on parol. He has been a Notary Public since 1876. He was elected to the State Senate, receiving five hundred and forty-three majority, and serves on the Committees of Finance, Education, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, and Claims and Grievances. He introduced the bill "To accept the Federal Appropriation for Establishing Agricultural Experiment Stations in West Virginia."

Senator Knott is Master of the West Virginia State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, having been elected in December, 1888, for the term of two years.

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS KEPNER.

S A. KEPNER was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1843; was graduated from West Branch High School of Jersey Shore in 1859; learned the printer's trade in early life; went to Alabama in 1866, and remained one year; then came to Wheeling, West Virginia; worked in both *Register* and *Intelligencer* offices, and in May, 1873, became foreman of the former, and is still in that position. He was a soldier in Company "G," Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment during the late war, and was discharged from the service in June, 1864. He was elected by the Democrats and Greenbackers to the Legislature of West Virginia in 1880, and labored earnestly therein for the advancement of the cause of labor. He married Oella Porter, daughter of W. S. Buchanan, of Wheeling, by whom he has three children, a son and two daughters. In 1885 he was appointed a Regent of the State Normal Schools, but declined to accept the position.

JOHN O. PENDLETON.

HON. JOHN O. PENDLETON, son of the late Hon. Joseph H. Pendleton, in his day a most distinguished attorney of the Pan Handle section, was born at Wellsburg, Brooke county, Virginia, July 4, 1851. When but one month old his parents moved with him to Wheeling, where he has ever since resided. His education was principally obtained at Aspen Hill Academy, Louisa county, where he attended from October, 1865, to October, 1869, and at Bethany College, where he was a student during the sessions of 1869 and 1870. He, however, has always been a student, and has devoted much time to reading and study.

Mr. Pendleton studied law in the office of his father in Wheeling, and was admitted to practice in the courts of West Virginia in April, 1874, and has maintained an uninterrupted practice ever since. For a number of years he has taken an active part in politics as a Democratic worker and organizer, and is held in high esteem by his party friends and supporters. The first position of prominence to which he was nominated was that of a Senatorial candidate from the First district to the Legislature of West Virginia, in 1886. In this contest he was defeated by the Hon. N. B. Scott, Republican. His next race before the

people was as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the First West Virginia district in the campaign of 1888. He made an energetic and able canvass, and although the vote was very close, he was awarded the certificate of election by Governor E. W. Wilson, and accordingly held the position as such Representative until February, 1890, when Congress upon contest, awarded the seat to his Republican competitor.

He is of medium stature, is closely shaven, and is quite young in appearance. He has never married.

SAMUEL ROMULUS DAWSON.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN appointed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second West Virginia District, in November, 1864, the above named gentleman. He was born June 29, 1824, near Cumberland, Maryland. He left home at sixteen, and entered a dry goods store in Romney, Virginia. After a few years he located in Fairmont, remaining in business there till 1847, when he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh Conference. He was pastor of Fourth Street and Chapline Street M. E. Churches of Wheeling and also stationed at Clarksburg, Weston and Parkersburg. He is at present on the non-effective list in the West Virginia Conference. Resided in Ritchie county, at Pennsboro, since 1860. Represented that county in the first and second sessions of the Legislature, serving on the Committee on Education in both, and took a leading part in the establishment of the public school system of West Virginia.

He was Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue until President Johnson's circular was issued. From 1868 to 1875 he was a committee clerk in the U. S. Senate; from 1876 to 1880 President of the Ritchie County Court. Under Governor A. I. Boreman he was Private Secretary. In his military record he was commissioned Captain of Militia in 1846 by Governor Wm. Smith of Virginia; member of the famous Legislative Rifle Company under LeRoy Kramer, who went into the Northern Pan-Handle after Morgan's forces; and appointed by Judge Jackson as Commissioner to settle claims of those who suffered by the war of rebellion. Mr. Dawson is at present a real estate dealer and stock raiser.



M. A. MANNING.

MATTHEW ANDREA MANNING.

IN the county of Roscommon, Ireland, was born, May 4th, 1847, the subject of this sketch, now a citizen of Talcott, West Virginia. From the Emerald Isle, in 1852, when but five years old, he came over the deep blue ocean, with his mother, to the shores of America, and settled at Nicholas C. H., Virginia.

He received a common school education, and, with true maternal wit in after years made the most of his opportunities. In 1862, at the age of fourteen, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, Twenty-fifth regiment, army of Northern Virginia. At the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864, he was captured and confined in the Federal prisons of Point Lookout, Maryland, and Elmira, New York, until the close of the conflict. For the next four years after release he was clerk in the store of Robert Scott, at Birch river, Nicholas county, West Virginia. In 1870 he moved to Monroe, now Summers county, and became partner with the late T. F. Parke in mercantile business. Subsequently he purchased the interest of his partner, and continued business in his own name.

August 3d, 1876, he married the daughter of the late C. I. Campbell, of Monroe county.

In 1878 he was appointed Index clerk in the Secretary's office of the United States Senate, that body then being in the control of the Democratic party. In this capacity he served two years. He was then chosen a member of the County Court of Summers, serving six years. He has been Justice of the Peace and Postmaster of Talcott. Governor Wilson, in 1886 appointed him Fish Commissioner for the Third Congressional district, which duty he resigned March 8, 1887, to receive from President Cleveland, the appointment of Chief of the Mail Division in the Bureau of Pensions at Washington. This responsible position he efficiently and popularly filled till the 10th of March, 1889, when he resigned, returned to his adopted State and opened out a real estate office, while engaged in a supervising way in his favorite pursuit of farming.

He has always taken an active part in politics, is Chairman of the Senatorial Executive Committee for the Eighth district and a member of the State Executive Committee of his party; is affable, warm-hearted, energetic, and one of the most prominent public men of his section.

WILLIAM MYLES.

THE strength and security of this Republic is undoubtedly in the hands of those who labor, and so undoubtedly the wage-worker makes the most trusted official and safest legislator. The law is for the masses, and men from the ranks of the masses should make the law. The difficulty too generally is, that few men are found in that class who will, or can fit themselves for such duties. But there are exceptions—men who utilize their time, and in those hours commonly called “leisure hours” are preparing themselves for honorable useful positions.

William Myles has proven himself one of these determined men of sterling worth, of native talent, selected by his appreciative fellow citizens from among the laboring masses for honorable trusts, and his public record proves they were not deceived. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 10, 1835, and at the age of fifteen, in 1850, came to America. He was no exception to the meagre advantages of many poor Irish boys, but he made good use of what advantages he had. Landing at New Orleans in November of that year, he went direct to Wheeling and secured work on the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, then being built; after its completion, in 1852, he went to work on the Central Ohio railroad, and at the age of eighteen was employed in a quarry; and when that work was completed he went to work in the rolling mills of Wheeling—in all but one of which he has been a laborer, either as a puddler or in some other capacity.

His evenings and nights were spent in improving his mind and in learning the Daguerrean business, and later the Art of Photography, having made Chemistry as far as it pertained to that business a specialty, and in which he became decidedly proficient. In August, 1889, he closed his photographic department, and was succeeded by his son, John W., a pupil of the celebrated Artist, Fillipo Castaggine, now of Washington, D. C.

In the midst of his busy life Mr. Myles has found time to serve his people as a member of the City Council of Wheeling, in one or the other branch, fourteen years; on the Board of Commissioners for three years, the last year as President; as Assessor from 1879 to 1881; as a member of the West Virginia Legislature in the session of 1885, and now since February, 1889, as City Collector. In all these positions he has proved himself an efficient and valuable public servant.

Mr. Myles married in 1854, a Miss Daly, a native also of Ireland, and to them were born three children, all of whom died except the artist son, John W., who is occupying the old gallery as his studio, devoting his whole time and attention to his favorite employment—portrait painting—and he is rated as a first class artist, his productions being commended by the most critical judges and connoisseurs of the country.

EDWARD ROBERTSON.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, a twin brother of Richard Robertson, was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, November 7, 1845. He was educated in the public schools of Wheeling, Virginia—having moved to that city with his father's family in 1849. He learned the printing business in the office of the *Wheeling Daily Intelligencer*. Before his apprenticeship was completed he enlisted in Company "G," Fifth Illinois Cavalry, but had served as orderly for Captain Harrison, of Iowa, Superintendent of Corrals, at Johnsonville, Tennessee, for one year before his enlistment. He was on duty with General Custer's command along the Mexican border after the close of the war. He then returned to Wheeling and completed his trade as a printer in the *Intelligencer* office. For several years he worked as a typographer, and in 1881 opened a job printing office on his own account in the city of Wheeling, which business he continued successfully until he was made Superintendent of the West Virginia Penitentiary in 1887.

Mr. Robertson's first political office was a member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, to which position he was elected by a combination of Democratic and Labor tickets in Ohio county in the campaign of 1882. In 1885 he was re-elected to the same position as a Democrat. In January, 1887, he was elected a member of the Council of Wheeling; and in April of that year he was appointed Superintendent of the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville. He resigned, after two years service, to accept the position of State Commissioner of Labor, which office he is now filling satisfactorily and successfully.

He has for years taken a leading and enthusiastic part in labor movements; is a member of the Knights of Labor, and represented the General Assembly at Indianapolis in 1888. His brother Richard, almost identically like him in appearance, is also a printer and publisher, and a leader in labor circles.

MARION GWINN.

HON. MARION GWINN was born, November 5, 1834, on a farm near Green Sulphur Springs, Virginia. His education was received in the common schools. He began mercantile life in 1858, and has made that and farming his main employment since. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army and served as a non-commissioned officer to the close of the war. He was clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Summers county for two years, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, for eighteen years, from 1870 to 1889. In the legislative session of 1872-3 he was a member of the House of Delegates. From the Eighth district, composed of the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers and Fayette, he served as State Senator in the sessions of 1885-7, and was upon the Committees of Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary, Mines and Mining, Education, Roads and Navigation, and Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.

JOHN ARMSTEAD ROBINSON.

THE special Agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Patterson's Creek, Mineral county, West Virginia, bears the name above. He was born near Pruntytown, Virginia, then Harrison, now Taylor county, November 18, 1830. His parents were natives of America but of English ancestry. He was educated, after receiving the benefit of common schools, at Rector College, under the principalship of Rev. Dr. Wheeler. His inclination and adaptiveness seemed ever to point into business channels, and yet he has been thrust by elections into public life. From 1852 to 1861 he was engaged in merchandizing at Fetterman, and was postmaster the last five years of this period. The excitement and paralytic hand of civil war disturbed his mercantile life, and in May he entered the army of the Confederacy, and served therein till the surrender ended the conflict. During his military career he was made Captain of Company A, Twenty-fifth regiment of Virginia Infantry, and afterwards, for meritorious services, promoted to the Colonelcy of the Regiment. While attached to the military service he also acted in the Legislative department of his State, and was a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, during the

sessions of 1863-'4 and '5. The war ended, military and legislative duties both ceased, and he located at Patterson's Creek then in Hampshire county, and renewed the vocation of depot agent, farming and merchant. In 1872, the people of Mineral wanted a representative in the Constitutional Convention and he was selected for his integrity, general experience and practical competency to discharge the duties. In that working assembly which met in the old M. E. Church building in Charleston, he served as member of the Committee on Executive Officers, to shape and recommend the sections pertaining to this branch of State Government. That year he was appointed a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and their President, and since June, 1886, Chairman of the Executive Committee. In these years he has served the cause of education well, evidenced by his retention in executive position. In 1877 he was a member of the House of Delegates, and Chairman of the Committees of Privileges and Elections, and member of that of Military Affairs, and of the Joint Committee to Investigate Charges Against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for tariff discrimination.

WINDFIELD SCOTT MEREDITH.

W[®] S. MEREDITH was born in the county where his life has been spent, August 13, 1855, and lived on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. After acquiring a good common school education he began as teacher in Harrison county winter schools, and still a student himself during summer. He taught in the Fairmont State Normal in 1878-'79, was principal of Mannington graded schools in 1879-'80 and of Palatine in 1880-'81. Mr. Meredith spent his vacation of 1880 in the West, returning in time to take an active part in the political campaign of that fall, taking "the stump" for the Republican ticket. Having duly prepared himself he was admitted to the practice of law in 1881, and has since then continued active in the profession. He was elected, as a Republican, Prosecuting Attorney for Marion county in 1882 for an unexpired term, and re-elected for four years in 1884, serving in all six years. He had attained prominence as an educator of great promise; but prefers to devote his talents to the legal profession, of which he is a rising member.



MAJOR ALEX. T. LAIDLEY.

ALEXANDER THOMAS LAIDLEY.

ALEXANDER T. LAIDLEY was born, April 14, 1807, at Morgantown, Virginia. At the age of thirteen, he moved to Cabell county where he remained until 1824, when he removed to Kanawha county and entered the clerk's office as a Deputy under his uncle, the late Alexander W. Quarrier. He remained in the clerk's office for six years, and then entered the mercantile business as a book-keeper in Malden, where he continued for two years. He then went to Wheeling and clerked in a store for a year, and in 1832 he became a Deputy in the Circuit Clerk's office. In 1838 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Ohio county, and remained in that position for fourteen years. He returned to Kanawha county in 1854, and has resided in Charleston to the present time. For many years he held the position of Master Commissioner in Chancery in Kanawha county. In all the positions Mr. Laidley has ever filled, he was efficient, courteous and successful. He was twice married. By his first wife, a Miss Blaine, who was a cousin of the Hon. James G. Blaine, he had one child, the late Captain Richard Q. Laidley, who died in Charleston in February, 1873. His second wife was Miss Rena McFarland, a daughter of the late James C. McFarland, of Kanawha. He had no children by his second wife. Mr. Laidley is esteemed throughout the Kanawha valley as a man of high personal character, and as an intelligent influential citizen. For more than a half century he has been a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JAMES ELWOOD HUGHES.

THOUGH yet comparatively a young man, J. E. Hughes is one of the best known and most successful business men of Wheeling. He is the second son of James C. Hughes, and was born in Fulton county, Pennsylvania, in 1845. He came to Wheeling in 1867 and engaged as a collector for the firm of Thomas Hughes & Co., of which he is now the principal partner. After traveling two years as a salesman he was admitted into the firm. Their establishment is by far the largest of its kind in Wheeling. Mr. Hughes has long been an influential member of the M. E. Church, and is active in every movement for the

advancement of the interests of his adopted city. He is regarded among all who know him as an honest, upright, conscientious Christian gentleman.

Mr. Hughes has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mollie R. Bishop, daughter of the late John Bishop, to whom he was wedded January 9, 1873. She lived but a year after her marriage, leaving one child who died two years subsequently. On February 2, 1876, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Anna B. Williams, daughter of Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, by whom he has had four children, two daughters and two sons.

GEORGE W. IMBODEN.

IN Augusta county, Virginia, June 25th, 1836, was born the above named soldier and legislator. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. He wedded Mary F., only daughter of Col. W. Tyree, of Fayette county, December 9, 1859; practiced law in Staunton until the war between the States; entered the military service of Virginia on the 17th of April, 1861, as First Sergeant Staunton Artillery; was elected Junior Second Lieutenant, at Harper's Ferry, May 6 and Second Lieutenant in November, 1861. He left the artillery at the reorganization in May, 1862, and was commissioned Captain Co. A, First Regiment Partisan Rangers by the Secretary of War of C. S. A.; was elected Major of the Sixty-second Regiment Virginia Infantry on the 15th of September, 1862, and Colonel of the Eighteenth Virginia Cavalry on the 15th of December, and commanded the regiment until the close of the war in April, 1865, in the Army of Northern Virginia, under Generals Joseph E. Johnston, "Stonewall" Jackson, and Robert E. Lee. He was twice wounded in battle; was in 1872 made a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee and also a delegate from the Third Congressional district to the party National Convention held in Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for President. He represented Fayette county in the Legislature of 1877, and was President of the County Court from January, 1881, to January, 1885. He resides at Ansted and practices law.

LOUIS FREDERICK STIFEL.

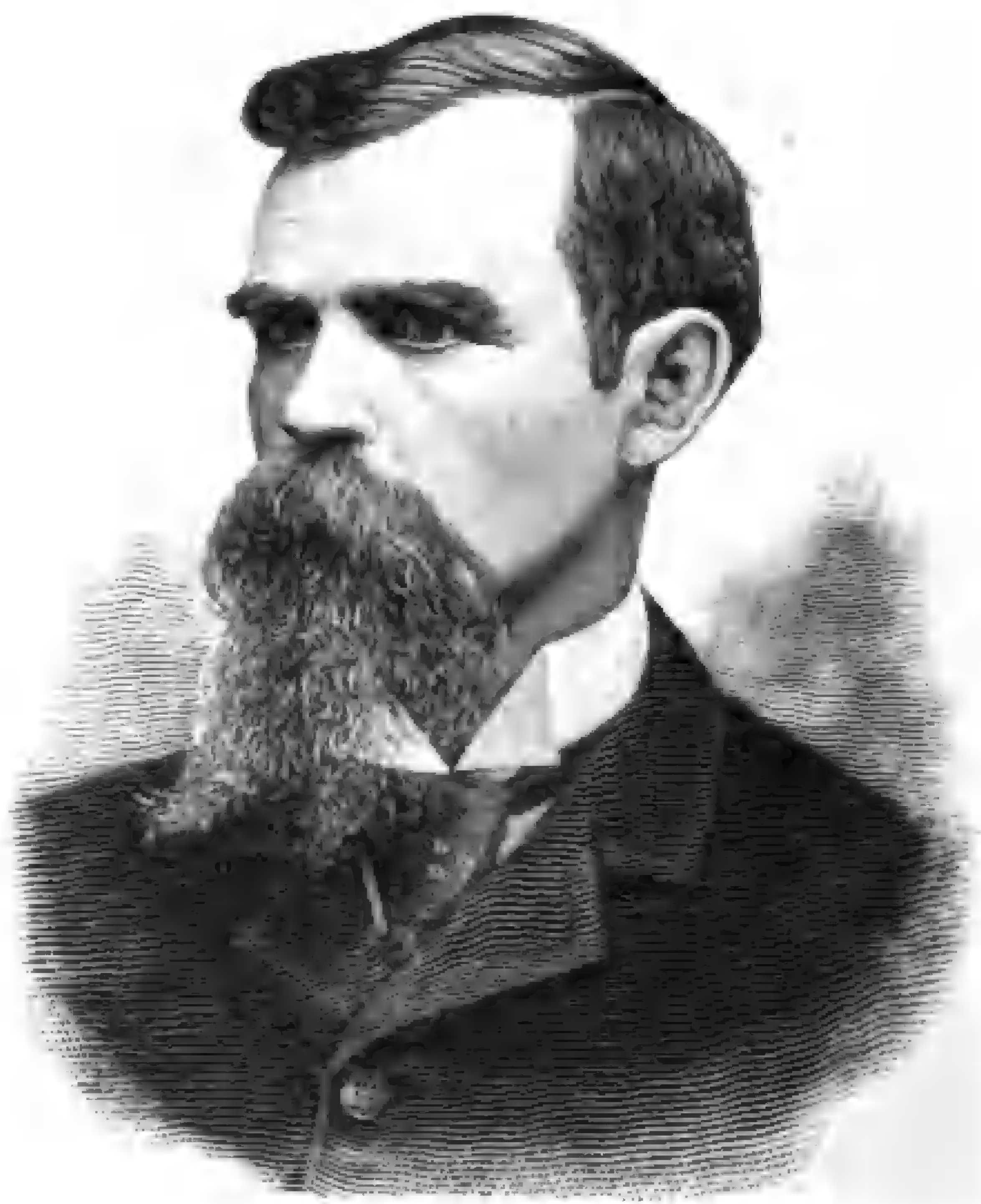
L. F. STIFEL, son of C. E. Stifel was born in Wheeling, Virginia, October 9, 1851. The father, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, came to this county in early life, and is now, as he has been for years, one of the prominent business men of Wheeling. He married Anna Clara Becht in Wheeling in 1839. She was also a native of Germany. The son was educated in the Wheeling Public Schools. He attended law lectures at the Michigan University, graduating in 1877. In April of that year he was admitted to the Wheeling Bar, and has since practiced his chosen profession without intermission.

Mr. Stifel is a man of untiring industry, and has succeeded in building up a paying clientage. He has been twice elected to the West Virginia Legislature—the first time he was a delegate from Ohio county in 1883, serving on the Judiciary Committee, and taking an active part in legislation. Against his wishes he was again elected to the House of Delegates in 1888, and is now serving an adjoining constituency in shaping the laws for their guidance. He has always been an active member of the Democratic party.

November 26, 1878, Mr. Stifel married Miss M. Eliza, daughter of the late John Oesterling, for many years the President and leading spirit in the Central Glass Company, of Wheeling, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world.

JOHN COLLINS COVELL.

THE late principal of the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind in 1884, was Professor J. C. Covell, who was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 19, 1823. His childhood home was Princess Ann, Maryland, and he received eight years education in the common schools and an academy in Connecticut; spent three years as clerk in a store, and four years at Trinity College, Hartford, where he was graduated in 1847. In September of that year he located at Staunton, Virginia, and became teacher and vice-principal of the Institution for Deaf Mutes and the Blind, serving fifteen years, then promoted to principal and held the position nine years. From thence, in August, 1874, he removed and was afterwards invited to supervision of the similar school in West Virginia. He died June 4, 1887, at Romney, W. Va.



HON. WILLIAM G. WORLEY.

WILLIAM GORDON WORLEY.

FACING this sketch is the portrait of Hon. W. G. Worley, the junior State Senator who represents the intelligent people of Monongalia and Preston counties. He is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religious faith, and a lawyer by profession. He was born, August 1, 1846, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, graduated at the Waynesburg college in 1872, and afterwards taught school. He emigrated to West Virginia, read law with Berkshire & Sturgiss at Morgantown, the Athens of the State and was admitted to the Bar of Preston county, September 7, 1874. In 1876 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Preston and served several years with ability and impartiality. In November, 1888 he was elected to the dignified chamber of the Law Makers, and will there continue to reflect the views of his constituency, if he lives, through the session of 1889 and 1891. He is appropriately Chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration and Agriculture, as he is popular among the successful farmers of his section, and is able to advocate their interests in legislation. He is also upon the Committees of Judiciary, Education, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, to examine Clerk's Office, and of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Senator Worley is financially interested in the Narrow Gauge Railway which connects Kingwood with the commercial world through the Baltimore and Ohio line. He is public spirited and ever ready to aid and assist in the development of the resources of his county, and of the entire State. He is one of the most approachable members of the Senate, easy in manners, candid and clear in his judgment, and has the promise of an honorable and influential future. During the deadlock in the organization of the Senate, in January last he was prominently voted for to be the President thereof. His residence is at Kingwood.

GEORGE W. McCORD.

GEORGE W. McCORD, who is a graduate of the celebrated College at Bethany, was born in Brooke county, Virginia, December 17, 1854. He was raised upon a farm, but enjoyed the advantage of good common schools. He attended the college named above, and was an alumni of the class of 1876;

taught School for two years, read law, followed surveying, and also engaged in merchandising, dealing in grain, feed and flour. He served also in 1887 as Justice of the Peace. He represented an intelligent constituency, as a member of the House of Delegates, sessions of 1881 and 1883, serving with fidelity upon several committees. His home is Wellsburg, Brooke county.

ISAAC LAFAYETTE ENOCH.

THE subject of this sketch has filled every office in his county from Road Overseer to Legislator, and filled all creditably and satisfactorily, and has held office continually since he was twenty-one—a proof of the high estimation his fellow citizens have entertained of him as trustworthy and capable. He was born, in Virginia, September 20, 1831, in what was then Wood, but now Wirt county, and has always resided there, so popular in boyhood as he has been through his grown life, always having warm friends of all political parties; and they elected him successively County Assessor four terms, Justice of the Peace, Mayor of Elizabeth, the county seat, Councilman of the town, member and President of his district School Board, member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1872, again in 1875. He was a Notary Public for some years; was also appointed to re-value the real estate of Wirt county at the last census.

It would seem his entire life has been spent in serving his fellow-citizens in one capacity or another. Few men can boast a half century of universal popularity such as he has enjoyed. That he deserved it is evidenced by its continuance, and that, too, not among men of his own political creed, but everybody, of every class or party, liked the man. Amid all his public service, he has always conducted his farming operations successfully. And now, in the evening of his days, as age approaches he can look back upon a well spent life, utilized in the service of his State for the good of his people. Such men honor the commonwealth, and West Virginia can point with pride to her many such sons. He is, withal, so very modest that it was difficult to get from him data sufficient to make a sketch worthy the man. Friends and records, however, preserved his deeds, and to them we are indebted.

S. H. CAMPBELL.

S H. CAMPBELL was born, January 26, 1846, in Monroe county, Virginia, but lived with his father on a farm in Mercer county, attending Winter school, until 1858, when his father's family returned to Monroe, when the lad continued his Winter school studies until the death of both his parents in 1861. In March, 1862, he went into the Confederate Eighth Virginia Regiment Cavalry, Company D, which company was soon afterwards transferred to the 17th Virginia Regiment. In 1864, at New Creek, his brother was mortally wounded, and while attending him both were taken prisoners; in a few days the brother died and our subject was taken to Camp Chase; was exchanged in March, '65, and went home on a furlough. The surrender of Lee closed the war, but left Campbell without means to further educate himself. He followed different avocations for a livelihood, moved to Boone county in 1866, farmed, taught school, and married there February 21, 1878. He was Justice of the Peace, and in '78 was elected from Boone county to the House of Delegates. Since 1882 he has made his home in Kanawha, with the Winifrede Coal Company.

JOHN WILLIAM ARBUCKLE.

FROM the Senatorial district of which Greenbrier county forms a part, was sent to the Legislature of 1889 the above named representative of a Democratic constituency. He was born on a farm two and one-half miles from historic Lewisburg, Virginia, April 26, 1850. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. He remained on the farm with only the benefits of a common school education, until May, 1871. Then went to read law with Hon. W. Harris, at Lewisburg, and taught school during the winter a few years. He was licensed as an attorney in 1875, and still continues to practice at Lewisburg. Was elected Mayor of Lewisburg in April, 1874, and was continued in that office for eleven years. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate. In the present session of his four years term, he is upon the Committees of the Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, and Public Library, and Roads and Navigation.



J. W. GOSHORN.

JAMES WILLIAM GOSHORN.

THE forefathers of J. W. Goshorn were Germans, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1695. His grandfather came to Charleston in 1828, where the subject of this sketch was born October 26, 1852. When a boy nine years old he was clerk on the Kanawha River steamboat *Julia Moffitt* when she was burned by the Confederates in 1861. He was the leader of a number of young men who left the Academy in Charleston in 1866, to attend the free schools first established after the war closed. Mr. Goshorn was trained for a Clerk, and followed that occupation in a store from 1870 to '78, and from 1878 to '84 on Kanawha river steamboats. He is the present Clerk of the County Court of Kanawha county, elected for the years 1885 to 1891 inclusive. He has been a member of the Charleston City Council for the past eight years. In 1888 he was chairman of the National and State Executive Committees of the National Union Labor party. Mr. Goshorn was married in 1866 to Miss Belle Oxley, of Welland county, Canada. In the clerical calling Mr. Goshorn stands among the best; in commercial circles he commands the highest respect; as a citizen and official for his fellow-citizens his record is clear and creditable.

DARWIN McCLELLAND.

DARWIN McCLELLAND, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born February 28, 1852, and has been a resident of Virginia and West Virginia since 1860. He attended Mt. Vernon College, Stark county, Ohio, two years, after which he served three years learning the carpenter trade. In the spring of 1874 he associated with Dr. J. M. Cooper in the drug business in Wellsburg, Brooke county, West Virginia. He was elected County Commissioner for that county in 1882; and was elected Mayor of Wellsburg in 1885. He was chiefly the instrumentality in securing for Wellsburg its new water works, the most valuable improvement in the town. He has always been a public spirited citizen, always alive to his peoples' interests. He is president of the County Court and Mayor of the City of Wellsburg.

MATHEW KINCAID HARROW.

THE third family that settled west of Muddy Creek Mountain, when all between there and the Ohio was Indian country, was Charles Harrow, whose family with the other two had to spend their summers—when the Indians could travel—in the old Savannah fort, near where Lewisburg now stands, as a protection against their red enemies. Here his son, Charles Harrow, was born, and lived to 60, reared a family and died. He married Catherine Kincaid. Their son, M. K. Harrow, was born on the old homestead, May 26, 1825, educated slightly at the old fashioned log school houses, prepared himself for life's duties, and after becoming of age attended Lewisburg Academy a short while. He served the Union in an independent company as a scout in the New River Valley. After the war he engaged in farming, and in 1867 re-assessed the lands of Fayette county. In the fall of that year he was sent to the Legislature from Fayette county, and was also a member of the session of 1868. He is now keeping hotel at Fayette Station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

LEWIS HUGH EWART.

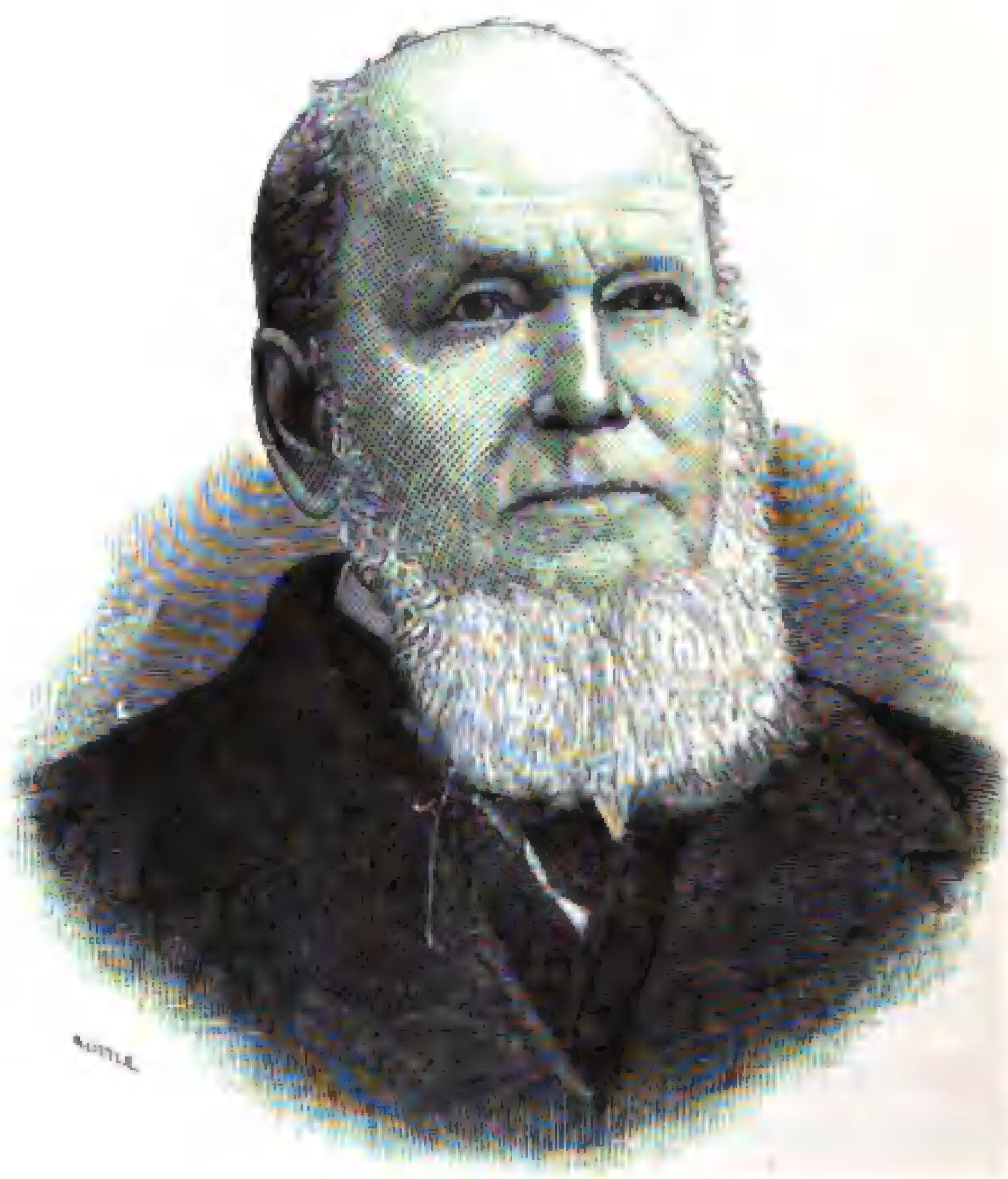
LEWIS H. EWART is a native of Ontario, Canada, having been born in Hamilton in September, 1842. He has been a resident of West Virginia, since 1861. As a patriotic citizen he served as a Union soldier under Capt. John H. Rossler, in company E, Thirteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. During the terms of four different postmasters in Charleston, since the close of the war, he served as chief deputy. He was City Treasurer two terms, fulfilling the duties of that office—~~as~~ he has of all public positions he has held—with credit to himself and eminent satisfaction to the people. Under President Garfield's administration he was appointed Postmaster at Charleston, serving the full term of four years. In 1884 he was elected Sheriff of Kanawha county by 1,450 majority—the largest majority ever given to a Republican candidate in that county. He is leader of the best drilled band in the State, a fine cornet player, and musical composer. But few men are his equal as a musician.

HENRY CLAY HYDE.

THE subject of this sketch has spent his life in the place of his nativity, Cranesville, Preston county, Virginia, where he was born January 23, 1856. He attended the common schools of his county, until at the age of twelve he went West and herded cattle for his uncle two years, when he returned to West Virginia and began his apprenticeship as a printer in the *Preston County Journal* office. Before his term expired he was one of the editors, and at that time the youngest in the State—seventeen years old. In 1874-'75 he attended West Virginia College; in 1876 he was associate editor of the *Herald* of the same county; in 1877 he purchased that office and began the publication of the *West Virginia Argus*, which he disposed of in October, 1878, and began the study of law, and after nine months passed the requisite examination under Judges A. F. Haymond, A. B. Fleming and J. D. Armstrong. In 1880 he again became editor of the *Argus*; then, in 1882-3, edited and published the *Piedmont Dispatch*. Since November, 1883, he has been practicing law at Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. He is a bachelor.

HOLLY G. ARMSTRONG.

HOLLY G. ARMSTRONG has been a lifelong resident of Jackson county, an influential citizen, occupying responsible State and Federal positions. He was born at Jackson C. H., Virginia, May 12, 1852. He was a page in the Circuit Court at the age of twelve and thirteen. When not attending school, he clerked in his father's general store. After receiving a fair common school training, he attended the Ohio University at Athens, in 1872-3, and is a member of the Ohio Delta Theta College Fraternity. He read law a short time, but abandoned the intention and took up merchandizing. He married in 1875, and the following year began a ten-years service as a commercial salesman. He has been Deputy Clerk of Jackson Circuit and County Courts, Postmaster, and in 1885 was appointed Post Trader to the Crow Indians, but declined. Early in President Cleveland's administration he was Chief of the Stamp Division in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, D. C., in which position he remained four years, rendering efficient and satisfactory service.



ALBERT G. LEONARD.

ALBERT GALLATIN LEONARD.

ONE of the oldest present living citizens of Parkersburg—one who has fully done his share in the moral as well as commercial development of that section—is A. G. Leonard, a native of Loudoun county, near Leesburg, Virginia, born October 14, 1807, but removed to Parkersburg when quite young, leaving home at the age of sixteen. He first worked at the shoe business in Parkersburg with John Vaughn, then with Henry Logan, senior, for three years; went to Charleston and worked in the Kanawha Salines.

Mr. Leonard was married, October 6, 1831, to Miss Ann Matilda Edelen, daughter of Robert Edelen, Esq., an old and highly respected family on Washington Bottom, Wood county, a few miles below Parkersburg. She died the 31st day of that same month, of congestive fever. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Annie Shaw, of New York, to whom he was married May 19, 1841. She too was taken from him by relentless death, March 17, 1886. Mr. Leonard now resides with his married daughter, Mrs. Emma G. Dudley, near Parkersburg.

In 1837 he commenced merchandising in Parkersburg and continued it up to March, 1861. In that year, under Secretary Chase, he was in U. S. Government employ to prevent supplies for the Confederates going from the Ohio river through the lines. In 1862 he was commissioned Assessor of the Second District of Virginia, serving until 1865. At the close of the war he was appointed Assessor of and organized the Third West Virginia District. He was afterwards appointed Assessor of the First District and served until 1869, when he resumed merchandising and continued it until 1883, when he retired from active business to settle up his affairs. He has succeeded satisfactorily in this and has paid up the last of his own and security debts.

Mr. Leonard was among the first to join the Presbyterian Church at Parkersburg at its organization in 1833. To his pious, exemplary life, his Christian labor and zeal, and his official services that denomination owes the successful career of their church and Sunday School. He has been a ruling elder since 1847, and a teacher and superintendent of its school many years, and also attended several meetings of its General Assemblies as delegate and representative.

WILLIAM FISHER.

WILLIAM FISHER, represented the district of Hardy and Grant counties in the West Virginia Legislature in 1872, and Hardy county in the sessions of 1872-3, and 1881-2. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia, February 24, 1823, and raised on a farm near Moorefield, his father being a farmer. The boy attended school during the winter sessions only, working on the farm during summer, until the age of twenty-one. In 1858 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Hardy, served until January, 1861, and was then elected to the same office, but the war operations in the county allowed but little business, only, as he says, to get into trouble. In 1866 he was again appointed Sheriff of Hardy county, served two years and resigned. He then settled himself on a farm near Moorefield and has since followed the various pursuits of agriculture.

CHARLES WALKER FERGUSON.

CHARLES W. FERGUSON was born in Cabell county, now Wayne, April 25, 1829, and that is still his home. After attending common school, and at seventeen a while at boarding school, where he studied surveying, he became deputy surveyor of Wayne and for four years assisted in locating most of the vacant lands in the upper end of the county. From 1853 to '58 he followed merchandizing at Wayne C. H., then went to farming exclusively until 1872, when he again became a merchant and also engaged in the saw and grist mill business. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872; also represented his county in the Legislature in 1885 and 1887. He is claimed by his friends to be "a Democrat who never kicked."

HENRY A. ALTIZER.

DELEGATE H. A. Altizer was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, December 11, 1852, and has lived in West Virginia ten years. His early educational facilities were limited, but his own zeal and ambition led him to build upon the slender base by close observation and study after becoming of age. About nine months in the common schools and a short time at the normal was all he had enjoyed when the war of the rebel-

lion put an end to his tuition. He was his own tutor afterwards, and acquired besides a practical business education. In 1880 he commenced a general office business, embracing Notary Public and real estate transactions, at Arnoldsburg, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. All of which he still continues successfully. Appreciating his practical intelligence, his sturdy common sense, his keen discernment and knowledge of the people's wants, and withal his solid honesty and zeal, his fellow-citizens elected him, as a Democrat, to the House of Delegates of 1889, by a majority of 480, in which election he ran 309 votes ahead of his party ticket. In this session he was on the Committee on Claims and Grievances and the Penitentiary committee. Mr. Altizer introduced this session House bill 11, increasing the State school levy from ten cents on the hundred dollars to 15 cents. It had been before every Legislature for ten years, and always defeated by the wealthier counties. In a two-column article, the *Wheeling Register* compliments Mr. Altizer for his "gilt-edged canvass," his generalship in marshaling the interior delegates in solid phalanx. After a long and spirited debate, the bill passed.

ULYSSES S. FLEMING.

THE parents of U. S. Fleming lived on a farm and the lad's early years were spent in that work. His father's numerous contracts led the son to digging coal, quarrying lime, carpentering, and stonemasonry. Having received a fair education, at seventeen he began teaching, and has continued in that profession, except when attending college, or normal and commercial colleges, from both of which latter he graduated. After teaching and as principal in various institutions, he was made Superintendent of the Grafton public Schools in 1884, and continues such. He has filled the secretaryship of the State Educational Association and Sabbath School Association and of the West Virginia Methodist Lay Electoral Conference. He has been conductor of Teachers' Institutes in the State since 1878. He was born August 20, 1851, near Fairmont, Marion county, and in October, 1879, married Miss Ella M. Havener, of Beverly, Randolph county, West Virginia.

GERARD MORGAN BLUME.

PHILIP BLUME, of New Market, Virginia, and Elizabeth (nee Smith Blume, were the parents of G. M. Blume, whose portrait accompanies this sketch. He was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, December 10, 1828, educated in the common schools, removed to West Virginia in 1848, and has since been one of its energetic public spirited citizens, ever watchful and active in every movement for the development of the untold wealth of the new and growing State. He has been a merchant in Fayette county for many years, meeting with such success that his fellow citizens demanded his abilities for their service. He was appointed Clerk of the Fayette Circuit Court in 1865; appointed Recorder for the same county, July, 1865, and was then elected County Clerk and County Recorder for Fayette, and continued to fill those positions up to 1879. He is now merchandizing at Fayette Station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in Fayette county. But his principal occupation is his mining interests. He is owner of the land and a partner in the Fayette Coal and Coke Company, whose mines near Fayette Station, are constantly and profitably employed, yielding an output of 250 tons per day. The property is considered one of the most valuable in that rapidly developing section.

PATRICK JOSEPH CROGAN.

PJ. CROGAN was born June 17, 1856, near Newburg, Preston county, Virginia, where he has continued to reside. He began the profession of teaching at the age of seventeen, and taught seven terms of public school, two as principal of Independence, Preston county, school, and one as principal at Newburg, the latter being, in 1879-'80, the best he ever taught. He studied law under Hon. John W. Mason, of Grafton, was admitted to practice in April, 1881, and has followed it since November of that year, at Kingwood, Preston county. He was the Democratic Congressional Elector from the Second District for the Cleveland and Thurman ticket in 1888, and is a valuable member of his party, a successful practitioner, popular with brother lawyers, and enjoys the confidence and trust of his clients and acquaintances generally.



GERARD M. BLUME.

LORENZO D. CHAMBERS.

L D. CHAMBERS was born in Logan county, when it was part of the Old Dominion, December 23, 1827, where he has spent his entire life. His boyhood was spent on the farm with his father, enjoying his leisure time in hunting and fishing. He is still a farmer, but also engaged in the lumber business. He was Captain in the late Confederate army, serving throughout the war. He was Justice of the Peace in Logan county in 1876, and by that court made President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Morgan in 1877. The people elected him President of the County Court in 1880, but the amendment to the State Constitution abolished that office. In 1881 the Judge of the Circuit Court appointed him Commissioner of School Lands. In 1881 he was elected by the Democrats a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

NICHOLAS CASTO.

JACKSON county was organized from a part of Mason county, but before that occurrence, October 19, 1825, the subject of this sketch was born in that portion of Mason which became Jackson county, and has spent his lifetime there. Raised a poor boy, on a farm in a wild undeveloped country, his educational facilities were necessarily limited; but by dint of persevering application he succeeded in acquiring a fair common education. At the age of sixteen the lad became a member of the Methodist church, in which he remains and is a local minister. At the age of twenty he married Miss Talitha Casto, and with her he spent the early portion of his manhood as a farmer, at the same time giving interested attention to county and state affairs. In January, 1864, he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Jackson county, and in organizing they chose him president, which office he filled until June 20, 1865. He was elected to represent Jackson county in the West Virginia House of Delegates and served in that body during the session of 1865, always using his talents and influence for Union principles and measures. He has since filled various offices in his county, being at one time clerk of the township, at another secretary of the Board of Education, etc., etc. He is at present following agricultural pursuits, but continues his interest in public affairs.

Mr. Casto is of rather a poetic turn of mind, and has published some very commendable pieces; among others, in 1865, he published a hymn-book entitled the Social Songster, which became a popular favorite and found ready sale. Most of the hymns it contained were of his own composition. The book ran through two editions. Of course, most of his poetic contributions to the pleasure of the literary world have been of a sacred character. He is one of the solid and most respected citizens of Jackson county, having enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his people through a lifetime, in public service and in private life.

ALEXANDER W. HAMILTON.

THE grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Col. Thomas B. Hamilton, came to Fayette county from Bath county, Virginia, in 1830, and was the first circuit court clerk of the county. His son was James B. Hamilton, who died in 1864, and was the father of Alexander B. Hamilton. The boy had only the advantage of a free school to secure his education, but he so utilized that limited opportunity, and added thereto by self endeavor as to fit himself for usefulness as a citizen and as a man. He clerked in a store from 1871 to '77; engaged in farming from 1878 to '80; was coal weigher and shipping clerk from 1881 to '85. He has been the efficient clerk of the Circuit Court of Fayette county since January 1, 1885.

H. C. HENDERSON:

WEST VIRGINIA farmers living in the requisite localities early recognized the fact that "scrubby stock" was unprofitable; and hence in such favorable sections the grade is high. H. C. Henderson was one of the class alluded to, and brought to his farm a mind cultivated by collegiate training, proving that the better educated the man the better the farmer. H. C. Henderson was born in Wood county, Virginia, September 24, 1845, was reared on a farm, attended Marietta College, Ohio, entered Dartmouth College in 1863 and graduated in 1867. He has since been engaged successfully in breeding and raising fine stock and farming, on his plantation in Wood county. He represented Wood and Pleasants counties in the West Virginia House of Delegates in the session of 1876.



ALF. W. BURNETT.

ALF. W. BURNETT.

IN 1829 William P. Burnett came to America from county Tyrone, Ireland, settled in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and there married Phoebe A. McBride, a native of New Jersey, of Yankee descent. Both are still living at Olathe, Kansas, where they are enjoying a competency amassed by industry and economy. He has the Irish characteristics of dauntless courage and persevering pursuit of chosen objects. His wife is a typical Yankee; and the traits of both people seem to have developed in their son, the subject of this sketch. Their children are James L., Silvia V., Mary Eva, all members, with their parents, of the United Presbyterian Church; and Alpheus Wick ("Alf") is a member of the M. E. Church. The family's christian life is answer to the ignorant assertion that "detectives must be conscienceless men."

Alf. W. Burnett was born, July 9, 1850, at New Bedford, Pennsylvania, and educated at Grove City College, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, his father having taken him from work to prepare him for the ministry. He afterwards taught school for two years, was book-keeper and then in mercantile business for himself until his store was burned, when he moved to Cassville, Wayne county, West Virginia, and published the *Advocate*. Afterwards moving to Huntington, he served on the *Advertiser* until the death of its former proprietor, when he became editor and so continued until the office was sold. In 1876 he moved to Charleston, where he was engaged in a newspaper, and was afterwards in the United States Revenue service in West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee.

In the latter service and in other similar positions he observed from his experience that "if knowledge is power" it is as potent for evil as for good; that latter day crime is educated to scientific work, and hence abler to act nefariously and escape detection by the ancient system of officials. This experience put him into the study and operation of modern detective work, and in all his amateur efforts he was so successful, and the calls for his labors became so increased, that in 1878 he organized the Eureka Detectives—the first agency of the kind South of Mason and Dixon's line. It's Board of Directors made him Superintendent, which position he has held continuously.

The story of his almost universally successful exploits would

read like a thrilling romance, but in a book like this, space will not allow us to give but one or two. He is known as an extremely peaceable man and opposed to quarreling; yet has made his record as a determined man and hard to conquer in a fight; not a powerful person, but agile and artistic in handling himself or an opponent. It is said of him he is positively unacquainted with fear.

Among the first of his detective work—which began his reputation—was in ferreting out and arresting a gang of store robbers, who had infested his section. They had so successfully covered their tracks and hid their plunder that it appeared impossible for the regular county officials to discover them or it. One of the victims sent for Burnett to take their trail. In a short while seven of them were arrested, tried by a Justice, but discharged for want of sufficient evidence to convict. Three times was this the case. The Detective's blood was now up, and later on he unearthed some of the stolen property and fixed the purloining upon them. The arrest of two of them was a thrilling experience. By his own methods he learned their place of concealment—a hut in the loneliest mountain region, with a family of fellow villains, and also learned their signals—white smoke (wood) from the chimney meant come in, no danger; black smoke (coal) the contrary. With one trusted companion Burnett approached within view of the hut at midnight and waited until day break, when white smoke curled from the chimney, and two desperadoes heavily armed, emerged from the forest and entered. Burnett had only a double-barreled shot gun, his comrade had a revolver. A broad open space was between the detectives and the hut, across which they crept as far as possible so as to conceal themselves. But a woman coming out for a bucket of water discovered them and gave a yell of danger. The robbers sprang out, one to the rear, one to the front, where Burnett was stationed, while his companion met the one at the rear. The latter exchanged one shot, and the robber broke for the mountain, followed by the detective, who, however, was not fleet enough and the rascal escaped—for the time, but was afterwards captured. Burnett's villain did not run a step, but immediately opened fire on his pursuer, his first bullet making a furrow over Burnett's ear, and several others missing him. Burnett drew trigger and wounded his man,

when the latter started to run through a cane patch, in which he stopped and emptied his other revolver at his pursuer, who was standing completely uncovered in the open space. The loaded barrel of Burnett's gun failed to act, and finding it was faulty the undaunted detective coolly proceeded to extract the charge and quickly replacing it in the other barrel fired, one shot going through the fellow's nose, others striking him in the body. Meantime the other robber had taken a circuit and joined his companion, when the two took to their heels and escaped through the dense timber. Burnett tracked his man to Kentucky, got the drop on him, slipped on the handcuffs and brought him back to Putnam county, where the fellow was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary, his name was Perry Wetzel; the other six were captured and got from two to five years of imprisonment. A long groove over the Superintendent's ear to-day shows how close a call he had.

The arrest of Vandorn Cassell, a negro, now doing life service in the Ohio penitentiary for murder; the arrest and conviction of Frank Warthorst, of Massillon, Ohio, who murdered Mrs. David Kirkland; and the tracing down George Hunter, who killed his affianced bride, are but spots on the wide expanse of crime he has examined. He faced dynamite in the Hocking Valley, and a Kentucky mob at Ashland, trying to save the lives of men who protested their innocence in words written with blood instead of ink.

Other cases, entirely confidential, but of thrilling meaning, will never be told by him; this much, however, may be truly recorded of the Pioneer in a great profession: He loved Heaven and Humanity, his parents, wife, home and his dogs. May he go to his rest in peace "soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust" that the world is better for his having lived in it even though his best motives were often misunderstood.

Having been allowed to examine the books of the Eureka Detective agency, we found the record of the past twelve years to be——

Arrests by Burnett, for felony	334
Convictions by Burnett, for felony	262
Agency's general arrests, about	1,200

Alf. W. Burnett was married, March 17, 1886, to Miss Fanny Norris, of Pleasants county, West Virginia. The lady has

shown a like spirit with her husband. While mourning his absence and dreading his constant danger, she has never discouraged him a moment in what he may have considered duty. On his part, recognizing his desperate chances, he keeps up a life insurance policy in sufficient amount to secure her from want through life should he be suddenly taken off.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows and was the delegate to the last Grand Lodge; a Uniformed Rank Knight of Pythias, and a Republican in politics.

B. F. HARRISON.

B. F. HARRISON was born, October 28, 1830, in Berkeley county, Virginia, and reared on a farm, receiving a common school and academic education. He came from the old-time whig stock, voted against the ordinance of secession. Although a Southerner in principle and a slaveholder. The frictions of the war, the registration laws, test oaths, and persecution of southern people, all so contrary to his prejudices—made him a Democrat, and he was elected president of the Cleveland club, which polled 250 majority in Shepherdstown. Mr. Harrison has been a farmer, Justice of the Peace, also Mayor of Shepherdstown, Member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1869, Cashier of the Shepherdstown Savings Bank, and a Notary Public.

WILLIAM HENRY JACK.

THE House of Delegates of 1889 was never troubled with "rigmarole" from the above named delegate; he was as blunt as a mallet and pointed as a needle, in all he did or said—as the writer witnessed at a fortnight's visit at the State House. He was so fearful of the appearance of self-laudation that it was difficult to get from him even the necessary data of his personal history. And the information secured from others was that such is his characteristic, to which was added industry, watchfulness for his constituents and State, and careful study of questions of importance before the House. He is a native of Snatchburg, Upshur county, Virginia, born, August 9, 1858, and has been a resident of West Virginia ever since it became a

State. He was brought up on a farm ; attended a country school continuously from the age of fourteen to seventeen, when he taught school eight years, after which he engaged in farming and merchandizing at Cedarville, West Virginia, and is still in these occupations. He was elected to the House of Delegates of 1889 from Gilmer county as a Democrat, by a majority of 308. In that body he was a member of the Committee on Taxation and Finance, on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, and on Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

ANTHONY DUNLEVY GARDEN.

A D. GARDEN, the genial delegate from Ohio county in the present House, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, March 17, 1851. He received the basis of his education in the public schools of Wheeling, till the age of ten when he entered the Academy of Prof. H. W. Harding for three years. His father moved upon a farm three miles from the city, and engaged in the gardening business, and there he still continues the occupation. He is an active Democrat, and has represented his district in all the Local, Congressional and State Conventions since becoming a voter. He has served the district as School Trustee and Member of the Board of Education ; was elected from Ohio county to the Legislature of 1887, and re-elected to that of 1889, serving as a member of the Committees of Taxation and Finance, and as Chairman of that of Railroads.

HENRY H. DILS.

HENRY H. DILS, one of the most valuable citizens of his section of the State, was born in the county of Wood, Virginia, August 14, 1808, and died, June 14, 1886. He grew up and was educated through the subscription schools of the period, upon a farm near Parkersburg, and married Annie Logan, who was also from one of the pioneer and most respected families of the Little Kanawha Valley. The greater part of his life was spent in serving the citizens of his county in places of responsibility and trust. He was for many years Sheriff of Wood county, and occupied that office when the civil war broke out in 1861. He was a zealous and consistent member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, liberal in his benefactions, and generous in his impulses, but clear and firm in his convictions of duty. He was an ardent union man, and active in all that promoted the cause of its armies. As an uncompromising Republican he was elected to represent his county in the House of Delegates, in the session of 1869. His experience and knowledge of men and the wants of the people made him a valuable member on the floor and in committee rooms. His honesty, industry and sincerity were unquestioned in life; he was a good citizen, a kind husband and father, and leaves behind him only honorable and cherished memories.

LOWELL FLETCHER STONE.

LOWELL F. STONE was born in Hockingport, Athens county, Ohio, September 29, 1850, and has been a resident of this State since 1870. The son of poor parents, he began life with only the rudiments of an education; but by close attention to business, hard work and square dealing in everything, within twelve years he built up a lucrative trade at Belleville, Wood county, West Virginia, and became one of the prominent merchants of the Ohio Valley. Among his fellow-men of all parties and classes, he is, deservedly, respected highly. His days and talents have been devoted to mercantile pursuits and to acquiring such education as his youthful poverty prevented him from securing. He was elected to the West Virginia House of Delegates from Wood county for the session of 1889, and served on three important committees: Federal Relations, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, and Mines and Mining.

JOHN CORCORAN.

JOHN CORCORAN, who is one of the three delegates to the present House from Ohio county, is a Glass Blower by trade and occupation, and was born, January 25, 1849, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He is of Irish parentage. His father died July 21, 1859, leaving him to become the main support of a widowed mother, two younger brothers and three sisters. In that year he went to work in the Pittsburgh Bolt Works. In

1861 he began labor in the Glass works, and has ever since followed the employment. He has been two years a member of the Executive Board of the American Flint Glass Workers, and represented them in annual conventions on eight different occasions, and has been a member of the order since 1877. His fellow laborers and their influence made him a member of the Legislature of 1889, in which he served on the committees of Military Affairs, Penitentiary, Mines and Mining and Joint one in Report on Penitentiary.

BAPTISTE GILMORE.

WAS born at Montville, Maine, April 30, 1823. He located at Point Pleasant, Mason county, before the war. He held the office of Deputy Postmaster at that point two years during Fillmore's Administration; was the first Telegraph Operator in Point Pleasant; was appointed Postmaster in the year 1861 and resigned the office in 1863 on account of ill health; was elected Mayor in 1862 and served in that office one year; was elected to represent Mason county in the Legislature of West Virginia in the fall of 1864 and served one year; he was elected one of the School Board and contracted for and superintended the building of the first school house ever built in Mason county for the use of colored children, and made many enemies by it, as it was obnoxious to many citizens. He was appointed Postmaster again in the year 1876, and resigned in 1879.

GWINN MINTER.

CAPTAIN GWINN MINTER was born in Harrison, the county he now represents in the State Legislature, October 25, 1838. He was a farmer boy, and received his education before the age of eighteen, by attending the country schools during winter. Farming and stock raising is his present occupation on 600 acres of land, situated upon Kincheloe creek, partly in Lewis and partly in Harrison counties. When the war opened in 1861, he imbibed the spirit of the times, and enlisted into the army. In 1864 he was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company C, Tenth West Virginia Infantry, and in 1865 promoted to Captaincy of the same. The conflict ended, he gladly

returned to the less exciting pursuit of agriculture. From 1871 to October, 1887, he was Postmaster at Kincheloe. The Republicans of Harrison sent him to Charleston as a member of the House of Delegates, in the election of November, 1888, by 448 majority over his opponent, T. C. Johnson. He served on Committees of Taxation and Finance, Executive Offices, and Library and Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

JOHN P. SHANKLIN.

JOHN P. SHANKLIN was born in Monroe county, of Southwest Virginia, July 22d, 1842. He is now by occupation, and was raised, a farmer. In education he enjoyed the opportunities usual in the schools of mountain districts. In May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, and was in Artillery service during the entire war, being with the army of General Jubal A. Early, in the Valley of Virginia, and in Maryland, during the campaign of 1864. After the surrender he returned to agricultural pursuits. In the pending Legislature he is the member from Monroe county, and was elected upon the Democratic ticket. He serves his constituency, in Legislation, upon the Committees of Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Roads and Internal Navigation, and Arts, Sciences and General Improvements.

ELBRIDGE GERRY CRACRAFT.

AMONG the young men who have acquired an enviable reputation at the Bar and who have attained political distinction in this State, the subject of this memoir is entitled to a prominent place. In his brief career has been illustrated what indomitable energy, joined to a lofty purpose, steadily adhered to, may accomplish. Although he died young he had lived long enough to leave behind him a bright example and the memory of many brilliant intellectual achievements.

Elbridge Gerry Cracraft was born in the town of Claysville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 2d, 1847. While an infant, his father, (the late Dr. George A. Cracraft) removed to Triadelphia, Ohio county, Virginia. In this village his early boyhood was passed. He received his education at Washing-

ton college, Pennsylvania, and immediately after the expiration of his collegiate term he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Black, a very estimable and accomplished young lady of Washington, Pennsylvania, whose superior mental endowments and admirable traits of character, doubtless contributed much to his subsequent advancement and success. The result of this union was two daughters, Julia and Jean, both of whom are still living.

Shortly after his marriage he entered the University of Virginia and finished the law course at that institution in the summer of 1868. Upon his return from the University he was admitted to the Ohio county Bar in the city of Wheeling, and immediately began the practice of his profession.

In the fall of 1869 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Ohio county in the House of Delegates, and was re-elected to the same body in 1870. He was chosen speaker of the House at the Session of the Legislature commencing the seventeenth day of January, 1871. He was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Ohio county at the October election in 1872, and was again elected to the same office for the succeeding term, which expired the first day of January, 1877. In the Democratic State Convention, held in the City of Martinsburg, in 1880, he was chosen Presidential Elector for the State at large, and in the campaign which followed in that year he took a very active and effective part. At the conclusion of his labors as a speaker during the Presidential campaign he returned to his law practice with redoubled energy and ambition, and industriously devoted all his time to professional business, which he steadily and successfully pursued until within a short period of his demise. At a time when success had crowned his endeavors in the field of his profession, and when greater attainments seemed to await him in future paths of usefulness and distinction, he was stricken down with an incurable malady which terminated in his death, December 29, 1886.

In his early manhood he made a profession of religion and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he remained connected throughout the rest of his life.

The high estimation in which he was held by his associates of the legal profession cannot better be shown than by the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a meeting which was largely attended, of the Ohio County Bar, on the occasion

of his death: "Death has again claimed one of our number: one who for a decade and a half was prominent among us, frequently holding civic positions of trust and honor, and always occupying an honorable place in his profession. Elbridge Gerry Cracraft, as a lawyer of ability, a citizen of energy, devotion and public spirit, a friend and companion of agreeable manners, commanded the esteem, the confidence and affection of us all. As an advocate, his lively imagination and sympathetic force and his power of expression, had secured for him a wide and well-deserved reputation. At the noon of life he has passed from earth: and looking back upon his career and remembering his ability as an advocate so frequently displayed, and the genial qualities that will ever serve to keep his memory green, we, the members of the bar and officers of the Courts here assembled, desire to give expression to our sentiments regarding his decease. Therefore it is—

"*Resolved*, That we deplore the loss to us and to the community, when our departed brother, an ornament to the profession and a useful member of society, ceased from his labors.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, with the expression of our deep sympathy; and also to the several Courts of this county, with the request that they be spread upon the minutes.

"*Resolved*, That as a further mark of our esteem we attend his funeral in a body.

"THAYER MELVIN,

"H. M. RUSSELL,

"J. E. MCKENNON,

"Committee."

The writer was intimately acquainted with this gifted young man, and had ample opportunities to gain a knowledge of his character and social disposition. He was warm-hearted in his nature, simple as a child in manner, and vigorous as a giant in intellect. He was a fluent and eloquent speaker, and possessed in a high degree the power of persuasion over the minds of others. A fine descriptive faculty was a prominent feature of his intellectual character and was often brought into requisition by him in his forensic addresses with happy effect. His fine social qualities and rare powers of conversation, made him the light of the family circle as well as the delight of all his friends. His mind, which he was constantly enriching by varied and

careful reading, was replete with useful and entertaining knowledge, gathered from almost every field of thought and observation. He possessed the happy gift of imparting to others, in a most pleasing way, the information he had acquired, and this trait of his character made him a very desirable friend and companion indeed. His many friends, recalling with tender regret this charitable nature, his kind and sympathetic heart and all his worth, feel that

"None who knew him need be told
A warmer heart death ne'er made cold."

HENRY BAER.

HENRY BAER is a successful businessman. He came to America in the sixties, and without inherited capital and by his own exertions, he now stands at the head of one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the Ohio Valley. Intelligent, energetic, honorable in his dealings and attentive to his business, he could not fail of success. He was born, January 29, 1843, at Stebbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. He served an apprenticeship in commercial life at Heidelberg from 1857 to 1860, and traveled in Germany, for the sale of woollens, for four and a half years; he was then drafted into the German army to serve in the heavy artillery, but thinking that the job of feeding heavy cannon would scarcely agree with his constitution he concluded to purchase a substitute and emigrated to the United States in 1865, after the abolition of slavery, for notwithstanding his strong Democratic proclivities, he is always very outspoken in his opposition to slavery.

He settled at Wheeling; clerked for Simon Horkheimer until the spring of 1867, when he, his brother Benjamin, and father, engaged in the retail grocery business at the corner of Market and Eleventh streets, which he followed for one year, and then became a partner of Simon and Henry Horkheimer in the wool trade and wholesale liquor business, which they followed successfully until the fall of 1869. At that time Mr. Baer and Henry Horkheimer moved to Zanesville, Ohio, where they established a branch of their Wheeling business, which they conducted jointly until January, 1881, when the two partnerships



G. C. Fosberg

were dissolved, the Messrs. Horkheimers taking exclusive control of the Wheeling establishment, and Mr. Baer the one at Zanesville.

At the death of his brother Benjamin in 1884, he and his brothers Marcus and B. B. Baer, succeeded to the business of the already well established wholesale grocery house of Simon Baer & Sons in Wheeling, (now Simon Baer's Sons) which is still conducted with the same push and energy that characterized the old house, and which has gradually grown into its present mammoth proportions.

Mr. Baer was married in August, 1868, to Miss Henrietta Horkheimer, a sister of Messrs. Henry and Morris Horkheimer, by whom he has a most interesting family of six children, five boys and one girl. The youngest of whom is now (1890) nine years old.

Henry Baer is no politician, and would not accept any kind of an office, if it were handed him on a silver salver.

GEORGE T. GOSORN.

GEORGE T. GOSORN was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, 1852. He received a common school education, and entered his father's printing office, as an apprentice, at an early age; removed with his parents to Mineral county, West Virginia, at the close of the war, where his father, David Gosorn, published one of the first Republican newspapers in the second congressional district, before the smoke of battle had cleared from the hills or business resumed in the valleys, being then about fourteen years of age. He showed an aptitude for the printing business, and, in 1876, associated himself with Hon. J. T. Hoke, in the publication of the *Mountain Echo*, at Keyser. Retiring, he passed four years in the Government printing office. He began the publication of the *Piedmont Observer* in 1881, it being changed to the *Herald* in 1885, being the first to establish a newspaper at Piedmont, after numerous failures of others. He took an active part in politics, moving with caution and counseling harmony; was a candidate for assessor in 1884; held the office of City Recorder for a short time, and was appointed postmaster by President Arthur, which position he held until the change of administration. It was

during his residence at Piedmont that he arranged the Northeastern excursion for the West Virginia Press Association, in 1883. The trip afforded rare pleasure to those that participated in it, and won him many compliments for energy, and the citizens of Piedmont much praise for their generous hospitality. He removed to Petersburg in 1886, and took charge of the *South Branch Gazette*, the Republican organ of Grant county, which paper he still publishes, having extended its circulation and influence. He was for two years a member of the Executive Committee of the State League, and one of the delegates to the National League convention, at Baltimore, in 1889, and has held numerous positions upon committees. He is affable and sociable, firm in his political convictions, and courteous and fair to opponents.

JAMES B. TANEY.

JAMES B. TANEY, who was born in 1841, at Newark, N. J. was the eldest son of Hugh and Letitia Taney, who came to the Ohio Valley in 1850, and located in Wheeling, Va., in 1852. His schooling was confined to the private and public schools of the town. A predilection for the sea caused him to take French leave from home, while in his teens. He joined the merchant marine, serving from a sailor before the mast to chief officer. At the breaking out of the war, he joined the U. S. navy, continuing therein until 1868, when becoming tired of naval life he resigned his commission. At this date he was attached to the Brazil squadron, where he had been assigned after the surrender of the confederate forces.

During the war Mr. Taney was attached to the Atlantic and Gulf blockading squadrons; also doing duty in conveying the New York and Panama mail steamers through the narrow West India passages. He participated in the battles of Beaufort, Port Royal, Newberne, the storming of Fort Fisher on both occasions, the capture of Wilmington, and a number of minor engagements. At the second bombardment of Fort Fisher he was in command of the detachment of men from the man-of-war "Tacony," who formed part of the naval forces that united with General Terry's forces in the hand-to-hand assault upon the fort.

Upon returning home Mr. Taney engaged in the newspaper business, which has occupied his attention ever since, except a period of six years' service as collector of the City of Wheeling, which position becoming irksome and unpleasant, he resigned, and again entered the field of journalism. In October, 1884, he became part owner and general manager of the *Wheeling Daily Register*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, which, under his management, has greatly increased its scope of influence and power.

During the campaign of '88, Mr. Taney was chosen delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, that renominated President Cleveland.

Mr. Taney received considerable attention from the press throughout the country, in August, 1887, during the Encampment of the Societies of the Army of West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, at Wheeling, in connection with the Cleveland banner incident. It was from the *Register* building to the opposite side of the street, that the large patriotic banner was suspended, upon which, besides a good crayon portrait of the Chief Executive, were inscribed the words: "God bless our President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," and under which most of the G. A. R. Posts refused to march. The excitement at the time was intense, and for several months thereafter the Republican papers throughout the country denounced Mr. Taney as a Southern rebel, Northern copperhead, etc. etc.

Mr. Taney is identified with many of the business interests of Wheeling. His wide experience in his several callings, his extensive travel and his excellent knowledge of character, have presented opportunities that do not fall to the lot of many men, and which, coupled with his persistent energy and industry, have materially aided in attaining his success in life.

In 1872 he married Emily F., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Pollock, of Wheeling.

JAMES J. PETERSON.

AMONG the journalists of the State who are carving out their own path is the subject of this sketch. He was born at Weston, in the county of Lewis, Virginia, April 16, 1853. With a fair common school education he entered the State

University in Morgantown, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1875. He founded the *Republican*, at Weston, in 1879, and built it up to a degree of influence equal to any country newspaper of the State. It still continues under the management of Dr. M. S. Holt. In May, 1882, he located in Huntington, Cabell county, and founded the *Republican*, and in less than a year made it the leading party paper in the lower end of the Fourth Congressional District. He was admitted to the bar that year, and was in 1883 Attorney for the City of Huntington. He takes an active part in politics; has been secretary of the Congressional Committee of the District and a member of the State Central Committee. He was assistant clerk of the State Senate in the session of 1889. He is one of the promising newspaper men of the State, genial, vigorous and a ready writer. He is a bright and enthusiastic Mason, being a Knight Templar, Member of the Grand Consistory, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Founded and edited the *Freemason's Monitor*, of Huntington.

JOHN FRISSELL.

DR. JOHN FRISSELL was born in Peru, Berkshire county, Mass. (the home of the Fields', the Hopkins' and the Bryant's), March 8, 1810. He was the son of Amasa Frissell, a farmer of Scotch descent; his mother was of English parentage, named Wilcox. They secured good education to their six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest of the sons was a farmer, and the other three received collegiate educations, and represent the professions as follows: one as a lawyer and judge; another in medicine and the other in theology. The eldest of the two daughters was a missionary to the Choctaw Indians, located in Mayhew, a small Indian village, and a missionary station in the Northeastern part of the State of Mississippi; the other daughter was married and lived in New York City. The subject of this sketch in his youth worked on the farm with his father, attending the common school in the winter, from whence he was advanced to the Academy in Old Hadley. He entered Williams' College in the fall of 1827, and graduated A.B. in 1831. He commenced the study of medicine in the fall of 1831 with Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, of Williamstown, whose assistant he had been in the chemical laboratory of



JOHN FRISSELL, M.D.

Williams' College for two years. In the fall of 1832 he attended lectures at Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield.

At the invitation of Prof. Willard Parker he accompanied him to Woodstock, Vermont, in the spring of 1833, where he became demonstrator of Anatomy. He filled the same position for Prof. Parker in the Berkshire Medical School the next fall; at that period it was the duty of the demonstrator to perform the dissections for the professor and afterwards to recapitulate to the class the Professor's lecture, and to carefully superintend and instruct all those making dissections. Having continued demonstrator through the year 1834, and attended lectures, he graduated M.D. from the Berkshire College at the close of that term. In the fall of this year he received the degree of A.M. from Williams' College. He remained in Pittsfield hearing recitations and instructing students in anatomy, materia medica, etc., during the spring and summer. In the fall and winter of 1835 he demonstrated his fourth and last course of lectures.

Dr. Frissell removed to Wheeling, Virginia, where he arrived on the 3d of June, 1836. At first practice came to him rather slowly, but he occupied his spare time profitably, in giving occasional lectures on temperance, phrenology, and physiology, in teaching botany, and lecturing on that subject in the schools of Wheeling, and rambling with classes over the hills and through the country seeking flowers and specimens with which to illustrate his lectures. He also indulged his taste for the geological and mineralogical sciences, by studying the rocks and minerals to be found in the vicinity of Wheeling, with Drs. A. S. Todd, Townsend, and others interested in these subjects. He likewise filled the position of teacher and leader of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church for fifteen years or more. But in a few years all his time was required to perform the labor of his increasing professional engagements.

He has been physician to the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation, and the school for young ladies at Mount de Chantal, and to St. Vincent's College. He was the first surgeon in Western Virginia to avail himself of chloroform in capital operations, and although using it in thousands of cases, no untoward accident has ever occurred in his practice. He first used it in November, 1853, in an arm amputation. In a commercial and manufacturing city, such as Wheeling, laborers and mechanics

are exposed to numerous accidents, so that the surgical practice is large compared with the ordinary sickness of the population. Dr. Frissell was therefore early called upon to take a prominent part in such operations, which his exact knowledge of anatomy enabled him to perform with skill and success, he early became known as one of the best surgeons and most eminent physicians in Western Virginia. In 1838 he performed his first operation for hare-lip and deformed upper jaw, and in the following year he operated on club-foot by division of tendons, and shortly after Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, had performed his first operation for the same deformity, by the same method. In 1841 he commenced operating for strabismus, and has since performed repeatedly nearly all the different operations on the eye, including the extirpation of the organ, both by enucleation, or by removing with the eye a part of the tissues of the orbit. He performed in 1846 his first operation for stone in the bladder, and in 1856 his first successful operation for vesico vaginal fistula. He has operated with success for staphyloraphy, and frequently for pariphymosis and phymosis, and phymosis with adherent prepuce; not to mention his numerous operations in plastic surgery, one of which he performed in 1871 in a case wherein the chin and sternum were held nearly in contact, ranks among the most extensive and successful of the class on record. He is a member of the Ohio County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, of which he was the first president, and of the American Medical Association. He is an honorary member of the Medical Society of California, and was member of the International Medical Congress of 1876. Although not much addicted to writing, his cases and operations have furnished abundant themes for valuable medical articles, insomuch that his papers dealing with the fruits of his every-day practice are too numerous to be given here even by their titles: they may be read, however, in the transactions of the West Virginia State Medical Society.

Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was appointed by Governor Pierpoint, Medical Superintendent of the military prisoners and sick soldiers of Wheeling, and was continued by the Surgeon-General of the United States at the same post as Assistant Surgeon to the close of the war. He also served as a member of the State Board of Examiners for Surgeons entering

the Army during the war. For more than a third of a century he filled the position of surgeon to the marine patients at Wheeling.

Dr. Frissell since he has been in Wheeling has been connected with three institutions, organized for the benefit of the sick and afflicted ; first, the Wheeling Dispensary, which was established about 1845, was conducted during the year or two of its existence, by four of the city physicians—Drs. Todd, Bates, Hildreth and Frissell. Their office and dispensary room was on the north-east corner of Twelfth and Chapline streets, where one of the four physicians would be present at a certain hour each day to prescribe for patients who might call for advice and medicine ; second, the Infirmary was started by Drs. Frissell and Hullihen, in November, 1845, for the purpose of accommodating private patients. The Infirmary was entirely under their control, as they alone were the only physicians who had the right to either send or attend patients there. The first patient of the Infirmary was a young man, a patient of Dr. Frissell's, with fever, who was sent to Mrs. Barnes', then living on the alley west of where the Linsly Institute now stands. She nursed and took care of that patient so much to the satisfaction of Drs. Frissell and Hullihen that they afterwards sent all proper patients to her ; in a short time she moved to the Updegraff house near the creek on Market street, which would accommodate some ten or twelve patients, but the owners after a time wished to sell the premises and she moved to the Thompson property on Sixteenth street. Bishop Whalen understanding that more room was needed for patients, had the Wheeling Hospital chartered in March, 1850, and opened it on a small scale in the Metcalf house on Fifteenth street, and placed it in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, with Drs. Frissell and Hullihen as surgeons, through whose permission only applicants were admitted. The Bishop, still anxious to increase the hospital facilities, purchased the Michael Sweeney house and lot in North Wheeling, added largely to both ends and raised the whole building one story, and fitted it with accommodations for one hundred and fifty patients when closely filled, which was amply sufficient for all applications at that time. The patients then presenting themselves were sent to the new Wheeling Hospital, and the patients in the Infirmary and Metcalf house were transferred in a short

time to the new hospital. The sick seamen were also taken in, where all were well attended and cared for by the Sisters. The Institution was under the charge of a Board of Directors, of which Bishop Whelan was the head, and everything moved on smoothly. The hospital accommodations were plain, and though at the present day would not be considered modern in its appointments, yet at that time the institution was considered the best in this region of country. It was with many regrets that Drs. Frissell and Hullihen gave up Mrs. Barnes, who had served them so faithfully for ten years. Dr. Hullihen died on the 27th of March, 1857. Bishop Whelan, with the approval of the Board of Directors, appointed Dr. Frissell surgeon and physician of the Wheeling Hospital and gave him the whole professional charge of the institution, and that appointment has never been changed.

During the first two years of its existence, Drs. Frissell and Hullihen alone exercised the sole prerogative as to admission of patients, etc., but subsequently this privilege was extended to all other regular practicing physicians.

From the commencement of the Infirmary in 1845, to the present time, about 45 years, Dr. Frissell has had the main charge of the hospital institutions of the City of Wheeling, and full charge since the death of Dr. Hullihen. Since the hospital has been completed it has fully supplied the wants of West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, for regular hospital patients. Bishop Kain has made some valuable improvements, but another building is desired, with sundry improvements, to make it what it should be at the present time, as a great amount of sickness and accidents occur on account of the large number employed on bridges, tunnels and railroads, that are being constructed in and about the city at this time, and if all applicants were taken into a hospital who would like to be fed and taken care of, a building of almost any size might be kept well filled. For some years Dr. Frissell has left most of the hospital work to his son, Dr. Charles M. Frissell.

Dr. Frissell has operated many times by the lateral operation in Wheeling and surrounding country for stone in the bladder, and always with success, never having lost a patient, or had any bad results from inflammation or blood poison, using most of the time only the old antiseptics, pure water, perfect cleanliness, and good care. Of late years he has occasionally used the

carbolic acid bi-chloride solutions in operations, but with no better success. The youngest of the patients operated on for stone was two years of age, the oldest was 72 years, who now keeps in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, a candy and toy shop and is as lively as a bee. Dr. Frissell has often operated in the same way in the city and through the country for strangulated hernia, and with the same results, except when there was mortification of the bowels and the intestine could not be saved.

Two fine-looking ladies called on Dr. Frissell at separate times and from different States for examination and advice. The ladies appeared to be in good health, and every way perfect except that they had no vulva, no vagina, no uterus, and no ovaries that could be discovered. The first lady was not married and took the doctor's advice, which was to remain as the Lord had made her. The second lady, who was married, received the same advice, but in about two months she returned with her husband, determined to have some operation performed that would relieve her from her malformation, for she had become disgusted with her condition. She was sent to the hospital and soon Dr. Frissell, with two other physicians, called to examine her and perform some operation, if thought best, to please the lady and her husband. It was decided to operate, and a very respectable vulva and vagina were formed. The vagina was formed by separating the thick layer of cellular tissue between the rectum and the bladder. The lady bore the operation without chloroform and without a murmur. She was carefully attended at the hospital for over two weeks, and was furnished with two glass dilators of different sizes such as used by Sims and Thomas. She expressed herself as well satisfied with the operation and promised to return if everything did not prove satisfactory. Dr. Frissell has not seen her since or heard from her.

Dr. Frissell has removed many uterine polypi and fibroids of various sizes and shapes, but three were remarkable in their character. One was about six inches in length and two inches in diameter or thickness, attached to mouth and neck of the uterus, and surrounding the mucous membrane of the vagina, filling the whole of the vagina and projecting a short distance at the vulva. The tumor was removed by three sections, at three different operations. The two other tumors were more

like the head of a child and filled the whole vagina and lower part of the pelvis, and required to be pushed up for water or bowel discharges to pass. Large sections of the tumors were required to be cut out to diminish their size so they could be removed by the ligature or ecrasure. There was no return of the disease after those tumors were removed and their pedicils or attachments properly taken care of. Cancer is frequently a sequel of such diseases. Many persons prefer going to the larger cities for operations of this kind, being led thither by the glaring cure-all advertisements of some third-class physicians who are always on the lookout for such cases, when in the majority of instances they could be more successfully and comfortably treated at home.

Notwithstanding the success he has achieved in the medical world, Dr. Frissell is of a very modest and retiring nature. He is naturally of a pleasant and jovial disposition, which, together with his well-earned reputation as the leading surgeon of the State, makes him greatly beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was married on the third of December, 1850, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Col. John Thompson, of Moundsville, W. Va. They have two sons living—the eldest a physician and surgeon, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, occupies his father's position, while the youngest is a scientist, and is the chief chemist in the Wheeling steel plant at Benwood.

HENRY CLAY RAGLAND.

H CLAY RAGLAND, the Delegate from Logan county in 1887, was born May 7, 1844, in Goochland county, Va. He entered the Fifth Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate States in 1861, as a private soldier, in which command he became a First Lieutenant; was twice wounded during the war, and a prisoner from 1864 to March, 1865, having been captured at Luray, Va. Was elected Surveyor of Goochland county in 1869, but did not qualify as such. Taught school from 1868 until 1874, in the two Virginias. He was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia in 1886 for the ensuing session and served upon the committees of Claims and Grievances, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, and Humane Institutions and

Public Buildings. He is a Commissioner of the United States, County and Circuit Courts, practices law at the county seat, and is a Democrat, prominent and influential in his party.

GEORGE KEITER WHEAT.

THE subject of this sketch was born January 25, 1825, at Berkeley Springs, Berkeley county, Virginia (now Morgan county, West Virginia). He was a son of James M. Wheat, who came to Wheeling, July, 1832. The son first went to school to William McKay, afterwards attended the Lancasterian Academy kept by Mr. James McBurnie, and later on attended a private school on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Chapline streets (then Quincy and Fourth streets), under the tuition of Messrs. Reuter and Smith, successively. Mr. Wheat was always of an industrious turn, and even during his school days aimed to accumulate, to make himself useful and apply himself to anything that presented itself. After leaving school he worked for some time in the printing office of James E. Wharton, proprietor of the *Wheeling Times*, which occupied the site where Friend's furniture warehouse (Water and Eleventh streets) now stands. He also put in some time in the printing office of John McCreary, proprietor of the only other Whig paper then published in Wheeling. In 1837 he moved to Ritchietown (now the Eighth ward), where his father established a tannery.

There are perhaps more interesting items pertaining to the early life and business career of Mr. Wheat than falls to the lot of very many men—his position for several months as a foot-blower in the glass factory of H. Milton Miller; his trip to St. Louis selling wooden bowls, where he worked his passage as assistant cook on the steamer *Tioga*, commanded by Capt. Mason; and his position as assistant engineer in the saw mill of Hughes & Martin, furnish many very interesting incidents that, owing to lack of space, cannot be mentioned here.

In March, 1844, he was employed as clerk in Jacob & Thomas Hornbrook's notion store, on the site now occupied by the Bank of the Ohio Valley, where he remained for four years. At first Mr. Wheat received but fifty dollars a year and board; the second year seventy-five dollars and board, the third, one hundred dollars and board, and the fourth five hundred dollars. In 1848

Jacob & Thomas Hornbrook dissolved partnership, each taking a portion of the stock, Mr. Jacob Hornbrook selling his share of the stock to Messrs. George K. Wheat and Alexander Chapline. During the second year of his engagement with the Hornbrooks, the business being rather contracted, Mr. Jacob Hornbrook entertaining the idea of reaching the outside trade, took Mr. Wheat with him, loaded a flatboat, and taking a crew of four men besides themselves, called on all the stores along the Ohio river between Wheeling and Louisville, Ky. After Messrs. Wheat & Chapline had purchased the interests of Jacob Hornbrook, Mr. Wheat made two trips on his own account along the river between Wheeling and Cincinnati, leaving Mr. Chapline to look after the home business. On the occasion of the first of these trips an incident worthy of mention occurred, viz: During Mr. Wheat's stay at Cincinnati, after having finished his down trip, the tow-boat Lake Erie arrived at Cincinnati with two barges of coal; this was the first experiment made by any steamboat in taking coal from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. The Lake Erie had formerly been used as a canal tow-boat plying between Rochester and Pittsburgh, but after the building of the railroad between those points and the decline in the canal trade, the Lake Erie was brought into requisition to make the trip referred to, after disposing of their coal and in returning with her empties, Mr. Wheat arranged to have his flat boat, containing miscellaneous merchandise, traded for such as rags, feathers, beeswax, ginseng, &c., towed to Wheeling for seventy-five dollars.

Mr. Chapline, the partner of Mr. Wheat, died in 1855, and Mr. Wheat purchased his interests from the administrator and continued the same business up to January 1, 1889, at which time by his untiring efforts he had established the largest and most influential wholesale notion house in the State of West Virginia. On the date mentioned above, January 1, 1889, he disposed of his entire notion business in order to devote his undivided attention to his large pottery and steel interests. In 1858 or thereabouts, Mr. Wheat, with others, established the Citizens' Deposit Bank, afterwards, on April 2, 1862, merged into the First National Bank of Wheeling, and during the seventeen years of their existence, Mr. Wheat for the greater portion of this time filled the position of President.

JOHN SCOTT BARNES.

JOHNS S. BARNES was one of the members of the convention that reorganized the State government of Virginia in 1861. He was born October 21, 1816, at Barnsville, near Fairmont, Marion county. His early life was spent in a grist-mill, saw-mill and country store, with very little opportunity to attend the village school, and his principal occupation in subsequent life has been the manufacturing of yarns and woolen goods, and the milling of flour. Integrity and common sense won the hearts of his neighbors and the voters through the county, who sent him to Richmond to represent them in the Assembly, sessions of 1853-4 and 1855-6. He sided with the West in a desire for a separate statehood, and against secession, and was a member of the Wheeling convention. He afterwards served two sessions in the West Virginia House of Delegates, 1863 and 1865.

CHARLES LEWIS HICKMAN.

CHARLES L. HICKMAN was born in Quiet Dell, Harrison county, Va., and is the great grandson of Sotha Hickman, who was one of the five white settlers that first settled west of the Blue Ridge in 1771. At the age of fifteen years Mr. Hickman was thrown upon the world without support, his father, Marshall Hickman, having died at that time, leaving little or no estate. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he at once commenced work as a journeyman carpenter, working in different States and localities in the summer season and attending school during the winter, and in this manner obtained a common school education. He located in Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia, in 1871; entered into business as a contractor and builder, and followed that avocation until 1879.

Charles L. Hickman was married in October, 1886, to Miss Carrie Leach, a worthy and respected young lady of the above named city. About the same year the subject of our sketch conceived the idea of studying architecture; he at once provided himself with the necessary books and instruments, and started upon his arduous task, spending all his leisure days and nights in the study of his chosen profession. His undertaking proved to be of greater magnitude than he at first anticipated; but being of the material that never says "fail," he "burned



CHARLES L. HICKMAN.

midnight oil" for three years, at which time (1879), he was satisfied that he had mastered his undertaking to an extent that would justify his opening an office, which he did, and received soon after a liberal share of patronage. The work designed and executed under his supervision proved him to be a man of ability in that line.

October 20, 1885, Mr. Hickman was appointed by Hon. Daniel Manning, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, as Superintendent of the United States Court House and postoffice building at Clarksburg, W. Va., which office he filled satisfactorily. It is hardly necessary to add that he is a man of integrity, and honored by all who know him. He has by his unaided exertions educated himself to a creditable degree, has without a master shown himself to be a first class builder, and without teachers mastered architecture, as his buildings demonstrate.

ROBERT G. BARR.

ONE of the best known and most successful of Wheeling's many distinguished lawyers, was the Hon. R. G. Barr. He was born June 7, 1840, in Washington county, Pa.; was the third son of Robert and Eleanor Barr, and was educated at Washington and Jefferson College. He began the study of law with Boyd Crumrine, Esq., and in 1865, moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was studious and attentive to business, which brought him, in a very short time, a profitable clientage.

Mr. Barr was always a Democrat. In 1871 he was elected to the State Legislature from Ohio county, and was re-elected to a second session. Political life was distasteful to him, consequently he withdrew from politics almost entirely; still, in 1877, his party friends forced him to again put on the harness by accepting a third election to the State Legislature from his adopted county. In legislative halls he was a strong, attentive, and useful member. He was self-poised, manly, gentlemanly. No man in Wheeling could number more personal friends than he. He was a prominent Free Mason, and was thoroughly public spirited. He died December 23, 1886, in the prime of physical and mental manhood.

JOHN DAWSON RIGG.

AT Terra Alta, Preston county, is located, perhaps, the most valuable Woolen Mill in our Mountain State. Its proprietor, the subject of this sketch, was born September 1, 1833, in Philadelphia, Pa. His parents, John and Mary Rigg, were natives of Lancashire, England, and immigrated to America in 1831. After several removals, to Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, into Illinois and back to Geneva, Pa., the family located in Bruceton, Preston county, in this State, and for years operated a small woolen mill. Subsequently, in 1888, he established similar large mills on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, where trade has increased, and facilities for shipping are the best. In 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh West Virginia Infantry, served one year, and was discharged on account of physical disability. Upon his return home he was elected Colonel of the 104th Regiment of State Militia, and was twice called into active service. In 1877 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Preston county, and also in 1883, serving two years each time.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY BABB.

IN Hardy county, Virginia, October 20, 1848, was born the above named legislator and agriculturalist, who still owns and operates a stock farm, near Greenland, Grant county. His early years were spent in the labor, and with the training of that vocation, in which he still takes a pride. He attended in winter first the subscription schools of *ante-bellum* days, then, when instituted, the free schools until he was eighteen years of age; then, in 1867, the year of his father's death, he entered the Agricultural College at Morgantown, soon after changed to the West Virginia University. In 1873 he completed the literary course of that institution, receiving the degree of A.B., which in 1876, was followed by the A.M. degree. He had intended professional life, but feared loss of health therefrom, and engaged in stock raising. He wedded Laura J. Johnson, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1878. He was twice elected County Superintendent of Free Schools, resigning in 1877, to take a seat in the House of Delegates of that year, and was re-elected for the sessions of 1881-2 of the West Virginia Legislature.

JAMES WILLIAM STUCK.

JAMES W. STUCK was born at Central Station, Doddridge county, Va., April 6, 1861. He began business for himself at the age of twelve, acquired an academic education, and at 17 taught school, continuing five years. When quite young he took an active part in politics; his first vote was for Gen. Goff for Congress, and his first Presidential ballot for Blaine in 1884. He represented Doddridge county in the West Virginia House of Delegates in the session of 1889, serving on three important committees: Roads and Internal Navigation, State Boundaries, and Penitentiary. He was elected when only twenty-seven years old in one of the most remarkable campaigns of the county. At home he is engaged in merchandising among the people with whom his whole life has been spent. Their thus honoring him so highly at so early an age speaks volumes in favor of this young legislator, remembering the ancient saying, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

ALEXANDER PARKS.

ALEXANDER PARKS, who was the eleventh Grand Commander of Knights Templar of West Virginia, from May, 1887, to May, 1888, was born in Baltimore, Md., April 22, 1847. In August, 1868, he settled in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, W. Va., and engaged in the milling, grain and fertilizer business. In 1877 he remodeled the Martinsburg Flouring Mills and at the same time built the Shenandoah Fertilizer Mills; and having conducted these enterprises successfully, to meet the demands of the flour trade, he purchased and built the Enterprise Roller Mills. During this time he was elected and served four years as town Councilman and city Treasurer. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has served for a number of years as chairman of county committees, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Parks has been an earnest and energetic Free Mason since his connection with the institution. January 14, 1871, he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice, in Equality Lodge, No. 136, of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, W. Va. He was elected Worshipful Master of his lodge June 26, 1875, was appointed District Deputy Grand Master in November, 1875; exalted to

the sublime degree of the Royal Arch, September 5, 1871; created a Knight Templar in Palestine Commandery at Martinsburg, March 11, 1872; Representative of Palestine Commandery at the formation of the Grand Commandery of West Virginia, February 25, 1874; Deputy Grand Commander at Weston, May 12, 1886; Grand Commander at Charleston, Kanawha county, May 11, 1887. He has done much to advance Masonry in the State; is a man of kind and agreeable manner and has an encouraging word for all.

GIDEON DRAPER CAMDEN.

JUDGE GIDEON DRAPER CAMDEN is the fourth son of Henry Camden, of Anne Arundel county, Md., and Mary B. Sprigg, a daughter of Col. Fredric Sprigg, of Montgomery county, of the same State. Henry Camden was a local Methodist preacher, and about the year 1804 freed his slaves, and with his wife and small children, moved to Harrison county, Virginia, and settled in what was called "Collins' Settlement," on the West Fork river, about fifteen miles above Weston, near Jacksonville, Lewis county, where he lived until the time of his death, some thirty years ago. His son Gideon remained with him working on the farm until the year 1822, going to the common country schools during the winter months, and sometimes having to walk a distance of two or three miles. At the noon hour, or during "play time," as it was then called, he with other pupils was required to aid in procuring from the forest the necessary fuel to supply the school with warmth. He received no other education than that afforded by the common school of the country, so that he may be emphatically called a self-made man.

In 1822 Mr. Camden left home, with the blessings of his father, who had but little else to give him, to live with Col. John G. Stringer, of Weston, then Clerk of the Superior Court (as it was then called) of the County of Lewis, with an injunction to act with propriety and to apply himself assiduously to the duties that might devolve upon him, and to make himself a good lawyer. At that time Daniel Stringer, father of the Colonel, was Clerk of the County Court, but the business of both offices was under the control of Col. Stringer. Young Camden applied

himself with great energy to the requirements of the offices, and in a short time became a good clerk, performing almost all the duties of the two offices, at times when necessary sitting up the entire night to do the work.

He soon became a favorite with all who knew him, especially the Justices of the Peace, who then composed the County Court, and were disposed to aid him by giving him the small county offices, although he was not at that time twenty-one years of age.

In the spring of 1827 he left Weston on horseback and traveled through Greenbrier, Monroe and other counties of Virginia to the court house of Wythe county, then called Evansham, to attend the law school taught by Gen. Alexander Smyth, who figured in the war of 1812 in the Northwest near the Canada line, and afterwards wrote the Apocalypse of the Bible.

In the fall of 1827 Mr. Camden obtained the signature of Judge Johnston, the father of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, to a license to practice law, and in returning home also obtained the signature of Judge Allen Taylor, Chancellor of the Wythe district, and of Judge James Allen, of the Botetourt Circuit, the father of Judge John J. Allen, who was afterwards President of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia for many years.

On the return of young Camden to his home he commenced the practice of law with great energy, and for one of his age and experience obtained a liberal practice in Lewis and adjoining counties. At that time the counties of Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Braxton and Doddridge were not formed. In April, 1828, he was elected to the House of Delegates from the county of Lewis, and served during the session that ordered the Convention of 1829 to amend the Constitution of the State, in which almost all the talent of the State was convened. He was again elected to the Legislature in 1830, but soon after he was tendered the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Lewis County, by Lewis Sommers, who was then Judge of that Court. Being financially poor, he thought it best to resign his seat in the Legislature and accept the clerkship, which he did, and when the courts were organized under the Constitution of 1830, Judge E. S. Duncan, who then became Judge of that circuit, conferred upon him the same office.

In 1834 John J. Allen, who was one of the most prominent

lawyers of Western Virginia, who resided at Clarksburg, and was then representing that District in the Congress of the United States, invited Mr. Camden to remove to Clarksburg and join him in the practice of law, which he promptly did. They practiced together until 1836 with great success, when Mr. Allen was appointed a Judge and removed to the home of his youth in Botetourt county. The large practice which the firm had acquired then devolved upon Mr. Camden, which he discharged with entire satisfaction to the public, until he was himself promoted to the bench in 1852.

In 1850 Mr. Camden was nominated by the Whig party as one of their candidates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, for the district composed of the counties of Wood, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wetzel and Pleasants. He and Gov. Joseph Johnson, Hon. John F. Snodgrass, and the Hon. Peter G. Van Winkle, afterwards a Senator of the United States, were elected the four delegates from that district. The convention convened in Richmond, October, 1850, and needing some statistical tables, adjourned over until the following January. This convention changed and reformed the State government by giving the right of suffrage to all male citizens of the State that were twenty-one years of age, and provided for the election by the people of the Governor, Judges and all other State and county officers. It also provided for a general system of public schools. Mr. Camden took an active part in the proceedings of the convention, advocating and sustaining most of the reforms that were adopted. The great contest in that body was the basis of representation in the Legislature. The West advocated the White Basis; the East advocated the Mixed Basis, that of population and taxation combined. The subject was debated for three months. A large majority of the members made speeches on the subject. When the convention convened there was a majority of seventeen for the Mixed Basis, but the question was finally settled by adopting the White Basis for the House of Delegates and the Mixed Basis for the Senate, and at the end of ten years the question of the basis for the Senate to be submitted to a vote of the people. The Constitution being adopted, an election of Judges under it was held in May, 1852, when Mr. Camden was elected a Judge of the Twenty-first Circuit, composed of the counties of Harrison,

Marion, Taylor, Preston, Barbour, Randolph and Upshur, by a majority of five thousand votes. At the expiration of his term of eight years, he was re-elected for another term of eight years. He gave general satisfaction on the bench. It is said that only about half a dozen of his decisions were reversed by the Court of Appeals, although the business of his circuit was very heavy, occupying the time of the Court about ten months of the year.

Judge Camden was opposed to secession, although he believed in the right of a state to secede in a proper case; and when the State did secede he deemed it his duty to go with his State.

The secession convention appointed Ex-President Tyler, Hon. William C. Rives, Judge John W. Brockenbrough, Walter Staples and Judge Camden commissioners to the Congress to be held at Montgomery, Alabama. Judge Camden adhered to the Confederacy during the war and was at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House.

He has not sought or held office since the war, except that he was nominated for the State Senate in the Harrison district without solicitation on his part and was in August, 1872, elected to that body, and served in it for a term of four years.

Judge Camden is a man of large common sense, of sterling character, of great energy and decision of character. At one time he came within a few votes of an election to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of West Virginia. He still resides at Clarksburg, and is hale and vigorous for a man of his years. He enjoys the possession of a large estate, which he earned by his own toil. He has always possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens.

GUSTAVUS F. TAYLOR.

G. F. TAYLOR was born June 27, 1834, in Braxton county, Va., where he received a common school training. In the spring of 1856 he went to Cass county, Missouri, remained two years, and returned to Braxton and engaged in different occupations until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he was elected by the Union voters to the Constitutional Convention which convened at Wheeling, November 26, 1861. He served until the close of that body, and was afterwards for a time employed as corresponding clerk in the office of the Provost

Marshal General, Major Joseph Darr, at Wheeling. Later, he organized a company of State troops and served as its Captain until the war ended. He was War Recorder for Braxton county for one term. He represented Braxton county in the House of Delegates in 1866-7, and served one term as Superintendent of Schools for the same county. He established, edited, and owned the Sutton *Mountaineer* for two years. After studying law he was admitted to practice, and was Prosecuting Attorney for Braxton in 1871 and 1872. He then engaged in merchandising until 1880, when he removed to Wheeling, where he now resides.

JOSEPH C. GLUCK.

DELEGATE GLUCK, of Ritchie county, was born June 18, 1841, in Lewis county, Virginia. His parents were German, came to Lewis in 1840, and removed to Gilmer in 1841, and engaged in farming. The son received a common school education. March 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Infantry, and was promoted to Sergeant in May of that year. He was in seven battles; was wounded on the back of the head by a shell July 3, 1864; was discharged from service August 15, 1865. From that date to June, 1871, he resided in Baltimore, Md. He then removed to Auburn, Ritchie county, W. Va., and engaged in merchandising and dealing in live stock. In 1884 he was the Republican nominee for Sheriff, but was defeated. In 1888 he was elected by nearly 500 majority to the pending House of Delegates, in which he serves as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

ASBURY MICK.

THE REV. ASBURY MICK, of the West Virginia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Buckhannon, Va., January 13, 1849. His educational advantages in early life were limited, but possessed of an ambition to get on in the world, he let no opportunity pass unimproved to secure the best possible culture within his reach. He attended the Buckhannon public schools for several years, and spent several sessions of earnest toil in the higher English branches at French Creek Academy in his native county.

He entered the itinerant ministry in 1873, and has devoted all of his energies to that high calling for near a score of years. He is noted for application to books, and a thorough preparation of his sermons. In preaching he is thoughtful, earnest, systematic, able. He possesses three essentials to success in his profession: First, discretion and good judgment; second, honesty of purpose and solidity of personal character; and third, almost boundless energy. He is therefore a popular preacher and a successful pastor. He has filled a number of important appointments in his conference, and is closing his third year as the pastor of State Street M. E. Church, at Charleston, the leading church of that denomination in the Southern portion of West Virginia.

JACOB KEMPLE.

JACOB KEMPLE was born in the city of Wheeling, August 12, 1851. His parents are natives of Virginia, but his ancestors immigrated to this country in the last century, and participated in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Kemple received his early education in the public schools of Wheeling, followed by two years at the Fox River Academy in Illinois.

In January, 1872, he entered the law office of Col. Joseph H. Pendleton as a student, and was admitted to the bar of his native county, September 1, 1874, and practiced his profession until 1881. In the literary societies with which he was connected he became a leader as a speaker and debater. At the bar his keen wit, broad humor and remarkable power of delineation of character frequently gave him an advantage over his adversary and helped to make a weak case strong. His fame as a public speaker and humorist soon spread, giving him a wide reputation.

In 1881 he abandoned the law and entered the lecture field under the management of the Chicago Lyceum Lecture Bureau, with which he has been engaged several seasons. From his youth he has taken an active interest in politics, always as an unswerving Republican. As a campaign speaker his services have always been in demand. He has been on the hustings in a large number of States, east, west and south. His speeches are always interspersed with a rich vein of humor, and he never



JACOB KEMPLE.

fails to hold and interest an audience. Mr. Kemple has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Nellie F. Goodwin, of Farmington, Maine, to whom he was married in 1884. She lived but one year after their marriage. In 1888 he was again married, his second wife being Miss Evangeline B. Goodwin, of Farmington, Maine.

His residence is at Wheeling and his time is principally devoted to humorous writing and lecturing.

JOHN WILEY YEATER.

JOHN W. YEATER is on the rolls of the present Senate from the Second District. He is a physician, and his residence, New Dale, Tyler county. He was born December 28, 1850, in Marshall county, Va.; was a farmer's boy, attending the ordinary schools of the locality, and afterwards for a while was teacher. Studied medicine at the Howard Medical College, sessions of 1876 and 1877, and practiced in Wetzel until 1879. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, then resumed practice until 1887, when he attended the Polytechnic, of New York City. He has not sought office, but the voters of his district sent him as their representative in 1889 to the Legislature, where he is upon the committees of Finance, Claims and Grievances, and Public Printing.

DAVID WILLIAM SHAW.

DELEGATE D. W. SHAW, of Barbour county, who serves in the existing Legislature, was born in Philippi, Va., May, 1852. He has continuously resided in this Mountain State. From 1869 to 1883 he was a teacher in select schools; editor of the Barbour *Jeffersonian* from May, 1883, to July, 1884; Deputy Sheriff in 1884-5; President of the Board of Education from 1884 to 1888; and frequently a member of the Examining Board. He was elected by the voters of Barbour to the Legislature of 1887, and re-elected to that of 1889. In a former session he was a member of the Committees on Federal Elections, and Counties and Corporations, and chairman of that of Education in both years. He is by choice and practice a farmer and grazier, as well as by preference of his constituency a law enacter.

A. A. MILLER.

NEAR Haledon, West Virginia, lives the above named farmer and legislator. He was born at Green Sulphur Springs, Virginia, June 7, 1818; received a fair common school education; was Captain of the Virginia Militia under commission from the Governor about the year 1845; was Magistrate in his county during the war; and served as Supervisor for Summers under the first West Virginia Constitution. In the Legislature of 1883 he was a member of the House, giving valuable service upon the several committees to which the Speaker assigned him.

WILLIAM CROCKETT RIFFE.

W[©]M. C. RIFFE, whose present postoffice address is Raleigh Court House, W. Va., was born May 15, 1826, in Montgomery county, Va. He is a farmer by occupation; and received the education of winter schools in the locality of his birth; has been a resident of this section of the Virginias since 1844; was elected Sheriff of Raleigh county, serving the term from January, 1877, to January, 1881. He was a member of the House of Delegates, in the sessions of 1883 and of 1887, in the latter serving upon the committees of Taxation and Finance, Private Corporations, and Mines and Mining.

LUDWELL GRAHAM GAINES.

THEOPHILUS GAINES and wife Catherine, *nee* Stocton, were natives of Ohio. Their son, L. G. Gaines, was born at Mt. Carmel, O., Aug. 10, 1856, and has resided in West Virginia since 1867. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, afterwards graduated from the Law Department of Columbia College in Washington, D. C., and subsequently attended lectures at the University of Virginia. Previous to entering upon his collegiate course he taught in the West Virginia public schools three years, and was in the United States railway mail service eight years, but resigned in 1880. After his University course he began the practice of law in Fayette county, and was so successful a practitioner that his fellow county men elected him their Prosecuting Attorney, which position he now fills, evidently to the satisfaction of the people and his professional brethren. He is a young man of great promise.

JOHN HINCHMAN.

SINCE his election as Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church, which denomination he joined in 1849, no position in camp or public life has seemed to give so much real honor to John Hinchman as the one conferred by the members of the religious organization. He was born in Monroe county, Va., October 10, 1827. In 1861 he went into service as Major of the 166th Militia Regiment of Virginia. In 1862 he volunteered into Lowery's Battery, and therein served until the close of the war. In 1872 he was elected from Monroe county, W. Va., to the House of Delegates. A recess was taken from the 21st of December to the 10th of January after, but he drew no *per diem* for that interval, and offered a resolution, which failed, to restore this fund to the State Treasury. Whatever others did, he never felt justified in using his part of the funds thus appropriated. In 1881 he was one of the Commissioners of the county, and served for six years as President of the Court. In that time all the bar rooms were discontinued. His efforts, his influence and his example have ever been to the uplifting of humanity to a better life. He is still a farmer and grazier of cattle near Lowell.

CHARLES McCLURE DODRILL.

THE grandfather of Charles McC. Dodrill was an English soldier under Lord Cornwallis, and was surrendered with his forces at Yorktown. In pioneer days the father of the subject of this sketch came to that portion of Randolph county, Va., now described as Webster county, W. Va. McClure was born on the farm May 9, 1833. Early in life he joined the M. E. Church, and served faithfully eight years as one of the official members. He married Margaret E. Given, November 16, 1854. Served his county as Treasurer in 1868, then Sheriff one term, and in 1872 was President of the County Court and served eight years. In 1881 he was a member of the House of Delegates from the district of Webster, Clay and Nicholas counties, serving on the Committees of Elections and Privileges, Finance, and Education. He advocated and succeeded in passing a bill to add to his county a portion of Greenbrier and Nicholas; also favored more and better roads for his section. He was President of the Board of Education eight years.

GEORGE DEAVER.

GEORGE DEAVER is the son of Alexander, the grandson of John, and the great grandson of John Deaver, of Ireland, who came over with Braddock's troops in 1755, as a soldier in Col. Dunbar's command. George was born in Hampshire county, Va., November 9, 1825. His father died and left him at the age of six to the care of an uncle. Only had the benefit of schools for nine months. Wedded August 31, 1848, Lucinda Hiett. In 1855 he was elected Captain in the 114th Virginia Militia, and in 1856 Major of the regiment, and was commissioned by Governor Wise and ordered into active service by Governor Letcher, at the opening of the Civil war. He was elected to the House of Delegates from Hampshire, serving through the long session of 1872-3. He is a Democrat in political views, and by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser.

WILLIAM C. CLAYTON.

AMONG the useful members of the West Virginia Senate of 1875 and of 1877 was William C. Clayton, a native of Hampshire county, Va., where he was born January 24, 1831. He was educated preparatory for college in the classical school of Dr. Wm. H. Foote, of Romney, and attended the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1846, '47 and '48. Afterwards, for a number of years, he was principal of Washington Academy, in Amelia county, Va., after which he was principal of the Academy in Charlestown, W. Va. He began the practice of law at Romney, Va., in 1859. In 1873 he removed to Keyser, W. Va., and in the following year was elected to the State Senate from that district. He is still pursuing the legal profession at Keyser and enjoys an important and lucrative practice.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS was born in Hardy county (now Grant), Va., December 21, 1817, and has since resided there. He was reared on his father's large cattle farm, buying and handling the stock for him until his death, 1857, since then conducting affairs himself, owning one of the best farms in the county. He served his people as Magistrate and as a member

of the County Court; also two terms in the Virginia Senate—1861 and '63, and one term in the West Virginia Senate—1877. Governor Jacob appointed him a Railroad Commissioner. In the Virginia Senate he was recognized as one of the most staunch, conservative and judicious members, and was placed on the Committee on Confederate Relations, one of the most responsible in the body. This committee had frequent conferences with President Jefferson Davis and the Secretary of War relative to conducting the war, and Virginia's relation to the Confederate Government in its prosecution.

While at Richmond he frequently aided needy Confederates from his section, who, returning by exchange, were landed penniless and often feeble from exposure and confinement. He also proved a benefactor to a number of Union men arrested and sent to Richmond as hostages, or for political offences, in several instances securing their release and furnishing means to reach their homes.

After the close of the war, he returned to his native county and diligently applied himself to improving and re-stocking his farm, that had suffered severely from raids and robberies, lying on the border between the contending armies. In this he succeeded and by energy, frugality and close application rebuilt the "waste places" and took rank with the most successful agriculturalists and graziers in this section of the State.

Mr. Williams was first called from the quiet pursuits of home life in West Virginia to public duty by Governor Jacob, who named him as one of the State Commissioners to assess railroad property. His next call to position of honor and responsibility was by the Democratic Senatorial convention of his district in 1877, when he was nominated as its candidate and elected without opposition. As State Senator he served his people faithfully, efficiently and creditably; was not noted for his "much speaking," but large experience, a fund of practical information, sound judgment and the knowledge of public affairs and men, acquired by careful study, enabled him to be one of the useful men in the body.

Though a public spirited man and taking a lively interest in questions affecting local, State and National interests, he is in no sense a politician or office seeker, but one of the old school who believes in "the office seeking the man." When summoned

to assume public responsibilities, it has been the spontaneous demand, suggested to those familiar with his life, his unsullied record, unwavering and incorruptible honesty, and his qualifications. He is a bachelor, a man of exemplary habits, and, at the age of sixty-six, is as well preserved as many twenty years his junior. His stature is over six feet, his form remarkably erect, and altogether he is a specimen of physical manhood rarely excelled.

CHARLES MCGILL.

FROM the families of Johns and McGill, of Monongalia, was descended Charles McGill, the member of the House of Delegates from Putnam in 1885. He was born at Hanging Rock, Ohio, May 10, 1845. His educational advantages were limited. The father died in 1864, while on the march, in an Ohio Regiment, with Sherman to the sea, leaving him to care for a family of nine. He was an Ohio river pilot from 1871 to 1874. Graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1876, and was physician to the County Infirmary from 1876 to 1881. Is also interested in farming and milling. He believes in organized labor and the amplest protection to American industries; and was elected to the Legislature upon the Labor-Fusion ticket, by a majority of 271, and served upon the committee of Mines and Mining.

DAVID C. CASTO.

HE who finds an able competitor is said to be worthy of success. The nomination by a Democratic convention of Wirt county in 1886, of the above named lawyer to the State Legislature fairly entitles him to place among representative men. He was born August 31, 1849, near Ripley, Jackson county, Virginia. At the age of sixteen he taught school and pursued that vocation until the spring of 1870, when he entered the University of Ohio, graduating therefrom in 1874. In 1875 he was principal of the Elizabeth, Wirt county, High School, and in 1877 and 1878 of the Burning Springs Graded Schools. During the latter year he was admitted to the bar and has since pursued the profession of law. From 1875 to 1879 he was also Superintendent of Free Schools for the county, and its Prosecuting Attorney, for a time, to fill the unexpired term of Chas. T. Caldwell.

ADAM GREGORY.

THE above named minister, soldier and legislator was born on Holly river, Webster county, Va., July 22, 1831. Two years thereafter his father moved to Randolph county, on Elk river, where Adam was reared in a log cabin, and received eight months' education. In 1851 he was married and settled on a farm in Webster county. In August, 1862, he volunteered into the United States service, in Upshur Battery, Company E, and next October contracted the measles in camp at Clarksburg, and was honorably discharged in April, 1863; then he was commissioned as recruiting officer to fill up old regiments. He was elected from Webster and Pocahontas as member of the House of Delegates of 1865, then re-elected to the session of 1868. Served as County Recorder in 1865, in Clerk's office in 1867, practiced law before Magisterial and County Courts, and was licensed both to preach and practice law in 1868. In 1873, September 16, he moved with his family to St. Paul, Howard county, Nebraska, where he still resides as an active minister in his church.

CAMERON LEWIS THOMPSON.

CAPT. CAMERON L. THOMPSON was born April 22, 1842, at the Mouth of Coal, more recently christened St. Alban's, Kanawha county. His education, as that of most natives of the locality, was by private tutors at home, for fundamental training; then in the Academy at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, to round off into broader views. In April, 1861, when Virginia took position with the South, he entered the Confederate army, and served to the close of the contest. He enlisted as a private in the 22d Virginia Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Captain for gallantry at Baker's Creek, Mississippi. He was captured at Vicksburg, and with General Lee, was surrendered at Appomattox. He is a journalist of influence and capacity, having published for years the *Mountain Herald*, at Hinton, Summers county. A few years ago he disposed of the *Herald* and now edits and manages *The Advertiser*, a leading Democratic newspaper published at Huntington, the seat of justice of Cabell county, and a thrifty and growing city on the banks of the Ohio.

JAMES INSKEEP BARRICK.

THE Clerk of the Mineral Circuit Court, and Recorder and Clerk of its County Court from 1866 to 1880, was the subject of this sketch, a native of that part of Hampshire which is now Mineral county, was born February 1, 1834. He received only the education of the common schools of that day, worked on the farm and in the shop, until 1856, then in a store until, in 1861, he was elected to the Wheeling Convention, which reorganized Virginia as a loyal State. In 1863 he was elected First Lieutenant in a Union company, but was shortly after elected to the West Virginia Legislature and served in 1863-64. He had a store at New Creek, which in 1864 was looted and burned by Gen. Rosser's Confederates, because of Mr. Barrick's Union sentiments and services. He was appointed a clerk in the Pension Bureau at Washington, D. C., in 1881, but was subsequently transferred to a clerkship in the War Department, which he still held at the beginning of President Harrison's administration, serving as faithfully there as he did his State in council, or his people in his commercial relationship.

OWEN DORSEY DOWNEY.

OWEN DORSEY DOWNEY was born at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., January 17, 1814; removed with his parents in 1824 to Allegany county, Md.; resided there twenty-eight years, engaged in mercantile business. In 1847 he served in the Maryland Legislature; in 1852 he was appointed Lumber Inspector for the City of Baltimore; the same year he resigned and moved to Virginia and engaged in mercantile business in Piedmont; afterwards engaged in the hotel business in the same place. In 1861 he was a member of the May Convention to discuss plans to reorganize the State. He was also a member of the June Convention, which effected the reorganization. He was a member of the West Virginia Legislature until 1865, in which year he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for one of the districts of West Virginia. In 1870 he ran, on the Democratic ticket, against Hon. James C. McGrew, Republican, and was defeated. In 1887 he removed to Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, where he has been engaged in mining and other pursuits. He was elected as a Democrat a member of the Wyoming Legislature, convening at Cheyenne, January 8, 1884.

JOSEPH GARRISON KITCHEN.

THE subject of this sketch was born December 5, 1842, on a farm near Shanghai, Berkeley county, Va. His father, Bethnel M. Kitchen, represented in Congress, the Second district of West Virginia, from 1867 to 1869. Joseph G. received his only education in the subscription schools of the locality. He cast his first vote for Lincoln as President. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the first Maryland Cavalry, and was in service for two and a half years, when he was discharged for physical disability. He was detailed for a while as Chief of Scouts in Berkeley county. Served also as enrolling officer for Jefferson county. Is a farmer and lumber dealer by occupation, and for twenty years has resided at Jones's Spring. Was elected from Berkeley county to the present House of Delegates, 1889, and serves upon the committees of Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, and Immigration and Agriculture.

JOHN B. LOUGH.

JOHN B. LOUGH was born in Monongalia county, Va., October 7, 1812. He received the education usually afforded the sons of farmers. In 1853-4 he appeared first in public affairs as Delegate, along with Henry S. Coombs, to the General Assembly of Virginia. Upon his return he was made a Justice of the Peace and served the people of his Magisterial district in that capacity sixteen years, part of the time as President of the County Court. Although an agriculturalist and stock-grazier by preference and occupation, yet he had the partiality of a home constituency, who again called him to represent them in the Legislatures of West Virginia in 1863-4, in 1870-1, and again in 1875. In each of these sessions he was an active and useful member of the committees to which he was assigned.

ANDREW L. VANDAL.

WITHIN the present limits of Greenbrier county, the Blue Grass section of our Mountain State, was born July 27, 1827, the subject of this sketch. His father, James, was one of the pioneers into Roane county, and in 1832 settled on a farm

upon Spring Creek, where most of the living members of the family still reside. Abroad our State is named for its minerals and timber resources, and is seldom mentioned as agricultural in its possibilities or its attractiveness. Yet some of the finest farming land, in this or any other State of the Union, is found and may be purchased at reasonable figures, in Roane county, yet undisturbed by the whistle of a railroad locomotive. Among agricultural property the home farm of Vandal is noted for its excellent condition and magnitude. He takes a pride in it beyond any office his people have bestowed upon him. When but a young man, with little general knowledge and experience, he served as constable, and made an excellent officer to execute magisterial decrees. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and served two years, when the adoption of the new Constitution shortened the term; but he was re-elected in 1872, and before the expiration of the second term resigned and turned his attention to farming. In the House of Delegates of the session of 1879 he was sent as a Delegate and served his constituency with fidelity and usefulness. In 1880 he was again elected Sheriff by a majority of nearly 1,800 votes, showing his popularity for the most responsible office within the county.

JOHN HANSON GOOD.

JOHN H. GOOD came on both sides of his family from early settlers in Ohio county, West Virginia. His paternal grandfather, John Good, came to Virginia from Washington county, Maryland, about the beginning of the present century. Benoni S. Good, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1816, and lived his entire life upon the farm on which he was born. He was a man of great industry and was noted for his hospitality and integrity. J. H. Good's mother was a McMechen, daughter of the pioneer, Benjamin McMechen, and one of a numerous family of children. His descendants are plentiful in most every portion of the Pan-Handle, and are reliable and enterprising citizens.

John Hanson Good was born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1844. After attending the common schools for a few years, he matriculated at the West Virginia University at Morgantown, where he remained about a year, and then entered Bethany College,



HON. JOHN HANSEN GOOD.

Brooke county, from which he graduated in 1868. He afterwards attended law school at Louisville, Kentucky, and after finishing his studies, opened a law office in Wheeling. After practicing a short time he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ohio county. In this position he acquitted himself with the greatest credit, successfully defending and maintaining the peace and dignity of the State against all comers. He was not long in taking a leading rank as a jury lawyer. Indeed, he was for years regarded by far the most eloquent advocate at the Ohio county Bar. His career as an attorney was a great success.

In early manhood Mr. Good became interested in politics. His voice was heard in every campaign. He was both attractive and powerful on the hustings. West Virginia contained but few, if any, better platform speakers than J. H. Good. He was always an ardent Democrat, and was for years the idol of his party in Ohio county. He was elected a delegate to the West Virginia Legislature, and in 1882 was the nominee of his party for a seat in the Congress of the United States. He made a brilliant campaign, but was defeated by General Nathan Goff. Exposures during that campaign led to ailments that would not yield to medical treatment, and the young and gifted lawyer was swept down within a few months after the close of the canvass. He had a large following of friends who were drawn close about him by his charming manners and genial nature. No West Virginian had the promise of a more successful future; but it was decreed that he should surrender his trust even before his sun had reached its noon. His widowed wife and children still reside in Wheeling.

Mr. Good was of medium stature, compactly built, of fair complexion, light hair, charming in conversation, and would be regarded everywhere as handsome. His brilliant attainments, coupled with his neat appearance, rendered him in any presence a commanding man.



SAMUEL L. JEPSON, A.M., M.D.

SAMUEL L. JEPSON.

AS indicative of the chief characteristic of the man and his ambition, we quote a remark of Dr. Jepson, in his address as President of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia, at its twentieth annual session, at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, July, 1887: "We men of West Virginia must respond to the demand for the higher culture which is heard all over the land to-day." That one idea seems engrafted into Dr. Jepson's aim in life—"educate." No wonder, then, that we find him in the front of the prominent men of West Virginia, demanding, instigating and engineering the very highest development of the intellectual possibilities of our people—not only in his professional curriculum, but in all the paths of letters. Busy in his professional duties, the Doctor has found time to impress his idea upon our grown and upgrowing citizens. It is no wonder, then, that we find him an active officer in several of our educational institutions, and his pen-lessons in so many of the medical journals of this and the European countries.

His article, "Duality of the Chancrous Virus," in the *New York Medical Journal* of September, 1871, was copied in part in a medical work published in London; and the leading article of thirty-five pages in the *American Journal of Obstetrics* of August, 1872, on "Sudden Death in Puerperal Cases," also received favorable notice. His "Report on Cholera in Wheeling in 1873," as found in volume 1, *Transactions of American Health Association*—which he gave as the Health Officer of Wheeling—was considered worthy of publication in the United States Government Supervising Surgeon General's Report on the cholera epidemic of 1873. In *The Journal of Obstetrics*, July, 1881, appears his article, "Pyo-pneumo thorax following Acute Pleuro-pneumonia in a Child," and in the same journal of October, 1883, "Long Retention of Placenta after Abortion."

In addition to other journal articles—one of which was translated and published in the *Journal de Medecine*, of Paris—Dr. Jepson has contributed many papers to the *Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of West Virginia*, among which may be named "The Relation of Ovulation to Menstruation," "Puerperal Fever, with Treatment by Intra-uterine Irrigation," and

"Clinical Note on Typhoid Fever," all of which are valuable to the profession.

Neither time nor space will allow the mention of more of the evidences of Dr. Jepson's industrious study as found in so many medical journals of the last few years. To have utilized time amidst his extensive practice shows that he is "practicing what he preaches"—*learn and teach*. A glance at his portrait accompanying this sketch, will reveal the characteristics more clearly than cold type can portray them. And it is a singular feature of the faces of the medical men of West Virginia, as given in this book, that there is not a countenance among the whole that lacks character of the strongest type.

Samuel L. Jepson, son of John and Hannah Hunt Jepson, of England, was born near St. Clairsville, Ohio, April 7, 1842. After passing through the higher branches of the common schools, he graduated from Washington College in 1862, and then as clerk in his father's store served for three years, taking the place of a brother who enlisted in the Union army. He began the study of medicine in 1865, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati in 1868. There, having passed a competitive examination open to all recent graduates, he was appointed Resident Physician and Surgeon of the Cincinnati Hospital, and was a member of the first corps of Resident Physicians of that city's new Hospital. Declining the proffered continuance of service in that capacity, he removed to Wheeling in April, 1869, and has since practiced there.

Dr. Jepson was three times elected Health Officer of Wheeling, serving from 1873 to 1879. During his last term he went to Europe, and spent about a year in medical studies in Edinburgh, London and Vienna. While in the first-named city he was tendered the position of Resident Physician in the Royal Maternity Hospital, but declined, as the acceptance would interfere with other professional arrangements. He returned to Wheeling in July, 1878.

Dr. Jepson is a member, and has been both President and Secretary of the Medical Society of Wheeling; a member of the State Medical Society of West Virginia, and was for four years its Secretary, and in 1887 its President; a member of the American Medical Association, and was for several years a member of the American Public Health Association.

While the above history indicates Dr. Jepson's interest in and value to his profession, yet he has always manifested an interest in public affairs, and especially in education. He has been three time elected to the City Council, and twice to the Board of Education, serving for the past nine years in the latter body, of which he is still a member. As a member of the Board of Education he moved the resolution which resulted in the establishment of the Wheeling Public Library. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Wheeling Female College, and manifests a deep interest in its prosperity. From 1883 until 1890 he served as Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service at the port of Wheeling, by appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury; and since May, 1889, he has been one of the United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions, and Secretary of the Board at Wheeling.

September 14, 1871, he married Miss H. Isabella Scott, of Jefferson county, Ohio, by whom he has four daughters living.

Dr. Jepson is a member and ruling elder of the first Presbyterian Church of Wheeling.

JESSE F. STURM.

ONE of the solid, practical, self-reared, self made men this young State has produced is the above named gentleman, a native of Marion county, born September 26, 1835, and a life-long resident there. In 1840, when the child was only five years old, his father died, and until the age of twelve he leaned on the weak arm of a widowed mother, and then began life's battle almost alone. He followed rafting "steam-timber" on the Monongahela river to Pittsburgh for many years; drove a six-horse team, hauling the same kind of timber, for five years; in short, his life has been one of constant, severe, rough toil, by which he has amassed at least an honest competency. He has been a farmer, carpenter and stonemason, with the other callings, and also a grazier on a small scale.

Beneath the toil-marked exterior was native intelligence enough to have his neighbors call him to serve them many years on the Board of Free Schools in his district. Also to represent them—which he did faithfully—in the House of Delegates of West Virginia in 1883 and in 1887.



HON. HENRY S. WHITE.

HENRY SOLOMON WHITE.

THE present Marshal for the District of West Virginia, who bears the above name was born, July 12th, 1840, in Monongalia county, Virginia. He worked on his father's farm, and received the common school education afforded part of each year. Yet his inclination never ran to agricultural, but to mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. He loved the stately trees upon the hills for the lumber they would saw and the exchange they would bring in a fair, open market. He loved buying, selling, manufacturing, building, and trading in lumber—West Virginia's most abundant product. Hence in after years he contracted to erect the neat representative building for West Virginia's industrial and mineral specimens at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, in the City of Philadelphia.

Being energetic, practical and outspoken, he was nominated by the Republicans and elected by the voters of Marshall county to a seat in the House of Delegates, serving in the Legislature from 1872 to 1876. Naturally aggressive, possessed of quick perception, energetic and incorrigible, he was a party leader in the Legislature and a valuable man in shaping the legislation of that period. In the summer of 1861, Mr. White volunteered in the Union army as a soldier in the Sixth West Virginia regiment. He fought the war through, and was badly wounded while defending the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Fairmont, that was destroyed by General Jones of Confederate fame, April 29th, 1863. In that engagement Mr. White was made a prisoner of war, but was shortly afterwards paroled along with two hundred others, who were captured at the same time.

When the war was over he engaged in mercantile pursuits and lumber dealing on an extensive scale, both of which businesses he still continues. He married Miss Laviah F. Kemble, of Harrison county, in 1865. She died in 1876, and in 1877 he married Miss Lizzie L. Finn, of Moundsville, and she died in 1879. By his first wife he had three daughters and one son, all of whom are living except one daughter, who died while a student in College. The other two daughters were educated at the Wheeling Female College and Mt. de Chantal Seminary, and the son is now a student at the West Virginia University.

Gov. Henry M. Matthews appointed him a commissioner to

the Paris exposition in 1878, with Col. Robert M. Delaplain and A. J. Sweeney as associates.

Mr. White is a pronounced Republican, and served for many years as a member of the State Executive Committee from the First Congressional District, in which position he demonstrated superior powers as a party organizer and manager. He is small of stature and possesses a hopeful disposition and an indomitable will. He is social, true and confiding, and analyzes men and methods with unerring certainty. April 10th, 1889, President Harrison appointed him United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia and he promptly entered upon official duty at the Spring term of Court at Charleston. The indications are that his general experience, vigorous business methods and urbane manners will avail in making him popular and efficient as an executive officer of the Federal Government.

HENRY CALVIN LOCKNEY.

HENRY C. LOCKNEY is a Virginian by birth, a Republican in politics, and a Fusionist (of all parties opposed to Democracy) by systematic practice. He was born in Burnersville, Barbour county, Va., April 26, 1855. He worked on his father's farm during boyhood until fifteen years of age, at which time he began to drive a team of horses, and followed that occupation five years—two years in Barbour county and then three years in Jackson county; but attended public school every winter from the organization of the free-school system until twenty years of age. In 1875 he began teaching school, and taught, in all, up to March, 1888, twenty-six terms, twenty-two of which were taught in Calhoun county, and the others in Gilmer and Jackson counties, West Virginia. He was also a surveyor of lands for several years, and in 1882 surveyed the line between Calhoun and Gilmer counties.

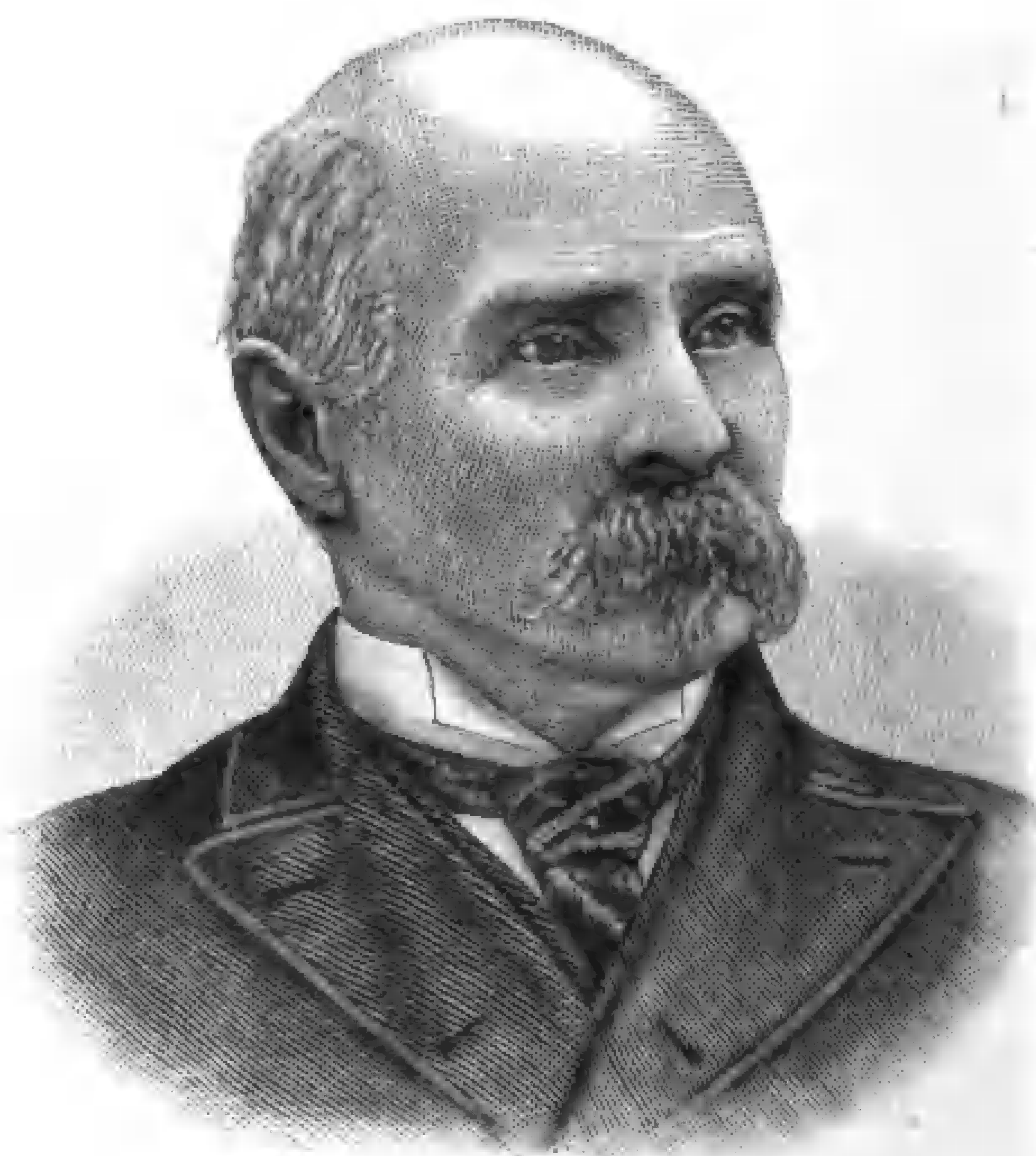
Mr. Lockney read law for three years, while teaching school, and, in 1880, passed a successful examination, was admitted to the bar and has since practiced in Calhoun and Clay counties. In 1885 he embarked in the mercantile business and sold goods at Arnoldsburg, West Virginia, for the short period of six months, having branch stores at two other points.

For about three years he has devoted considerable time to the study of medicine, in all its branches; but has never pursued the practice of the medical profession.

In 1880 he was appointed Notary Public of Calhoun county, and ~~was~~ appointed a member of the Teachers' Examining Board in the same county in 1882, and was re-appointed to the same office in 1883. In January, 1887, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Clay county, by Judge Robert F. Fleming, and soon afterward moved to Clay C. H., when he was appointed Commissioner of Accounts, Notary Public and Commissioner in Chancery for said county. At the general election held in 1888, he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Clay county for a term of four years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1889, to which office the Republicans nominated him by acclamation. Twice he has been appointed a delegate to the Republican State Convention.

In addition to his other avocations, Mr. Lockney owns and manages a fine farm at Bruin, Barbour county, where he enjoys a delightful home; also, handles live stock, and does occasional dealing in lumber, etc. His first vote ~~was~~ cast in 1876 for Gen. Nathan Goff for Governor of West Virginia, and he has since taken active interest in every election, co-operating especially with the Greenback element, but always a Republican, looking to any honorable fusion to defeat the Democratic party. He was appointed Postmaster at Bruin, October 11, 1883, and resigned April 1, 1888, under Cleveland's administration. His postoffice address is Arnoldsburg, Calhoun county, W. Va.

A marked characteristic of Mr. Lockney—all his life—is, that whatever he does, he does with all his might. "Keep on the go" has been his motto. Having the courage of his convictions, he has been always one of the most active, zealous opponents the Democratic party of his section and State has had, but always honorable in his opposing efforts. His official record gives the same evidence of zeal. His fine farm is the picture of systematic industry.



HON. ROBERT WHITE.

ROBERT WHITE.

NOT tall, but well proportioned, and perfectly erect; with high forehead and top of head entirely bald; hair and mustache gray; eyes steel blue, bright and penetrating; voice clear and strong, movement quick and somewhat nervous; general appearance very much like that of a Prussian general, or a less portly reproduction of the Duke of Cambridge than like an American lawyer. Such is an off-hand portrait of Col. Robert White, one of the leading attorneys of the Wheeling bar. He is a native of Romney, Hampshire county, Virginia. His great-grandfather, Robert White, was for years a surgeon in the British army, but adopting America as his home, he at a very early day located in Virginia. He had two sons, Robert, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and Alexander, a younger brother. The former became a distinguished judge and President of the General Court of Virginia, and remained in office about forty years. The latter was elected to the first session of the American Congress, and was re-elected several succeeding terms. John Baker White, son of Judge Robert White, and father of the subject of this sketch, was Clerk of the County and Circuit Courts of Hampshire for upwards of fifty years. He died in 1862, at an advanced age, retaining till the end the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Col. White's mother's maiden name was Streit, daughter of the Rev. Christian Streit, a native of Pennsylvania, and an able and prominent minister of the Lutheran Church. She died in 1868 at her home in Romney.

Col. White was brought up at a time when educational facilities in Virginia were by no means advantageous. Public schools were indifferent, academies and colleges were scarce, and means of travel were slow, expensive and tiresome. In those days the few, and not the many, were thoroughly educated. Our subject was an ambitious young man, and by a resolute determination he succeeded in obtaining in public and private schools a thorough English training. He took up the study of law at his home, and after reading with care all the elementary books, attended the famous law school of the late Judge John W. Brockenbrough at Lexington, Virginia. Returning to Romney, in 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and began a legal career which has uninterruptedly continued to the present time.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a Captain, and served through the war in various capacities, retiring with the rank of Colonel of volunteers. At the close of hostilities he returned to Romney, and formed a law partnership with John J. Jacob, who afterwards became Governor of West Virginia. This partnership was dissolved in 1871. Col. White continued the practice of his profession at Romney until his election as Attorney General of the State in 1876, when he located in Wheeling, where he has since continued to reside. He is a successful lawyer, an eloquent public speaker, and receives a fair share of the legal patronage in that portion of the State.

On the morning of April 1, 1877, he left his old home at Romney, where he was born and resided for forty years, to remove to Wheeling, the entire population, old and young, of all colors, met in front of his residence, with two brass bands, and escorted himself and family through the town. Upon reaching the suburbs an address was delivered by one of the citizens and they parted with the people, the bands playing "Good bye." This was a mark of very high appreciation.

Col. White in 1859 married Ellen E., daughter of James C. Vaas, an influential banker of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. White's mother's family are related to Chief Justice Marshall; also to the late General Robert E. Lee. Her grandfather, on her father's side, was a wealthy merchant of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Col. White is the father of an interesting family of three children, one son and two daughters. The eldest daughter was accidentally killed in a railroad collision near Grafton, West Virginia, September 13, 1881. The Colonel is an enthusiastic Free Mason. For years he has devoted a large measure of his spare time to the workings of that time-honored fraternity. He has filled nearly all the offices in both the subordinate and Grand Lodges, including the exalted position of Grand Master of the State. In faith he is a Calvinist, and for many years has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.

OWEN GRINNELL SCOFIELD.

O. G. SCOFIELD, a widely-known and popular citizen of West Virginia, was born at Utica, New York, May 19, 1836. He graduated from Whitestown (N. Y.) University in 1855, in the classical course. In 1856 he removed to Minneapolis, and thence to Madison, Wisconsin, the year following. He was receiving teller of the State Treasury of Wisconsin for five years, and private Secretary of the State Treasurer for two and a half years. Impressed with the outlook in West Virginia, in June, 1865, he removed thither; became editor and part owner of the *Elizabeth Gazette*, Wirt county, in 1868, and the same year was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from that county. A good speaker and well educated, he took an active and influential part in the legislation of that session.

Having a pronounced taste for journalism, and desiring a wider field for the display of his superior abilities as an editorial writer, in 1869 he moved to Parkersburg and took editorial charge of the *Daily Times*. During the autumn of that year he established the *State Journal*, a large, ably edited and influential newspaper. In 1871 the late ex-Governor W. E. Stevenson became associated with him in the ownership and editorial management of the paper, which was continued up to the time of its sale to its present proprietors in 1883. That year Mr. Scofield became editor-in-chief of the *Wheeling Evening Journal*, and so continued for thirteen months, until its publication ceased. Upon this paper Mr. Scofield proved himself an able and versatile writer, which gave the *Journal* a strong and influential hold upon the people of the State.

From 1869 to 1883 he occupied continuously one of the positions of Assistant Assessor, United States Gauger, or Chief Deputy Collector under Major Singleton, W. H. Crothers, General B. F. Kelly, General I. H. Duval, S. P. McCormick, and John T. McGraw. He was postmaster at Burning Springs, Wirt county, during his residence there; has been active in politics, and has filled with marked ability the positions of Chairman and Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee, Chairman of County Committees, and Secretary of the First District Congressional Executive Committee.



HON. O. G. SCOFIELD.

During the years 1888 and 1889 he was connected with the *Ohio Valley Manufacturer*, a large and elegantly printed industrial newspaper, published at Wheeling. In December, 1889, he was elected Secretary of the Union Accident and Benefit Association of Wheeling, West Virginia, which position he is now acceptably filling.

JOHN PURDUM WILLIAMS.

AMONG the volunteers in the celebrated John Brown raid were John P. Williams, his father and brothers, the two latter being for a while prisoners. The subject of this sketch was conscripted for the Confederate army, but never served. He has followed carpentering, bridge-building, railroading and tunneling. He was at one time foreman in the carpenter shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He has been elected to the City Council of Piedmont three successive terms, and was solicited by his fellow-townsmen to serve longer, but he declined the honor. He also represented his county in the Legislature of 1889, serving on the Committees on Roads and Internal Navigation and that on Printing and Contingent Expenses. He was an old line Whig before the war of the Rebellion, and during that time an uncompromising friend to the Union. He is a Republican in politics, and is now in his 57th year, born in Montgomery county, Maryland, February 8, 1833.

JOHN NIXON.

THE wool-growing section of West Virginia has thus far been, mainly in the counties known as the "Pan-Handle." Eventually this profitable pursuit should extend and embrace nearly every division of the State. Our hills with underlying minerals are adapted to the raising of sheep. Among those legislators who have taken deep interest in the production of wool and the raising of stock is John Nixon, who was born in Ohio county, Virginia, February 28, 1828. His farm home is near Rosby's Rock, Marshall county. Having little desire for public life, he was nevertheless persuaded to accept nomination for the House of Delegates, and proved to be an active and useful member in the session of 1879, and also in 1883.



CHARLES H. COLLIER, A.M.

CHARLES HENRY COLLIER.

CH. COLLIER was born in the City of Boston, September 25, 1840, and came West in early life. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, from which institution he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1863. He located in Wheeling and became Principal of the Second Ward Public School, where he remained for three years. In 1866 he entered the office of the late John Bishop, who for many years was the leading man in insurance in the city of Wheeling. While with Mr. Bishop his duties covered all the branches of the insurance business, and he was not long in mastering all of their details and proving himself generally useful. He remained in insurance business until 1872, when he was elected Principal of Linsly Institute, an old and well established classical academy in Wheeling. In 1873 the Fire and Marine Insurance Company was organized, and Mr. Collier became its Secretary. From that time to the present he has filled that responsible position with entire satisfaction to the stock-holders and patrons of the company.

Mr. Collier is a man of broad scholarship. He has been a life long student, and has so systematized his time as to be able to give a few hours each day to classical research. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Education of the City of Wheeling, four years of which time he served as President of the Board. In his early manhood he became a Free Mason and has filled many responsible positions in the Craft, including Grand Lecturer and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for over a quarter of a century he has taught a Bible class in Sabbath school.

RODNEY RUSH SWOPE.

REV. R. R. SWOPE, D.D., Pastor of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Wheeling, was born in Philadelphia, March 28, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, at Cheltenham Academy, and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he graduated class-

ically in 1871. He studied law for three years, but never practiced. In the fall of 1874 he entered the Divinity school of his church in Philadelphia and completed a full three years' course, when he was ordained and became Assistant Pastor of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. November 1, 1878, he became Pastor of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wheeling, where he still remains. He has twice been a delegate to the triennial convention of his church. In 1887 the West Virginia University honored itself by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

CHARLES W. SEABRIGHT.

MAYOR C. W. SEABRIGHT, of the City of Wheeling, was born in Brunswick, Germany, October 11, 1836, and in 1849 he reached Wheeling, Virginia, penniless and unlettered. His brother who had preceded him gave him employment in a meat store until September 1 of that year, when he secured a situation as an errand boy in the merchant tailoring establishment of Thomas Hughes, remaining twenty-one years and five months, being head clerk at the close of his engagement. February 1, 1871, he formed a partnership with Charles Pfafenbach in the merchant tailor business under the firm name of Pfafenbach & Seabright. The senior partner retired the following October, and Mr. C. A. Schmulbach became a member of the firm of Seabright & Co. in the same business. The February following Mr. Seabright purchased Mr. Schmulbach's interest in the firm, and has since that time conducted a large and constantly increasing business in Centre Wheeling. His trade extends into portions of several States, which is a splendid testimonial of the business sagacity and enterprise of Mr. Seabright.

In 1881 Mr. Seabright was elected a delegate to the West Virginia Legislature. In 1887 he was elected Mayor of Wheeling, and was re-elected in 1889. During his last term as Mayor he has acted as Police Judge. In his relations to the industrial advancement of Wheeling he has been enterprising, and has assisted in the organization and is a stock-holder of several manufacturing concerns.



HON. CHARLES W. SEABRIGHT.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

PROFESSOR W. H. ANDERSON, the present Superintendent of the Public Schools of the City of Wheeling, is a native of West Liberty, Virginia. He belongs to a family of teachers, and thus far has made that high calling his life work. He received his education at the West Liberty Academy; taught six years in country schools; was Principal of the Public Schools of Bethany, Brooke county, from 1868 to 1870; engaged in merchandising for a short time, and was again Principal of the Bethany Schools for two years; was three years Principal of the Wellsburg Public Schools; removed to Wheeling in 1879 and served six years as Principal of the Fourth Ward Public School. In July, 1885, he was elected Superintendent of all the public schools of Wheeling, which position he now holds, and is filling to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. Professor Anderson is a man of good scholarship, and is a born teacher. His personal character is above reproach.

CHARLES W. BROCKUNIER.

CW. BROCKUNIER is an enterprising, intelligent business man. He became a citizen of Wheeling, Virginia, in 1852, when he engaged in the manufacture of glass as a clerk for Hobbs & Barnes. While yet a young man he became a partner in the firm of Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., which steadily grew into a mammoth establishment, making a large variety of glassware which was sold in all parts of the United States, and large quantities were exported to England, Germany, France, and Australia. For several years Mr. Brockunier was President of the Glass Manufacturers' Association of the United States. He was among the pioneers in the oil development of West Virginia in 1862, and was one of the leaders in introducing natural gas into Wheeling—being President of the Manufacturers' Gas Company, which now supplies the manufacturing establishments of Wheeling and vicinity with that valuable fuel. In 1887 he retired from the glass business, and is at present engaged in the oil development of Pleasants county. Mr. Brockunier is a member of the M. E. Church, and is an honorable, upright, scholarly gentleman.

WILLIAM HENRY COOKE.

THE REV. WM. H. COOKE, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Wheeling, was born at Baltimore, December 3, 1839, and was reared to manhood in his native city. He graduated at the City college, and taught school while pursuing the study of law. In 1859 he entered the Theological Seminary at Danville, Kentucky, where he studied divinity, and in April, 1861, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Transylvania, and was ordained June 10, 1862, by the Presbytery of New Castle, as Pastor of Fort Deposit Church, Maryland. He was pastor at Havre de Grace, in the same State, from 1867 until 1882, when he moved to Wheeling and was installed in his present position. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Centre College, Kentucky. On all questions in debate relating to doctrine, order, or worship, Dr. Cooke has always taken a decided and prominent part in the church courts, and in general church work he has had a large share. He is held in high esteem by the citizens of Wheeling.

GEORGE B. CALDWELL.

SMALL of stature, yet symmetrical and perfect in physique is Col. George B. Caldwell, one of the able lawyers of the Wheeling Bar. He was born August 1, 1840. In 1859 he graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and promptly began the study of law. When the war broke out he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army and served with bravery and distinction. He was promoted respectively to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and adjutant of his regiment, and at the close of the war he was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. Since the war he has successfully practiced his profession in Wheeling, his native city. He is an ardent Republican, and wields a potent influence in the councils of his party. For many years he was Assistant United States District Attorney for West Virginia, and in 1880 was the Republican candidate for Attorney General of the State, and in 1888 he was his party's nominee for Judge of the First Judicial Circuit. He is a superior platform speaker.



JOHN L. DICKEY, A.M., M.D.

JOHN LINDSAY DICKEY.

THE true life of man consists not in seeing visions and dreaming dreams, but in active toil and energetic service. In all professions work wins. Dr. John L. Dickey, although but thirty-five, stands high in his profession, with the best and most important years of his life yet to come. In all respects he is an admirable specimen of the self-made men of his time. Cultured, enterprising, progressive, cautious, painstaking, he will yet reach higher heights in the profession which he already adorns.

John L. Dickey was born at Wheeling, Virginia, January 23, 1855. His early education was secured in the public schools of that city, and at the age of sixteen he entered Washington and Jefferson College from which he graduated B.A. in the class of 1876. He was president of his class and took the honors for original oration. Subsequently he received the degree of M.A. *in cursu*. From 1876 to 1880 he was Vice-Principal of Linsly Institute at Wheeling, and taught the higher branches to a full school of boys and young men. He studied medicine under the direction of Dr. John Frissell, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1883. He remained there until June of that year, taking special courses, and then returned to Wheeling and began the practice of medicine, in which he has won an honorable distinction. In the midst of a busy practice he has found time to make valuable contributions to the press of his profession. He is a member of the Board of Education of the City of Wheeling, and is a trustee of Linsly Institute, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is active in all that pertains to the best interests of his native city, both as a professional man and as a private citizen.

BENJAMIN F. MEIGHEN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1847. He was educated in the Southwestern Normal College, New California, and Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania, from the latter of which he graduated B.S. September 3, 1873. Prior to graduation from college, he taught school for several years in Pennsylvania and West

Virginia. After studying law for two years, he was admitted to the Bar in 1875, and located at Moundsville, West Virginia, in October of that year. In 1884 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Marshall county, and was re-elected in 1888 for a second term of four years. Mr. Meighen is a good lawyer and an honest man. He has an attachment to and love for politics, and is influential in his party councils. He is at present Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of West Virginia.

COLUMBUS SEHON.

SOME of the best citizenship of America came from the land where Wallace bled. The grandfather of the owner of the genial face which fronts this sketch emigrated from Scotland to Virginia. The mother, with ancestry also from Scotia's isle, who at this writing still is living, and 86 years of age, is a daughter of Andrew Lewis, who was son of Col. Charles Lewis, famous for having fought in the battle of Point Pleasant. Columbus Sehon was born May 3, 1841, on his father's farm in the upper part of Mason county, near Hartford City, on the banks of the sweeping Ohio river. The death of the father left him at early age to the sole care of his mother, who placed him in a store to learn and follow mercantile business. From clerical employ he became a member of the firm of Setzer, Sehon & McCulloch, and for years pursued this avocation in Point Pleasant. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Mason county, and served continuously in the office for fourteen years. In 1885 President Cleveland commissioned him United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia, the duties of which office for four years he performed with popularity and efficiency, retiring upon the advent of the Harrison Administration. He is by choice a farmer and grazer, but largely interested in the Kanawha Lumber and Furniture Company, of Point Pleasant, the most extensive establishment of the kind in the State.



HON. COLUMBUS SEHON.

SAM'L B. BROWN.

IT is pleasing to biograph a young man who by his unaided exertions has fitted himself for the highest educational profession. Samuel B. Brown was born at Gladesville, Preston county, West Virginia, March 5, 1860. During his boyhood he attended a three months winter school, working on a farm the other months, until 15, when he worked on the locks and dams of the Potomac and Monongahela rivers. He sold books in Pennsylvania and New York, and in September 1879 was enabled to enter the West Virginia University, where he won the Regents' Prize Essay and graduated in 1883 with the degree of A.B., afterwards, in 1886, receiving the honorary A.M. He taught mathematics and language in Martinsburg two years; was Principal of the State Normal School at Glenville; Director of the National Educational Association for West Virginia 1885-88, and in the last year was State Examiner for the First Congressional District. Only now 30, he is certainly a promising young man to have already gained such prominence.

PEYTON BYRNE DOBBINS.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Braxton county, Virginia, March 3, 1842. He grew up to manhood in Jackson and Roane counties, where he received a fair English education. When about sixteen years of age he began the trade of a carpenter and followed it attentively until the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. He then enlisted as a soldier in Company B of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, and remained in the service of his country until July 24, 1865. Returning to civil life he located in Wheeling and became chief clerk in the Auditor of State's office, which he continued to fill until the Democrats assumed control of the State in 1871. Mr. Dobbins then became book-keeper in the Merchants' Bank of Charleston, which position he filled until 1872, when he returned to Wheeling and engaged in book-keeping until 1878, when he entered the business of fire insurance, first as Assistant Secretary of the Peabody and afterwards Secretary of the American Insurance companies. In 1887 he became Cashier of the Dollar Savings Bank in the City of Wheeling, which position he is

still acceptably filling. He has always exhibited a public spirit, and has been a leading member of the Wheeling City Council, Board of Education, and Board of Commissioners of Ohio county, of which latter Board he is now President. He is a man of irreproachable character, and has the confidence of all who know him.

ALFRED CALDWELL.

HON. ALFRED CALDWELL, of Wheeling, the present Attorney General of West Virginia, was born July 14, 1847. He was educated at Harding's Academy, West Liberty Academy, Oahu College, Honolulu, and in 1867 he graduated as a bachelor of philosophy from Yale College. He studied law under his father in Wheeling, and was admitted to the Bar in 1868, and has since practiced, attaining high distinction as an advocate. He was elected to the State Senate, as a Democrat, in 1875, and served one term; has been a member of both branches of the City Council of Wheeling, and was City Solicitor in 1881 and '82. In 1884 he was elected Attorney General of the State, and was re-elected to the same position in 1888. He is a man of unquestioned ability, and is popular and influential in the councils of the Democratic party.

JOHN G. HOFFMANN.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the most prominent and influential business men of Wheeling. He was born January 4, 1824, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the river Rhine. He emigrated to America in 1844, and settled in Wheeling, Virginia, November 5, 1849. He began business as a tanner, which gradually increased to an establishment of mammoth proportions, which he and his sons John G. and Frank are still conducting. Mr. Hoffmann has stock in a large number of Wheeling industries, and is a leading spirit in most all of her enterprises. He was ten years a member of the City Council and six years a member of the Water Works Board. He has amassed a large estate, and is highly respected by Wheeling people. He is at present President of the Benwood Iron Works.



HON. THOMAS HORN BROOK.

THOMAS HORNbrook.

THE name of Thomas Hornbrook, because of many kindly and benevolent acts, will live in the memory of the people of Wheeling for generations after his voice has been hushed in the grave. He was born in Tarestock, Devonshire, England, in May, 1814, and died in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, October 26, 1879. He emigrated to the United States in 1819, when but five years of age, and located in Wheeling, Virginia. He started out for himself in early life, engaging in mercantile pursuits, in which his extraordinary ability, native tact, enterprise, and non-surrender spirit, soon placed him on the road to prosperity. He was a man of broad and liberal views, and was thoroughly public-spirited. In 1861, when the country of his adoption was threatened with dissolution, Mr. Hornbrook declared his adherence to the flag of our fathers, and as an aide to the Governor of the restored Government of Virginia, he rendered valuable services to the Union forces in the Pan-Handle portion of the State. President Lincoln appointed him Surveyor of the port of Wheeling, which office he filled with marked ability for many years.

As a citizen and neighbor Mr. Hornbrook was ever frank, liberal and uncompromising in his attachments. His invaluable services, in public as in private life, ever retained for him the highest esteem. His powerful influence for the cause of temperance resulted in many local reforms which of themselves alone emblazoned his name on the scroll of useful citizenship. Thomas Hornbrook will not soon be forgotten in the city of Wheeling. His deeds of usefulness will perpetuate his memory among the people of the city of his adoption for generations to come.

BLACKBURN BARRETT DOVENER.

THE life of a man in this world is for the most part a life of work. Work is the best of educators, for the reason that it forces one into contact with others, and with things as they really are. To the work of hand and brain the world is mainly indebted for its intelligence, its learning, its advancement, its civilization. St. Augustine aptly remarked, "There is nothing so laborious as not to labor." Nothing in this life counts for so much in the end, as industry and energy. Goethe uttered a

great truth when he said, "The day is immeasurably long to him who knows not how to value and use it." The subject of this sketch is noted for his industry, energy and push. No man in the writer's acquaintance has shown, under adverse surroundings, more endurance and pluck than Capt. B. B. Dovener. With everything against him, he has won his way, and achieved success. In his profession he stands well, and no one can say that any one but himself is entitled to the credit for the victory he has won.

Capt. B. B. Dovener was born in Cabell county, Virginia, April 20, 1842. He attended the district schools, and spent several terms at the well-known Parkersburg Academy conducted by Professor John C. Nash. At the age of nineteen years he recruited a company of volunteers and enlisted as its captain in the Union army, serving three years. Company A of the 15th West Virginia Regiment, and its young and gallant captain participated in a number of hotly contested engagements, and won an enviable record in the field.

In 1867 Captain Dovener located at Wheeling, and was chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office, remaining in that position under two administrations. During the year of 1871 he was chief clerk for General T. M. Harris, U. S. Pension Agent at Wheeling. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and in 1873 became a partner of the late George O. Davenport, a leading attorney of Wheeling, and from the first enjoyed a remunerative practice. Having a taste for politics, he has taken an active part in all of the campaigns since 1868. He is an ardent Republican, and is an effective public speaker. He was elected to the Legislature of West Virginia in 1882, and was again a candidate for the same position in 1886, but was defeated along with the balance of his ticket. He was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1887, but was defeated by a party vote. He has been urged by a strong following as a candidate for Congress, and other responsible positions.

In December, 1865, Captain Dovener married Miss Margaret Linch, of Wheeling. To them two sons were born, William N. and Robert. The former is a partner of his father's in the practice of the law, and the latter, who had just reached his majority and possessed unusual promise, died of typhoid fever during the summer of 1890.

CHARLES WESLEY CUSHING.

REV. C. W. CUSHING, D.D., pastor of Fourth Street M. E. Church, Wheeling, West Virginia, was born at Burke, Vermont, June 6, 1825. His preliminary education was obtained in the district schools of his native town. Subsequently he was graduated from Derby and Newbury Seminaries. He taught school for a time, and pursued a higher college course of study in the meantime, and in 1855 was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1844, was licensed as an exhorter in 1848, and was admitted into the itinerant ministry in 1854. His first station was Garrison Church, Albany, New York. From 1855 to '58 he was President of the Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont, and President of the Female College at the same place. From 1862 to '64 he was Principal of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, also serving as Pastor of the State Street M. E. Church at Troy, New York, during the same time. After serving a pastorate of two years at Lansingburg, N. Y., Dr. Cushing became President of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., and remained there ten years, during which time he made Lasell a great and prosperous institution. He next became Pastor of the First M. E. Church, Cleveland, Ohio. After remaining in that capacity for some time, he was stationed at Christ Church in the same city. In 1878 he was elected Secretary of the Italian Bible and Sabbath School Mission, with headquarters at Rome, Italy. His health failing he was compelled to resign this position and was stationed at Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. His next appointment was Rochester, N. Y., where he remained the full term of three years. From there he went to Lockport, N. Y., as stationed pastor. From 1887 to 1888 he was Presiding Elder of the Genesee District in the Genesee Conference, from which place he was transferred to his present station in Wheeling.

Dr. Cushing has been tendered the presidency of a number of leading educational institutions during the past four years, but has declined all of them, preferring to continue in the pastorate. He is a man of great erudition, and is an able and attractive minister.



HON. HENRY BRANNON.

HENRY BRANNON.

THE youngest of the Judges now upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals is the Hon. Henry Brannon, of Weston, Lewis county. He was born at Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1837, and spent his boyhood and early manhood there. His collegiate education was had at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1858. Soon after leaving the University he located at Weston and studied law with such success that he was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in 1860 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Lewis county. He rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice in his chosen profession, and by his ability and integrity won the deserved confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He represented his county in the House of Delegates in 1871, and was chairman of the Committee on Education; he also served as a member of the Committee on Humane and Criminal Institutions. In 1880, he was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, succeeding in this position the Hon. John Brannon, his elder brother.

During his eight years' term as Judge of Circuit Court, many difficult and important cases came before him for decision, and his rulings showed marked ability and accurate knowledge of the law. At the expiration of his term of office in the Circuit Court, he was elected in 1888 to serve for twelve years as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and has already demonstrated his eminent fitness for the high office he holds. He is a lover of literature; reads fluently two or three modern languages, and is a hard-working and industrious Judge. His opinions are marked by clearness of statement and thorough and exhaustive research.

GEORGE MENDEL.

GEORGE MENDEL, for many years a leading merchant of the City of Wheeling, was born at Wellsburg, Va., January 17, 1812. His father was Valentine Mendel, a German. George Mendel settled in Wheeling at the age of nineteen, and began to learn cabinet-making under Jere. Clemens. After completing his apprenticeship he formed a partnership with James Crawford, their shop and works being on what is now

Twelfth street. He purchased Mr. Crawford's interest in the business, and subsequently took J. C. Harbour into business with him, the firm name being Mendel & Harbour. Their business prospered, and they moved to Main street and added carpets to their furniture interests. The firm of Mendel & Harbour was dissolved by mutual consent, and George Mendel and his brother John became partners in the same business. They bought the old Eoff street school property, where Simon Baer's Sons' coffee roasting establishment now stands, and began the manufacture of furniture on an extensive scale. In about five years John Mendel died, and George Mendel, the surviving partner, bought the property on Main street and erected the buildings still occupied by G. Mendel & Co.,—one of the most extensive furniture and carpet houses in the Ohio Valley. In this building George Mendel conducted a large and profitable business up to the time of his death, January 27, 1875.

Mr. Mendel was of quiet disposition, but his steady habits and reliability in business gave him great prominence in the business circles of the Pan-Handle. He was a member of the City Council of Wheeling for many years; also a director and stockholder of the Exchange Bank, and a director in the Wheeling Savings Institution. He was a public spirited citizen, and was a stockholder in many of the business enterprises of the city and vicinity. He was a devout Christian, and was a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church of Wheeling for more than a quarter of a century.

He married Miss Sarah M. Richardson, February 28, 1839. She was a daughter of John Richardson, one of the earliest settlers of Wheeling. Eight children blessed their union. The eldest daughter, Cecilia, married Crawford Booth, and now resides in Texas; John R., who is in the carpet business in Pittsburgh; Mary Isabel, who resides with her mother in Wheeling; George Edwin, who is a partner of the firm of G. Mendel & Co., Wheeling; James V., a resident of Wheeling; Alice V., who married Mr. Myers, and resides at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Charles Leslie, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Harry J., of Wheeling, who is owner and manager of a steamboat running between Wheeling and Bellaire.

The following resolutions were adopted, January 29, 1875, by the directors of the Exchange Bank, of Wheeling:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in his All-wise Providence, to remove from us by death George Mendel, a director of this Bank, we, the officers and remaining directors, unanimously adopt the following resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That we have always recognized in our departed friend, a man of sterling integrity, whose character for honesty and truthfulness in all his transactions was above reproach. Possessed of good business ability, he had established a reputation for wisdom and prudence that caused him to be sought after as a safe and desirable counselor wherever he was known. Although naturally of a backward and retiring disposition, he was a warm and earnest friend, and did not hesitate to express himself fully whenever he believed that the cause of truth and right demanded it.

"*Resolved*, That in his death this bank has lost a wise and useful director, the community a valuable citizen, and the poor a liberal friend.

"*Resolved*, That as we recognize the fact that his death is a blow that must fall heaviest on his own family, we extend to his bereaved widow, his children and other friends, our warmest and most earnest sympathy, and trust that the darkness of the present may be followed by light and comfort in the near future. 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.'

"*Resolved*, That we attend his funeral in a body and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the bank, a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased and also that they be published in the city papers.

" J. N. VANCE, President,

" L. S. DELAPLAIN,

" J. G. HOFFMANN,

" SAM'L LAUGHLIN,

" E. W. PAXTON,

" WM. ELLINGHAM,

" D. GUTMAN,

" HENRY WALLACE,

" JNO. J. JONES,

Cashier.

Directors."



HON. ANDREW WILSON.

ANDREW WILSON.

THE grandfather of the Hon. Andrew Wilson migrated to Brooke county, Virginia, a short time before the Revolution. He died in 1813, at the age of ninety-two. The subject of this sketch was born at the old Wilson homestead, near Waugh's mill, three miles east of Wellsburg, in 1810. His educational advantages were few, but possessing a vigorous intellect, he applied everything within his reach to the best possible use. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and in the meantime learned the trade of a millwright. The river had many charms for him, and from the time that he arrived at his majority until 1837 he was engaged in flat-boating and steam-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He then settled in Jackson county and remained there in the lumber and flour-mill business until 1847, when he located in Wheeling. His occupation in that city was in the manufacture of lumber and in steamboat building, which he conducted successfully up to the close of the civil war.

Captain Wilson was a man of vigorous intellect, strong convictions, and great moral courage, which many times brought him to the front as a public leader. He was one of the delegates to the convention of Union men that met in Wheeling, June 11, 1861, which took the first step towards the founding of West Virginia as a State. He was repeatedly elected to both branches of the West Virginia Legislature, and always proved an efficient, and indeed, an able member. His verbal memory was remarkable, and when he made an assertion he never failed to substantiate it. He was a life-long Democrat, having cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832, and his last for General Hancock, in 1880. He was for many years President of the Wheeling street car company, was also President of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and a Director of the Belmont nail mill, and of the Peoples' bank.

He married Mary Patterson in 1838, by whom he had one son—Robert—who, at the time of his death in 1877, was a Major in the regular army. His wife departed this life in 1843, and in October, 1854, he married Elizabeth C. Updegraff. They had six children, four of whom are still living. His son Andrew U. Wilson is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Wheeling Steel

Company, and is a young man of sterling worth and high business standing. Captain Wilson died at his home in Wheeling, April 2, 1883, and is buried in Greenwood cemetery.

HENRY SCHMULBACH.

THE subject of this brief sketch is a man of wealth and high business standing in the City of Wheeling. He was born in Germany in 1844, and came to Wheeling in 1852. When but seventeen years of age he became a merchant in Wheeling, and industriously pursued that calling until 1882. By square dealing and close attention to his business he amassed a considerable estate. In January 1882 he purchased a controlling interest in the Nail City Brewery, re-organized the same and established the Schmulbach Brewing Company, of which he is the president and manager. It has grown to be one of the large and successful breweries of the Ohio Valley. Mr. Schmulbach is one of Wheeling's most enterprising, public spirited citizens. He has many times been urged by his Republican associates to enter politics, but he has always refused. He possesses many elements of solid popularity. The only office he would ever accept is a member of the Board of Public Works of the City of Wheeling, in which position he is now serving a second term. He is a Free Mason of high rank.

ALVA TETER.

ABOUT the year 1781 the ancestors of the above named legislator and farmer came to this country, and settled in the woods, aided to drive out the Indian, and clear out the forests. Alva Teter was born October 18, 1822, in the district now known as Upshur county, upon a farm on Peck's Run. In his early life, from necessity, he received only a limited education in country schools. He was married at the age of 22, has reared ten children, and donated to each 200 acres of land; is a Democrat, as his ancestors were. In 1860 he voted for the Douglas Presidential ticket; was a Union man during the war. In 1864 voted for Lincoln, and in 1868 for Grant, and in 1872 for Greeley. He is interested more in stock raising than in politics. He served his district as magistrate and school director, his county as sheriff, the State in the Legislature of 1864.

JOHN WILSON BROWN.

JOHN W. BROWN was born on a farm in Ohio county, Virginia, November 25, 1829. The homestead, near Elm Grove, was also the birth place of his father, and has been in possession of the family since the Patent was issued by the United States in 1785. His early education was received in a log school house, with hewn slabs for seats and desks. Afterwards he attended the select schools of the county, long before the State had any system of free schools. He spent one year in Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. Prior to the Civil War he was a Whig in politics. He was opposed to secession and aided in nominating Dr. Thos. H. Logan to represent his county in the famous Richmond Convention of 1861. When the party in power in the new State adopted restrictive legislation he affiliated with the Democratic party, and on that issue was elected to the House of Delegates for the session of 1867; also served in the Legislature of 1870; says he still is a Democrat, but favors the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and while he voted for Grover Cleveland in 1888, he will vote in the future according to his best judgment.

THOMAS THORNBURG.

THOMAS THORNBURG was born October 6, 1818, in Boursville, Cabell county, Virginia, where he has resided all his life long. He received a common school education, and his main occupation has been farming and merchandising. In his county he has been selected to fill the offices of Constable, Justice of the Peace, President of the County Court, Commissioner of Revenue, and in Chaucery. He represented the voters as a member of the General Assembly of Virginia before the formation of the new State west of the Blue Ridge in 1857-8; was county Supervisor in West Virginia in 1866 to 1870. President Andrew Johnson appointed him in the United States Internal Revenue service for the Third District of West Virginia in May 1865, in which responsible position he served four years. In 1872 he served as a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State from Cabell and Lincoln counties, and was County Commissioner from 1881 to 1887.



HON. JOHN KNOTE.

JOHN KNOTE.

JOHN KNOTE, of German parentage, was born February 28, 1807, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer. John grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in such labor as was required of those who tilled the soil at that early day. His father was an energetic, upright man, but John inherited many of his best traits from his mother who was a woman of good old German Lutheran stock with strength of character, amiable disposition and domestic tastes. When he was grown he learned the saddlers' and harness makers' trade, working first in Berlin, Pa., with Robert Hutchisson (whose son was subsequently associated with him for years) and later in Burlington, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, Ct. In 1832 he journeyed westward seeking a location, stopped in Wheeling for a season, then went on to the Mississippi; but there had been floods in the rivers and the extensive swamps were not attractive, so he returned to the east, where he was happily married to Evalina, a daughter of Noah and Mary Dwight Morgan of Northfield, Mass. She was a discreet, amiable lady who proved to be a help-meet indeed.

By a slight incident, which people of his faith call a special providence, he was led to return to Wheeling, in September 1833, where having bought the extensive manufacturing establishment of Samuel McClellan, he began business for himself by selling a whip lash for a "fip," (a five penny bit) or a "fipenny bit," 6½ cents.

Passengers to and from the east rode in stage coaches over the National road; freight was carried in four-horse wagons. Saddles and harness were in demand. The west was then a new country to be supplied by manufactured goods from the east. Mr. Knote manufactured largely (all his work was then done by hand) and shipped saddles and harness to the merchants on the Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and later sent to Arkansas, New Orleans and to the Choctaws, Creeks and other Indian tribes. Being a sufferer from dyspepsia, and with weak lungs, a change in the business was made in 1855 for the sake of his health, when the manufacturing was discontinued and saddlers' hardware and coach makers' goods were sold to the surrounding country.

In his younger years Mr. Knote was active in the duties of a

good citizen, being connected with the volunteer fire department, military companies, and with temperance work. From his youth to the close of his honorable life John Knoté was a strict construction Democrat and an old school Presbyterian.

He revered the constitution of our country, he respected the rights of others, he looked to the 'law and the testimony' for guidance, he was a man of the people, and a servant of God. He was long a teacher and Superintendent in the Sunday school, and for many years he was a trustee and a Deacon in the First Presbyterian Church of Wheeling. The children and the poor remember him with affection and gratitude for his cordial interest in them and his gentle, kindly deeds. Never an office seeker he sometimes consented to be a candidate for office and often was voted for when not a candidate. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1851-2, in which the famous 'White Basis' subject was agitated and settled. Having been an unswerving Democrat to his fifty-second year, he was in 1859 elected to the Virginia Legislature, being the first Democrat ever elected to the Legislature from Ohio county, that being formerly an old Whig stronghold. In public life he won the respect and friendship of the leading men of the State. For a long time he was prominent in the affairs of Wheeling, being a member of the City Council, first President of the Peoples' Bank and a director in the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Co. during the troublous years when it by suits in the Supreme Court of the U. S. and efforts in Congress fought the way for all other bridges that have since been constructed across our navigable streams.

Mr. Knoté had an attack of pneumonia during the winter of 1860-61. When the Civil War began he was much out of health, and his sympathies being with the South, he went to the country for rest and quiet, and afterwards to the City of Richmond where he remained until the close of the war, when he resumed business at his old stand in Wheeling.

Mr. Knoté was a man of sound judgment, calm, careful and methodical; one who gave attention to details, industrious, enterprising, brave, patient, cheerful and benevolent. No children were born to his home. The daughter of his brother Samuel was a member of his family for a time. He became attached to her, and her father dying early, he adopted her.

In 1883 Mr. Knoté retired from business for the sake of his wife who was ill and had been greatly afflicted for years. He found it impossible to be with her ~~as~~ constantly as he desired when occupied with out-door cares. From that time he devoted himself to the tender ministry of the sick room, until November 1885, when he suffered from congestion of the lungs. He was sick four months when his wife died, March 28, 1886. Though he recovered somewhat he was never well again. His strength failed until August 27, 1886, he fell asleep, sincerely mourned by all who were privileged to know him. As was justly said of him, Humanity never lost a better friend, the State a better citizen, nor the church a better Christian. It is a pity for the world that such men must grow old and leave it. This modest, unassuming man had few peers and no superiors in all his walks in life.

GEORGE W. FEIDT.

GEO. W. FEIDT is a native of Washington county, Maryland, and is descended from Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. In his youthful days he worked on the farm in the summer and attended subscription school in the winter. Maryland had no free schools in those days. At that early day he manifested a great interest in the education of the colored people in the neighborhood, and organized and conducted a night school for their instruction. He completed his education at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1862. He enlisted ~~as~~ a private soldier that month and year in the Union army and, was afterwards tendered a commission, but declined it, preferring to serve in the ranks. Returning to his native State in 1864, he engaged in farming and teaching school, until the spring of 1868, when he went to Missouri and spent two years there and in Illinois, working on a farm, teaching school and clerking in a railroad office. In 1870 he returned to his native State and engaged in teaching school and reading law; went to Martinsburg in the spring of 1873, finished the law course with H. H. Blackburn and was admitted to the Bar in 1875.

Mr. Feidt was appointed Register in Bankruptcy in 1877 for the District of West Virginia on the recommendation of Chief Justice Waite. In 1886 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for



GEO. W. FEIDT.

Berkeley county to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected in 1888 for a term of four years. He was elected an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention the same year. Although educated from youth in the Democratic faith, on becoming of age Mr. Feidt identified himself with the Republican party, casting his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has been an active worker for the party since then, deserving richly the recognition he has received and more at the hands of his co-workers.

R. H. BOONE.

R. H. BOONE was born in Fayette county, January 18, 1853, son of Wm. H. and Sarah E. (McDowell) Boone, of the same county. He was reared on a farm, went to Lewisburg Academy, then entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated. He engaged in merchandising at Caperton, Fayette county, at the same time managed his farm and stock business in the adjoining county of Greenbrier. He afterwards commenced merchandising at Fayetteville, the county seat of Fayette, and continued it until elected Sheriff of that county in November 1888. Mr. Boone married, November 29, 1883, Miss Sarah R. Patton, of Greenbrier county, West Virginia. He has never sought political office, and his present position is simply the result of the recognition by his fellow-citizens of his business ability.

THOMAS SWEENEY.

FOR more than a half century no man was better known or more highly respected in the city of Wheeling than Col. Thomas Sweeney. He was born in Ireland in 1806; learned the business of a moulder in Pittsburgh; moved to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1830, and engaged in the iron and glass business; was a leading spirit in almost every enterprise in and around Wheeling for two generations; was an immense man in stature and strength; was three times married, and left a large family in Wheeling who like the father, are good citizens and are highly respected by all the people. Col. Sweeney served acceptably in both Houses of the Virginia Legislature from 1852 to 1860. He died at his home in Wheeling in 1890, in the 84th year of his age.



HON. P. M. HALE.

P. M. HALE.

MR. HALE was born within three miles of Morgantown, Va., August 25, 1826. His father with his family moved to Henry county, Indiana, about 1834, where they remained some twelve years, when the son came back to Virginia and located in Fairmont, living there and at Brownsville, Pa., until 1849, when he was married to Miss Lena Shore. He then moved to Weston, Va., where he has ever since resided. His wife died in 1856, and in 1858 he married Miss Eliza Butcher. The greater part of the time from 1849 to 1861 he was engaged in merchandising. At the beginning of the Civil War he promptly declared in favor of the preservation of the Union, and called a meeting of the loyal citizens of Weston to meet at his store for the purpose of mutual protection and the defense of the Union, having previously framed resolutions looking to that end. The meeting was regarded by a number of loyal men as premature and ill advised, and their opposition greatly retarded its success. A few days thereafter he met the venerable Judge Robert Ervin, who was enthusiastically patriotic, and he remarked, "Hale, you were right, I have armed myself." Soon after, in response to a call for a mass meeting at Wheeling, he assembled with a number of the loyal citizens of the State to take steps for the organization of a State government in opposition to secession, which resulted in the memorable convention in June 1861. Mr. Hale had the honor of being the chosen delegate from Lewis county. He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Geo. J. Arnold in 1861, and was re-elected to the first Legislature of West Virginia, and with Prof. Ross and others worked actively for the present free school system of the State.

By a personal appeal to Gen. Geo. B. McClellan at Grafton he succeeded in having him send the first Government troops to Lewis county—Col. E. B. Tyler's regiment of the 7th O. V. I., which command he piloted from Clarksburg to Weston after night just in the nick of time to save the deposits in the Exchange Bank there, which were \$28,000 in gold, for the construction of the Hospital for the Insane, together with all the books, etc., which were all taken by Mr. List to Wheeling for safe keeping. The next morning about daybreak the troops

filled the Bailey Hotel with the leading Confederates of the town. For his fidelity to the flag he was victimized and robbed of about \$25,000 by marauding Confederates under Generals Jenkins, Jones, Imboden and Witcher commands. Mr. Hale was for a number of years one of the Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston.

Since the war he has been a contractor and builder and has erected at least three fourths of the best class of residences and business houses in Weston, including the new court house, jail and a large addition to the Hospital for the Insane.

From his youth to the present time he has been an earnest and sincere advocate of universal salvation, and has done all in his power to liberalize the sentiment of free thought and to rid the minds of the people of what he terms "the pagan superstition of endless misery."

ANDREW JAMES SWEENEY.

FOR a generation no man has had a more intimate connection with the industrial and official history of Wheeling than Andrew J. Sweeney. He was a son of Hon. Thomas Sweeney and was born in the City of Pittsburg, January 1, 1827. He moved with his father to Wheeling in 1830, and up to 1848 spent a large part of his time in school. The latter year he joined with his father in the iron, glass and other business enterprises, and when his father retired from active work in 1875 he shouldered their large interests, subsequently taking his son John M. as a partner—hence the firm name of A. J. Sweeney & Son, which still exists and is engaged in engine and steamboat building on a large scale. Both father and son are masters in most every field of mechanics, and are accordingly men of great usefulness to the community in which they live.

The subject of this sketch has for more than a quarter of a century possessed unusual popularity in the city of his adoption. He was elected Mayor of Wheeling first in 1855, and was subsequently chosen by a vote of his fellow citizens to the same high office in 1861, 2, 5, 6, and '67; also in 1875, 7 and '79—in all, nine times that he filled the chief city office. He has always taken an active part in municipal improvements, and in 1862 was a projector of the Citizens' Street Railway and for years was one of its directors. He was also instrumental in organizing the fire department and fire alarm tele-

graph system now in force. His prominence as a representative citizen of the State was recognized in 1876 by his appointment as a Commissioner of West Virginia to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was also a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition in 1873 and to the one at Paris in 1878, serving acceptably in all of them. He was appointed in 1863 colonel of a regiment of militia, and during the war was on duty in the Morgan and Jones raids through the north-western portion of the State. Col. Sweeney is a Free Mason of high rank, and has filled many responsible positions in that Order. He has been twice married.

LEDREW MORRIS WADE.

AT the county seat of Braxton the subject of this sketch resides, and successfully practices law. He was born February 14, 1854, in Cass district, Monongalia county, Virginia. His father, Josephus Wade, moved in 1859 to a farm on the waters of Dent's Run, in Grant district, where the son labored in agricultural diversions and duties till the age of 21, when he began a three years' course of study under Dr. Jas. G. Blair, in the State Normal School, at Fairmont. At the end of this period he read law under Hon. J. Marshall Hagans, of Morgantown.

As a farmer he claims the ability to cut by cradle more grain in a day than any other one in his neighborhood. While pursuing law studies, in the winter of 1875-6, he taught school at McCurdysville, Monongalia county, then a home school in 1877-8, at Laurel point, and a third, thereafter, at Brandonville, Preston county. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880.

June 23, 1880, he married Miss Sarah J. Hagans, daughter of A. D. Hagans, of Brandonville, Preston county. In November of that year he was appointed United States Storekeeper, which position he resigned in 1882, and moved to Braxton Court House, and began the practice of law. He was largely instrumental in establishing a Republican newspaper at Sutton, May 1883. In November of the same year he was, by General Duval, appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held till the National Administration changed. In January 1887 he was elected a member of the town Council and re-elected in '88. He is an active adherent to his party, and influential in his section of the State, opposes the unit rule and the instruction of delegates, and believes in their individual freedom and responsibility in every political convention. He is tall of stature, liberal in his views, and social in his nature. He was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, which met at Chicago.



REV. H. W. TORRENCE.

HUGH WALLACE TORRENCE.

IN the early years of this century—by the record March 14, 1819, but in service three years previous, 1816—was formally organized the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, of Charleston, Virginia, under the care and supervision of Rev. Henry Ruffner D.D., LL.D.

Upon the election, in 1820, of this pioneer of Presbyterian faith to a professorship in Washington College, Virginia, Rev. Calvin Chaddock, Congregationalist, succeeded till 1825. Then from 1826 to 1835, Rev. Nathaniel Calhoun had ministerial charge over the twenty members. From 1837 to 1862, a quarter of a century, Rev. James Brown, D.D., was the able and loved pastor, largely increasing its membership and widely extending its usefulness.

In September, 1869, Rev. John C. Barr, then principal of the Charleston Female Institute, began pulpit duties over the congregation, which, being divided in the political sympathies of its membership, from 1865 to 1872, stood aloof from Presbyterian connection. This voluntary isolation continued until April of the latter year, when the church property was divided, and under the title of First Presbyterian Church, a portion of the membership in the old house of worship identified themselves with the Greenbrier Presbytery. The remainder attached themselves to the West Virginia Presbytery, continued adherence to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and retaining the historic name, Kanawha Presbyterian, began June, 1872, regular services in the Senate Chamber of the State House, under Rev. James Richards, D.D., as pastor. This ministry resulted in the beginning, and years afterwards, in the completion of a stone edifice—the first in the Valley—as their house of worship on the Virginia street front of the parsonage lot.

The next ordained minister, after the sudden death of Dr. Richards, in London, in July, 1875, was Rev. Lyman Whiting, D.D., in March, 1878, followed by Frederick J. Stanley in 1884, and then by the present pastor, whose name heads this sketch.

Rev. H. Wallace Torrence, as his name indicates, is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, William Wallace, was the first white man to cross the Ohio river and settle on the

north side in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, just back of the town of Rochester. His father, John, and mother, Mary Torrence, moved to New Brighton, where February 28, 1842, was born the only son, who at an early age entered Beaver Academy, and was therein prepared for the junior class of his literary course, graduating from Westminster College in 1863, at twenty years of age.

Three years were spent in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey. He was then called to the Sixth U. P. Church, ordained and installed its pastor by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. For four years he there remained, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church, of Ovid, New York. In this pulpit he served acceptably for sixteen years, during which time there were three powerful revivals, in one year ninety members were added to the church, and he baptized forty-seven adults on one Sabbath morning. The Sabbath morning before coming to Charleston he received into the church twenty-eight members, two of whom were children of parents he had married sixteen years before. Under a sense of duty, and with the regrets of an entire appreciative membership, he resigned, and February 20, 1867, took charge of the Kanawha Presbyterian Church, the oldest religious organization at the State Capital of West Virginia.

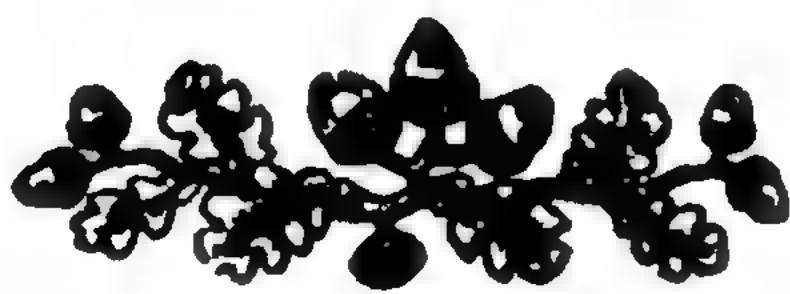
He has received calls at various times, to churches in Philadelphia, New York, Oswego, Pittsburg, and smaller towns in the States of New York and Connecticut. Always interested in the cause of education, he was, when he came to his present charge, President of the Board of Education, a Director of Auburn Theological Seminary, and a member of the Board of Elmira Female College.

His open face and easy manner betoken sincerity of purpose, and win him the confidence and esteem of many, and his sermons, carefully prepared, exhibit a culture and Christian devotion equal to the standard of any metropolitan pulpit East or West.

JESSE HAMILTON CATHER.

FROM near Winchester, Virginia, in the year 1800, came to Harrison, now Taylor county, John Cather, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and represented a large constituency in

the General Assembly of the old State several terms. Jesse H., his son, was born at Flemington, January 12, 1821, and died August 4, 1880. In 1842 he married Nancy Bailey. He served his county as Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and President of the County Court; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1864-5, and served as State Senator from 1869 to 1873, in the latter session being named by personal friends for the position of United States Senator. His son Howard still resides at Flemington, Taylor county. Senator Cather was respected by all who knew him for his many kind acts and charitable disposition.





ALVARO F. GIBBENS, A.M.

ALVARO F. GIBBENS,

ONE of the editors of the "Prominent Men of West Virginia," invited into its pages by the original projectors of the volume, is, remotely, of English-Irish and German ancestry. His father, Jefferson Gibbens, was born upon a farm in Wood county, and his mother Hannah Gibbens, *nee* Butcher, was native to Randolph, Virginia, in both of which counties there still dwell many relatives. Alvaro, the eldest son, was born in Parkersburg, March 1, 1837. Till the age of 13 he attended the select schools of that city, and among them the excellent one of Professor John C. Nash, of whose kindness and ability as a Preceptor, he entertains grateful remembrance. When only able, in height, to reach over the counter's edge, he entered his father's store, as sweep and errand boy, then clerk, book-keeper, assistant manager and confidant. For four years he was thus in business tuition, the best schooling he ever had. Then for six months, in connection with half duties in the store, he studied, preparatory to a classical course, with Rev. Jacob Winters, Presbyterian minister. In September 1855 he matriculated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in June 1860. That year he was Valedictorian of the Philo Literary Society, at Commencement. During the Senior year, he studied and recited with the class in Law, to the President, and years afterwards, when in clerical position, continued his legal readings, but never was examined for practice at the bar.

He taught the President's classes of La Grange Baptist College, Missouri, in 1861; was in the Post Office, as clerk, in Parkersburg, during 1862; in the United States Assessor's office, and serving as Chancery Commissioner of Wood Circuit Court in 1863 and 1864; and in the General Land Office of the United States at Washington in 1865. In this year he received from his Alma Mater the degree of A.M. In 1866 resigned, to become, along with Dr. J. G. Blair, one of the editors and proprietors of the Parkersburg *Gazette*, then a leading Republican paper. Was United States Internal Revenue deputy collector, under General Kelley in 1868-'70. Resigning this position, in September 1870, he removed to Charleston, Kanawha county, and became a partner in the *West Virginia Journal*, the oldest and most influential paper in that section of the State, and from 1871 until October 1875 was managing editor thereof.

In May, 29, 1873, he wedded Bessie, daughter of Andrew and Katharine (Nagle) Eagan, who died February 23, 1890.

January 1, 1877, he was by General Grant commissioned Postmaster at Charleston, which responsible position he held until July 1, 1881. He began the publication of the *State Tribune*, September 17, 1881, a Republican paper, whose management he conducted for four years, and then sold to a stock company who still publish it, as the main exponent of that party at the Capital. In January 1885 he was again commissioned for four years as Postmaster, and continued in the office till suspended, October 10, of that year, by the order of a Democratic Administration.

In 1870 he was a prominent candidate before the Republican State Convention for nomination as Auditor, and withdrew in favor of a soldier. He is an organizer in politics, and has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee during two Presidential campaigns. In that of 1888 he was President of Kanawha County League of Tariff Clubs, a member of the Executive Committee of the State League of Protective Clubs, representing the Third Congressional District, in this, as he still does in the State Executive Committee.

For the past 30 years he has been a contributor of poems and other literary articles for the leading magazines, reading by invitation in 1866 a poetical recitation on Fraternity, before the Theta Delta Chi of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Has frequently been chosen Poet of the State Press Association, and at their meeting in 1883 delivered the annual poem. He was chosen Laureate, and delivered the Reunion ode at the Quarter-Centennial of his class, in 1885, at Washington and Jefferson College, the Alumni Association being presided over by its President, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver. He was then also selected to serve again in 1895. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a Ruling Elder and Trustee in Kanawha Presbyterian Church. In 1870 and 1871 he was Corresponding Member from West Virginia of the International Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, causing the convening of the first State Association in and for West Virginia at Clarksburg. He is a journalist by choice and an editor by occupation. His portrait and poem-selections appear in the "Poets of America," published at Chicago, in 1890.



GEO. W. ATKINSON, PH.D., LL.D.

GEORGE WESLEY ATKINSON.

G. W. ATKINSON is a native of Kanawha county, Virginia, and is now (1890), in the forty-fifth year of his age. He is an alumnus of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, having graduated in the class of 1870. He received the degrees of B.A. and M.A. *in cursu* from said University, also in 1876 he received the degree of Master of Arts, *pro merito*, from Indiana Asbury University, now Depauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. He took a post graduate course in Philosophy and English Literature at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and received the degree of Ph.D. *pro merito*. U. S. Grant University, Chattanooga, Tenn., and the University of Nashville each conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in 1890. He is a Trustee of his *Alma Mater*, also of Mount Union, and Scio Colleges, Ohio, and the Female College at Wheeling, West Virginia. He studied law two years, while engaged teaching school in Kanawha county; attended lectures on Law in Columbian University, graduated LL.B. from Howard University, and was admitted to the Bar in 1875: was appointed by Governor William E. Stevenson, in 1869, Collector of Tolls of the Kanawha River Board, under control of the State, and held said office for the full term of two years; was Postmaster at Charleston, Kanawha county, from March 1871 to January 1877; resigned to accept the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; was appointed Internal Revenue Agent of the United States Treasury, June 1, 1877, and resigned September 1, 1877, to accept the position of editor-in-chief of the *Wheeling Evening Standard*; resigned his editorial position July 1, 1878, and was re-appointed Revenue Agent; resigned May 1, 1881, to accept the position of United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia, in which position he served the full term of four years. He has successfully practiced law in Wheeling since his retirement from U. S. Marshal's office, in May 1885; was elected, as a Republican, to the Fifty-first Congress from the First District of West Virginia in November 1888. The certificate of election was given by the Governor to his competitor. He made a contest before the Congress of the United States and was seated upon the merits of his case. He was nine years one of the editors and proprietors of the *West Virginia Journal*, a weekly newspaper published at

Charleston, the capitol of the State. He is the author of five books, entitled, "History of Kanawha," "After the Moonshiners," "Revenue Digest," "The West Virginia Pulpit," "Don't," and is one of the authors of "Prominent Men of West Virginia." He is also the author of a thirty page pamphlet entitled "A B C of the Tariff," that reached a circulation of over 50,000 copies. He is an active member of the M. E. Church, and was twice a Lay Delegate to the General Conference of that denomination—in 1876 and 1888; is a Free Mason of high rank, having received the thirty-third degree, and filled all of the responsible offices in subordinate and Grand Lodges, including Grand Master and Grand Secretary, which latter office he now holds. For the past six years he has written the Reports on Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Lodge. This report covers anywhere from 150 to 250 printed pages each year. To accomplish this work successfully requires a vast amount of Masonic knowledge and unusual familiarity with its workings. In college he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta Society. He was appointed a member of the Republican State Executive Committee in 1876, and was Chairman of said Committee four years, from 1880 to 1884, and Secretary for four years, which position he now holds; was Chairman of Kanawha County Republican Executive Committee eight years; Chairman of the Third District Executive Committee ten years, and Chairman of the First District Executive Committee four years. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia Club League, and in the campaign of 1888 was State Organizer of Clubs. He is at present a member of the National Republican Executive Committee. His experience in politics is extensive and varied, and his reputation as an organizer extends beyond the limits of West Virginia. In 1876 Mr. Atkinson was one of the three Republican candidates from Kanawha county for a seat in the Legislature of the State, but along with all the other candidates of his party, that year, was defeated. He has delivered addresses in all parts of the State on Sunday School and Temperance work, and has likewise delivered popular lectures on literary themes at many towns and cities in and out of West Virginia. For years his services have been in demand for annual addresses at College and University Commencements.

He is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds. His father, Col. James Atkinson, a prominent business man of the Great Kanawha Valley, died in 1866. His mother, a sweet-spirited old lady of 77 years, resides at Charleston, Kanawha county. His has been a busy life. But few men of his age have performed an equal amount of labor. His powers of endurance are remarkable. Although past forty-four years of age, he says he does not know from experience what it is to be physically tired. He married Miss Ellen Eagan, of Charleston, December 8, 1868, which proved to be a most happy union. Five children were the result of their marriage. For the past thirteen years their home has been in Wheeling. Mr. Atkinson is a good lawyer and a platform speaker of high grade. No man in all West Virginia is better known—indeed, it is said that he knows almost everybody in his State.

THE END.

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